"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER

Partly cloudy today; probably local showers tonight or Tuesday; light to moderate variable winds.

☞For full weather report see Page 15.

BUSINESS MEN SEE GOOD TIMES AHEAD

Confidence in Immediate Future Expressed by Merchants and Manufacturers.

BANKERS OPTIMISTIC, TOO

Enormous Crops Counted On to Reinvigorate Trade and Aid Railroads and Steel Industry.

SURVEY OF LAST SIX MONTHS

General Business, While Hesitant, Has Equaled or Exceeded Same Period Last Year in Many Lines.

THE TIMES presents this morning the results of a nation-wide inquiry as to business conditions during the period ended June 30, as compared with the same six months last year, and the prospects at the opening of the second half-year. Facts and opinions have been forthcoming from bankers all over the country, from the heads of leading railroads and manufacturing concerns, from merchants in various lines and in scattered localities and from TIMES correspondents who have canvassed the situation in localized industries.

Naturally, with such a diversification of data, affected in many cases, either more or less favorably than the average, by local conditions, there is a wide range of opinion as to the prospects and marked differences in the record of the last six months.

With the elimination of these local influences or conditions special to an industry, however, there is apparent, running through the entire mass of reports, a feeling of confidence in the immediate future. This is not the perfunctory optimism that is easily tapped, but rings true and is supported by conditions cited in the replies.

Crops the Great Reliance.

Of course the record-breaking crops that are now assured constitute the chief element in these conditions. With a grain crop valued by the Government at $3,418,000,000 and with cotton showing rapid improvement, although its final outturn cannot be closely estimated for another month, the business men of the country, especially those in mercantile and manufacturing lines, foresee a big expansion in trade this fall, which in some lines has already begun.

Except in the Southwest, where both corn and cotton suffered last year, the crops of 1913 were big, too, and the farmers were enabled to pay their debts. This liquidation has been in progress ever since, as shown by the reports, and with a still finer crop this year the expectation is that the farmer, now out of debt, will have much money to spend on the things he needs or wants. This may not extend to parts of the country where the crops were a disappointment last year, as big crops this year may do little more than permit the farmer to go through the liquidation process that his more fortunate fellows have already traversed, so that in these sections confidence is not so strong as elsewhere.

The general feeling of confidence is most marked among the business men, who will first feel the effects of these expenditures. Except in spots, they report no falling off in the business of this year from that of 1913, and in some cases they report an improvement, so that they are in no slough of despond out of which to be dragged.

Increase in Traffic Expected.

The railroads, as a rule, also expect a big increase over last year's business when the crops begin to move. They, with the steel trade, have suffered most of all those who have less business to report for the last six months than in 1913. Traffic showed a falling off owing to the slowing down in some lines of business. They are counting on the expenditures of the farmer, as well as the handling of his crops, to cause a considerable increase in traffic.

As to their own reports of results for the half year, they are generally down for causes that are well known, and have been perplexing them for long, such as constantly growing taxes, higher wages, and the cost of changes imposed by legislation. Construction work has been kept to a minimum and the number of employes has dropped materially.

The railroad men themselves say nothing about the hoped-for increase in Eastern freight rates, but this is a matter frequently mentioned by merchants and manufacturers as needed to give added impetus to the betterment they foresee. The railroads are among the principal purchasers of many commodities, and they have been doing as little buying as possible, to the detriment of the lumber industry, car-building, electric equipment and most markedly the steel business.

It will be no news to anybody that the steel industry has been in a depressed state during the period under consideration. Its business has been about 30 per cent. off in volume, and prices have ruled considerably lower. Two-thirds of the decrease in volume is attributed by experts to the lack of railroad buying. The gross sales of the United States Steel Corporation are estimated to have been $80,000,000 less in the six months this year than in 1913. Figures furnished by it to THE TIMES show a heavy falling off also in

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SEEKS TERMS FOR BECKER.

Albany Conference Coming with Whitman's Assistant, Says Plitt.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 12.—Charles B. Plitt, at one time press agent for Charles Becker, who was convicted of the murder of Herman Rosenthal, is here in the interest, he says, of his former employer. Plitt says he expects to meet a representative of District Attorney Whitman tomorrow or Tuesday to determine whether Whitman will intercede with Gov. Glynn in Becker's behalf in case the convicted lieutenant should make disclosures implicating men "higher up."

Plitt was seen this afternoon at the home of George Beloff, 87 North Lark Street, where he and Mrs. Plitt, who were married recently, have been since their arrival from Chicago. Plitt introduced two men who were with him as his "bodyguard."

"I am here to do what I can to save Becker," said Plitt, "and we may induce Whitman to intercede with the Governor if Becker will talk. This will have nothing to do with the Rosenthal affair and will be confined to the graft question. It will involve men higher up, including New York county politicians."

Plitt would not say whether Becker had consented to the course of action which he outlined.

He was press agent for Becker for a year and a half before Rosenthal was killed. Since then he has moved to Chicago. At the first trial Plitt testified for the defense, but in the second trial he testified that he took messages from Becker to Jack Rose with orders not to "squeal" and that Becker had told him to kill Rose if things "went to the bad."

BOMB FOR TROY FARMER

Explodes, but Does Little Damage—Attempt Made to Burn Home.

TROY, N. Y., July 12.—An attempt was made early this morning to wreck with a bomb the residence of Marshall Reynolds, a well-known farmer of Deforestville, a small village on the outskirts of Troy. Shortly after midnight Mr. Reynolds was startled by a heavy explosion, and, seizing a lighted lantern, rushed out. Making a search of the premises, he found fragments of a bomb, and, gathering them up, came to Troy to place the matter before Sheriff Snell.

The only damage to the house was the shattering of the windows on the side nearest to the explosion.

Mr. Reynolds said that earlier in the night he found his watchdog dead, it having been poisoned. Several weeks ago an attempt was made to destroy his house by fire, but the flames were extinguished before much damage resulted. Since then Mr. Reynolds, armed with a loaded shotgun, has made a tour of his grounds several times nightly, and he had just returned from his usual reconnoitering trip when the explosion occurred. It is thought that the bomb was lighted and thrown at the house, but the distance was miscalculated or it exploded prematurely.

The bomb was constructed of empty cans, concrete, and tar, and was heavily charged, probably with dynamite and powder.

Mr. Reynolds was reticent in attributing a cause for the attempt on his life, but admits that he has suspicions, which he has told to the authorities.

UNION WAR STIRS STRIKE.

Mediators Will Try to Arrange Peace in Pittsburgh.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, July 12.—The State Department of Labor and Industry has undertaken to settle the dispute in the building trades and prevent a general strike, which might involve building operations in all parts of the country.

The strike in the Pittsburgh district now involves 3,000 men. The employers are anxious to meet the demands of the unions if the unions can agree among themselves as to what they want. The State officers, it is thought, will inquire into the causes of the quarrel between the Bricklayers' Union and the American Federation of Labor.

The bricklayers for several years have refused to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor.

In the present trouble individual members of the Bricklayers' Union allege that the Federation is infringing their rights. The Federation members make a similar allegation regarding the Bricklayers' Union.

STATES WAR OVER BREWERS

Indiana Loath to Help Tennessee Enforce Liquor Law.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 12.—Gov. Samuel M. Ralston of Indiana last night refused to honor requisition papers from Gov. Hooper of Tennessee for the extradition of seven officers of two Evansville (Ind.) brewery corporations, who are wanted in Memphis to answer to Grand Jury indictments charging them with violation of the State prohibition law.

Errors in the documents was given as the cause for refusing to honor the requisition papers. Gov. Ralston also cited court decisions tending to show that he would not order the extradition of the brewers even after the papers were corrected, as it would be necessary to show that the men fled from Tennessee after the commission of a crime.

It is understood the Tennesee authorities desired to get the brewers to that State in order to prosecute the men "higher up" outside the State who have been sending liquor into prohibition territory.

WOMEN FAIL TO REGISTER.

Kansas Phenomenon Puzzles Politicians, Who Seek the Reason.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 12.—Politicians of all parties in Kansas are worried over the refusal of women to register so they may vote at the Statewide primary election to be held on Aug. 4. In all the cities and towns of the first and second class in the State voters must register before they can participate in the primary. More than 300,000 women have the right to vote, and probably 125,000 of these live in the cities and towns.

The columns of party newspapers in many cities are filled with pleas asking women to register before July 20. The indifference of the women is worrying the party leaders. They do not know what to make of the matter.

JUSTICE LURTON DIES AT SEASHORE

Supreme Court Jurist Succumbs to Cardiac Asthma in Atlantic City.

LONG TIME IN POOR HEALTH

Was in His 71st Year—Taft, Who Appointed Him, Talked Of to Succeed Him.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 12.—Horace Harmon Lurton, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, died early this morning at the Marlborough-Blenheim Hotel. He came here on July 1 suffering from cardiac asthma.

Last December Justice Lurton was stricken with pneumonia and asthma and he was compelled to lay down his work to go to Florida with his family. At that time it was reported that he would resign, but he fought hard to regain his health and insisted on returning to Washington in April, when he resumed his seat in the Supreme Court, taking an active part in one of the most notable sessions in the court's history.

Last night Justice Lurton retired just after 9 o'clock in excellent spirits, but shortly after midnight his condition became suddenly critical and death ensued soon after 5 A. M.

At the bedside when he expired were Mrs. Lurton, their son, Horace Harmon Lurton, Jr., and Dr. Sterling Ruffin of Washington, the family physician. Henry D. Jacob, Secretary to the Justice, arrived during the morning, and Mrs. H. H. Lurton, Jr., reached the city tonight with Mrs. Horace Vandeventer of Knoxville, daughter of the deceased Justice.

Tomorrow the body will be shipped from this city for interment at Clarksville, Tenn. on Wednesday.

Justice Lurton was the fourth ex-Confederate soldier to become a member of the country's highest court. He was the appointee of former President Taft, who had become his intimate friend when they were both Judges of the Sixth United States Circuit Court. In 1906, when there was a vacancy in the Supreme Court through the retirement of Justice Brown, President Roosevelt offered the vacancy to Mr. Taft. In declining, he suggested Justice Lurton for the place. It was thought that the seat would be granted to him, but in the end William Henry Moody, then Attorney General, was named.

In 1909 Mr. Taft, then President, had the opportunity of conferring the honor on his friend when Justice Peckham died, and Justice Lurton took his seat on the bench on Jan. 3, 1910.

Horace Harmon Lurton was born in Newport, Campbell County, Ky., Feb. 26, 1844. He was educated by private instruction and in the public schools, and at the outbreak of the civil war was studying in Douglas University, now the University of Chicago. He returned to Tennessee, where his parents had moved when he was a small child, and enlisted in the Thirty-fifth Tennessee, commanded by Col. B. J. Hill, being made Sergeant-Major.

At the battle of Fort Donelson he was taken prisoner and confined in Fort Chase. He escaped and promptly re-enlisted in the Third Kentucky Cavalry, with which he served until July, 1863, when he was again captured in Ohio on Gen. Morgan's famous raid. His mother made a personal appeal to President Lincoln, and he was released on parole. At the close of the war he was studying law in Cumberland University, graduating in 1867.

Justice Lurton's father, Lycurgus B. Lurton, had been a physician, but in 1870 he gave up medicine for the church, and was ordained a Protestant Episcopal minister.

When he was thirty years old Justice Lurton was appointed Chancellor of the sixth Chancery Division of Tennessee by Gov. James D. Porter, to fill a vacancy. He was the youngest man who had ever held the place. In 1876 he was elected to the same position without opposition. In 1878 he resigned, and returned to the practice of law at Clarksville, in partnership with Charles G. Smith. At that period he was President of the Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank, and acquired some reputation as a banker.

In 1886 he was elected a Judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, and became Chief Justice in January, 1893. In March of that year he was appointed Circuit Judge of the Sixth Judicial Circuit of the United States by President Cleveland, to succeed Howell E. Jackson, who had been elevated to the United States Supreme bench.

Justice Lurton was an Episcopalian, and for many years a vestryman in Trinity Church, Clarksville, Tenn. Since 1882 he was a trustee of the University of the South at Sewanee, Tenn. That institution conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Civil Laws in 1899. He was Professor of Constitutional Law in Vanderbilt University from 1898 until 1910, and Dean of the University from 1905 until 1910.

In 1867 he married Miss Mary Frances, daughter of Dr. Benjamin Franklin Owen, of Wilson County, Tenn., and step-daughter of Prof. James M. Safford, geologist, of Tennessee. They had four children, two of whom survive him.

In politics Justice Lurton was always a staunch Democrat. He was never active in party affairs, but in his early years he affiliated with the Democratic party, and never deserted it. His appointment, therefore, to the Supreme bench by former President Taft was a particularly striking testimonial of the high regard in which his friend held him.

TAFT FOR SUPREME COURT?

Not Believed to Want Seat Now—Lane and Lehmann Mentioned.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—It would not be correct to say that the death of Justice Lurton this morning has already given rise to speculation as to his successor among those whose views would be of value. Persons who have the confidence of President Wilson would not discuss the matter at this time, and even if they had it is doubtful if there would have been anything to tell, for the simple reason that the President has never had occasion to consider prospective vacancies on the Supreme bench.

But from gossip that went on here today it was apparent that some people were inclined to take seriously the theorizing that had been indulged in for more than a year, the burden of which was that President Wilson would be likely to offer the first Supreme Court vacancy to ex-President Taft.

There was a time in Mr. Taft's life

Continued on Page 2.

A Delightful Photograph in Rotogravure.

"Two's company, three's a crowd" is the story caught by the camera. It is reproduced by The Times's new process of printing, rotogravure, that has caused such a sensation.

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

150,000 STRANDED IN TIE-UP AT CONEY

Blowout in Power Station at 10:30 P. M. Stops Cars from the Island Two Hours.

FIGHTS IN SURGING CROWDS

People Struggle to Enter Station as Others Seek Egress—150 Policemen to Maintain Order.

A crowd of 150,000 persons who went to Coney Island yesterday found themselves practically sequestered there at 10:30 o'clock at night, when a transformer in the power sub-station of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company at Sheepshead Bay Road and Van Sicklen Avenue blew out and tied up the lines for more than two hours.

The accident could not have happened at a more inconvenient time. The last boat had just left for New York, and the multitude was beginning to throng into the waiting trains when out went the lights, leaving the people to struggle in darkness. In a few minutes the trains were loaded to suffocation, the platforms were crowded to the last inch, and those inside panting for air were eager to work their way out.

But the throng outside anxious to get back home did not know the situation, and kept growing more dense at the entrance to the station. The arrivals hemmed the others in. The company stopped selling tickets, but there was no escape for those inside through the lines of the besiegers at the entrances.

Soon arguments began to develop into fights. A hundred reserves at Coney Island under Capt. Samuel McElroy were immediately called out, and reinforced by fifty more from Sheepshead Bay and Bath Beach, with Thomas H. Murphy, Police Inspector of the Coney Island District, in charge. They had all they could do to maintain a semblance of order.

Not only the elevated, but all the trolley lines were tied up by the blowout. As soon as it was realized that these means of transportation were out of commission there was a rush for taxicabs. If the chauffeurs had known their opportunity they might have retired from business on the proceeds of the night's work, but they were quickly engaged, and inside of half an hour there was not a motor driven vehicle for rent on the island. By 1 o'clock in the morning extravagant bids were made for any kind of a "lift" back to Manhattan.

Long before that hour some discouraged holiday-makers started the weary march back to Brooklyn. Others gazed longingly at the wharf whence the last boat had steamed away. Hundreds turned to the sands of the shore and prepared to spend the night sleeping on the beaches. The accident was a great stroke of luck for hotels that weren't filled, but these were few.

Although the trains were beginning to move slowly at 1 o'clock, this was the most discouraging hour of all for the great majority of watchful waiters. The first trains took away what seemed to be only a handful of the army of disgusted pleasure seekers. Others who had resigned themselves to the delay had returned to the places of entertainment, but the 1 o'clock closing hour turned them out of their temporary homes, and they were compelled to move again.

Luna Park came to the rescue of the thousands by throwing open its gates free of charge. The employes arranged benches for the persons who entered, and they were able to sit in some degree of comfort. When it was realized that the elevated trains, trolleys, taxis, and boats were all out of reach for one reason or another, there was a rush for the telephones to notify anxious households the cause of the delay. The exchange soon was swamped and this added to the anxiety and querulousness of the crowd.

By 3 o'clock Coney Island began to show signs of a return to normal, though many Brooklyn and Manhattan residents had become reconciled to staying all night. They were more than outvoted, however, by those who looked with cold eyes on the blaze and tinsel of the Island and resolved, "Never again—till the next time."

100 SAVED FROM SHIP.

Passengers Put Ashore When the Canada Grounds Near Cape Chatte.

RIMOUSKI, Quebec, July 12.—The steamer Canada of the Gaspe and Baie-deschaleurs Company, Limited, on her return trip from Montreal to Cambellton, N. B., struck the rocks off Cape Chatte last night in a dense fog a half mile east of Cape Chatte lighthouse. The Canada carried about 100 passengers for Quebec and Montreal and general cargo. The weather was calm and the grounding caused little excitement on board. All the passengers were placed in boats and landed on shore about half a mile from the stranded steamer.

The steamer Strathcona left Rimouski wharf late today to try to float the Canada. As the steamer went on the rocks at high tide it is anticipated the work will be difficult.

Cape Chatte lighthouse is seventy-five miles east of Rimouski.

NAVAL MILITIA AT PORTLAND

Manoeuvres Will Test Defenses of Maine Harbor.

BOSTON, July 12.—The naval militia of Massachusetts, Maine, New York, and New Jersey will participate in manoeuvres off the New England Coast, beginning at midnight to-morrow.

In an attack on Portland Harbor, the cruiser Chicago as flagship, with Massachusetts men; the cruisers Gloucester, with New York men, and the training ship Adams, with men of New Jersey, will be the invading force.

The Maine naval brigade will be assisted in the mimic defense of Portland by the torpedo boat destroyer MacDonough and the torpedo boat Rogers, both carrying additional Massachusetts troops. This attack is expected to occur on Wednesday or Thursday.

CAPTAIN GOES DOWN WITH STRICKEN SHIP

Thomas Stays by His Big Five-Master Hit by Steamship in Fog.

TWO SAILORS ALSO LOST

Gasoline Explosion Hurls the Body of One Into the Sea—Nine Are Saved.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 12.—Refusing to leave his vessel Capt. John Thomas, master of the five-masted schooner George P. Hudson went to the bottom with her when she was struck by the steamship Middlesex off Great Round Shoal, northward of Nantucket Island, in a thick fog on Saturday night. Two sailors also were lost.

The Middlesex was bound from Boston to Norfolk and the Hudson from Philadelphia to Boston with a load of coal. The steel bow of the steamer struck deep into the wooden vessel. In two minutes the schooner had sunk. The schooner was struck just aft of her forecastle where her donkey engine stood. The gasoline tank was close at hand. As the big schooner swept away from the steamship there was an explosion which tore the vessel's side open. She sank at once. Capt. Thomas stood on the deck. The crew yelled for him to join them in the scramble to safety.

"Go ahead, boys, don't mind me," he called back to them.

In a moment the schooner plunged to the bottom. Two feet of her topmasts appear above the water on the shoals.

The Middlesex, putting back, arrived here tonight with the nine survivors of the crew of twelve of the Hudson saved by the boats of the Middlesex.

It was about 10 o'clock on Saturday night when the Hudson tacked across the bow of the steamship, which had slowed down because of the fog to about seven knots. The officers of the Middlesex say that every effort was made to change the steamships course when the schooner suddenly appeared close at hand, but before the engineers below could swing their levers in obedience to the order to reverse the steel bow had cut into the schooner.

Because of the fog most of the schooner's crew were above decks. A South Sea Islander, known to his mates as James Cook, was killed in his berth. The explosion hurled his body into the sea. Another unidentified South Sea Islander was crushed by a falling mast as he scrambled to the deck.

TWO CARS CRASH; 10 HURT.

One at Standstill on Jackson Ave. When Brakes Failed on Other.

Two trolley cars of the New York & Queens County Railroad that were crowded to full capacity came together in a rear-end collision yesterday afternoon on Jackson Avenue at the Shell Road crossing, half a mile from Flushing, to which place both cars were bound. Ten persons were injured, five of them so badly that they were removed to the Flushing Hospital. Those taken to the hospital were:

BLANZ, UREN, 312 West Fifty-sixth Street, Manhattan; injured about right side and head.

CLARKE, JOHN, 62 Rogers Avenue, Brooklyn; fractured nose, back injured.

JANSEN, WILLIAM R., 94 Jackson Street, Brooklyn; two fingers of right hand cut off, bruises on body and head.

SCHIRAN, WILLIAM, 962 Third Avenue, Manhattan; internally injured, condition critical.

WILSON, MRS. JANE, 294 Prospect Street, Long Island City; spine fractured and body cut and bruised.

The injured who received treatment but did not go to the hospital were Mrs. Mary Batzen of Secaucus, N. J.; Mrs. William Brogan of 28 McComb's Place, Manhattan; Mary Bogeardus of 309 East Seventieth Street, Manhattan; Dorothy Darrett of 33 West Forty-ninth Street, Manhattan, and Patrick Jasseo of 56 Grove Street, Flushing.

It is customary for cars to stop before reaching the Shell Road crossing, which is an important thoroughfare, where there is considerable automobile traffic. On account of the grade at which it is approached the road has scheduled the stop as a precautionary measure.

The first car made the stop yesterday, but the second came down the grade at high speed. From all the police can learn of the accident, it seems that the brakes of the second car were not equal to stopping the car with its heavy load of passengers. Both cars are of the convertible type and have a large capacity, both in the seats and on the platforms, which were full yesterday.

The cars met with a force sufficient to throw everyone in the front car off his balance, and most of them to the floor.

LUKE DILLON RETURNS.

Irish Patriot, Long Believed Dead, Comes Back Home.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 12.—Luke Dillon, the Irish patriot mourned as dead by many of his friends and his own children for fourteen years, today returned to his family after having been released from a Canadian jail where he had been sentenced to life imprisonment under another name on the charge of attempting to blow up the Welland Canal.

Dillon occupied a responsible place in a bank here until 1900, when he suddenly disappeared. Investigation showed his accounts in perfect shape and all his acquaintances were mystified over his absence, until Mrs. Dillon announced his death. His four children were brought up in the belief that their father was dead, and it was only yesterday that they learned he was alive and free. Today the father, aged and bent, clasped in his arms the sons and daughter he left as children.

The Dillons live at 1413 South Thirteenth Street. There is the mother, the daughter, Mayme, and five sons, Robert Emmett, Anthony Luke, Jr., Joseph and William.

A telegram came to Joseph McGarrity of the Irish-American Club, from New York, and was signed Luke Dillon. The message merely said that a pardon had been granted, and Dillon was free, and requested McGarrity to so inform Mrs. Dilon and the family, that they might join him at Atlantic City. This message from Dillon, now 65 years old, was delivered to Mrs. Dillon. The family left for Atlantic City, where the reunion took place.

ULSTER WAR, SO FAR, IN LONDON ALONE

Not a Disturbance in the Province on Anniversary of Battle of the Boyne.

MORE CELEBRATIONS TODAY

And The Daily Mail Says, "Moving Fast to a Climax"—Radicals Ridicule "Northcliffe-Made Scare."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 12.—There was no disturbance of the peace in Belfast today, but, according to The Daily Mail, events in Ulster are moving fast to a climax. The tension is extraordinary and the whole province is an armed camp.

"The doubters and scoffers, the politicians who say that Ulster is bluffing," writes The Mail's special correspondent at Belfast, "should have seen the Ulstermen under arms yesterday (Saturday)—seen them forming on the fields of Larne, marching through the streets of Belfast, dashing in motor cars to the camp at Ballywalter. Here are the men, the rifles, the machine guns, and, above all, here is grim determination to gain victory or die.

"Yesterday war seemed terribly near. There was no surrender in the grave, studied words of Carson, in the stern faces of the men, in the ringing commands of the officers. The spectators, the men and women who came from the town below, felt the near presence of war."

The Daily Mail says editorially that a very grave feature of the Ulster crisis is the continued suppression of news concerning it by the Liberal press.

"Unmoved by the extraordinary demonstrations of the last week," says The Mail, 'the Liberal papers are still sneering at the Ulster army and taunting Carson on his failure to order immediate hostilities. The fact is that the Radical newspapers, having so long practiced a policy of hushing-up, afraid to reveal the full truth, now that affairs are marching fast to a denouement, are still pretending that Ulster's fixed determination to resist severance from Great Britain is sheer bluff.'

Earl Percy, in an article published in The Mail, entitled "What I Have Just Seen in Ulster," says:

Magazine Ready for the Match.

"What the future may have in store for Ulster no man can say. Trouble will come, not from anything the Government may or may not do, but from some unforeseen incident and from the letting loose of uncontrollable passions. Already Unionists in the more remote districts carry their lives in their hands. No man is safe unless he has a revolver in his pocket. A personal assault, a quarrel between women in a factory, anything, in fact, may set the whole of Ireland ablaze."

Twelfth of July celebrations, commemorating the Battle of the Boyne, are to be held in Ulster today. The Daily News's Belfast correspondent writes:

"Early tomorrow (Monday) morning we expect again to be awakened by the noisy mustering of 30,000 or 40,000 Orangemen, who will march on the village of Drumbeg with Carson at their head. American tourists in hotels will probably leap out of bed at the clash of martial sounds, and the famous firing of pistols. What every one is curious to know, in spite of the Orange organizers' instructions to their men to 'let all things be done decently and in order' is, Will the greatest day in the history of Boyne celebrations pass off peacefully? For today, at any rate, except for the police chasing a few boys beating drums and blowing penny whistles down Royal Avenue, the general peace of the city was maintained. Orange lodges marched through the streets to attend service at Ulster Hall. Another large crowd—12,000 people—marched to the Custom House steps to liven the semi-religious diatribes of the Orange orders, but that was all."

"Manufactured Reign of Terror."

The Chronicle's Belfast correspondent says:

"In spite of the pressing engineered efforts to foist an active rebellion upon the country this week-end, Ulster refused to enter on a manufactured reign of terror, and throughout the province everything has been quiet. The exceeding solicitude of the Tory journalists' organization to make ready for civil war only brought ridicule on the theatrical side of resistance.

"There are now in Belfast a round dozen and a half potential war correspondents, who, to use their own words, 'are going to run this thing for all and more than all it is worth.' They are sure they will see blood before the Twelfth of July rejoicings are over. These eighteen imported journalists have quite a company of camp followers, such as chauffeurs, sea-going motor-boat skippers, wireless telegraphy operators, office boys, &c."

T. P. O'Connor, in an article in The Chronicle, says:

"This summons to Ulster of a whole army is a correspondents' enterprise. Lord Northcliffe, in going there with his cohorts of editors, corre-

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MORE PARIS CAVE-INS.

Roadway Sinks in Front of Opera Comique and in Place St. Augustine.

PARIS, July 12.—In the central fashionable quarter of Paris today several street cave-ins occurred after a heavy thunder storm. In the Place St. Augustine, not far from the spot where a taxicab was engulfed in a similar subsidence on June 15, a portion of the roadway about ten feet square collapsed. Traffic has been diverted from this neighborhood.

Other pits were formed in the Rue de Caumartin, near the Rue de Havre, and in front of the Opera Comique. No casualties are reported.

BEAR INVADES BOYS' CAMP.

Bruin Refuses to Leave When They Open Fire, So They Do.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 12.—A camping party of New York and Middletown boys at Masten Lake, Sullivan County, had a thrill last night. During a thunder shower the camp was invaded by a large black bear. The boys were awakened by the thunderstorm and, hearing a noise in front of the tent, investigated. They found the bear demolishing the camp provisions.

The boys hastily loaded their small calibre rifles and peppered the bear. It refused to leave, however, and the boys left the tent and sought assistance. The bear had gone before the boys returned with several men armed with guns.

MIDDLE WEST SWELTERS.

Temperature 108 in Kansas, a New Record for the State.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 12.—Heat records of the year were shattered today in Western Missouri and Kansas.

Concordia, Kan., set a new season mark for the State with a temperature of 108. Kansas City reported 97; Manhattan, Kan., 105; Topeka, 99; Wichita, 98.

CINCINNATI, July 12.—This year's heat record was broken here today when the local Weather Bureau recorded 103 degrees and the kiosk 110 degrees. Several prostrations were reported, but no deaths.

BOLT KILLS 1, SHOCKS 2.

Lightning Kills H. Hammett of Brooklyn at 'Phone.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., July 12.—Lightning last night killed Herbert Hammett of Brooklyn, with offices in the Hudson Terminal Building, New York, in a telephone booth at a hotel here. Mrs. Louise Phillips of New York, standing near by, was rendered unconscious for several hours by the bolt, and may die. Hammett had been a Summer boarder the last two years at the house where he met his death. One of the proprietors, in the room at the time the lightning struck, escaped with a slight shock.

Another bolt killed two horses at the county almshouse here, and set fire to the barns. The almshouse, housing many aged inmates, was saved by the Fire Department.

Albert D. Bailey, Postmaster at Kiamesha Lake, near here, was blown through the roof of the engine house of the water company there yesterday by the explosion of the cylinder of a gasoline engine which he was repairing. Several bones in his body were broken and he may lose the sight of both eyes.

Louis Zion, 16 years, of New York City, son of the proprietor of a Summer hotel here, was drowned while bathing alone in the hotel's private swimming pool. The body was discovered by a guest in six feet of water.

STORM CUTS WIDE PATH.

Follows Merrimac Valley and Fells Trees and Buildings.

LOWELL, Mass., July 12.—An electrical storm, accompanied by a heavy wind, swept down the Merrimac Valley today, felling hundreds of trees and several buildings. A suspension bridge from the Merrimac River to the island on which the Vesper Country Club has its house, was torn away by the wind.

In an area two miles wide through the towns of Tyngsboro, Westford and Chelmsford, Mass., much damage was done to orchards. In Nashua, N. H., hail stones wrecked gardens and conservatories.

FIVE INJURED IN CAR RIOT.

2,000 Persons Fight to Get Aboard in Long Island City.

There was a riot in front of the Astoria Schuetzen Park, Broadway and Steinway Avenue, Long Island City, last night, when 2,000 men, women and children who had been at the park all day on an outing of the Bockwurst Club of Manhattan, started to go home and stormed the trolley cars. The cars already were full of people returning from North Beach.

The picnic crowd swarmed on the tracks and blocked them. Then they fought with one another and the passengers for a foothold anywhere on the cars. There is an excavation in the street at this point, and as the people pressed forward one end of a heavy board used as a railing was carried around until it was wedged in a car. As the car started forward the plank was swung through the crowd. Three women were knocked down and injured.

Patrick Lessington of 525 West Forty-ninth Street was caught between two cars bound in opposite directions and suffered a compound fracture of the jaw, as well as injuries to his hip, body and head. J. J. Mincon of 558 Eighth Avenue was thrown from a car and suffered a compound fracture of the right leg. Ambulances took the two men to St. John's Hospital. The three injured women were treated by the surgeon in charge of this ambulance, but he did not get their names.

Five detectives had been assigned to the park to look for pickpockets and disorder. They could not quell the car riot until they had arrested eleven persons. At the Hunter's Point Police Station, they were locked up on charges of disorderly conduct and rioting.

BANKER ENDS HIS LIFE.

F. A. Noble of Westfield, Mass., Commits Suicide.

WESTFIELD, Mass., July 12.—F. Arthur Noble, for many years prominent in banking and insurance business here, committed suicide today, by cutting his throat. He suffered a shock a few days ago and is thought to have been temporarily deranged. He was 54 years of age.

HUERTA WILL QUIT THIS WEEK--RUIZ

Ex-Secretary Predicts Dictator's Resignation in Favor of Carbajal.

LATTER TO NAME CARRANZA

First Chief, as Minister of Foreign Relations, Then to Assume Presidency.

BRITISH SHIP FOR HUERTA

He May Accept Admiral Cradock's Offer of Protection in Leaving the Country.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, July 12. — Roberto Esteva Ruiz, late Secretary of Foreign Relations, before sailing on the Spanish liner Alfonso XIII., said that when he left Mexico on Saturday morning Gen. Huerta had definitely decided to resign in the course of the coming week—perhaps in the early part of it—so as to leave Mexico City before the rebels had an opportunity to cut the railways which afforded a means of escape. He was contemplating accepting England's offer of protection tendered by Admiral Cradock.

When asked why he had not taken passage on the Espagne, Señor Esteva Ruiz said he did not relish the companionship of the talkative Moheno, and that Moheno and Lozano had been principally responsible for Huerta's delaying his resignation.

Señor Esteva Ruiz said that Francisco Carbajal should be acceptable to the rebels as Huerta's successor, since his name was favorably considered by the Huertista and American delegates at Niagara Falls some weeks ago, but that conditions had changed a little since then, and perhaps Gen. Villa would now object to recognizing him.

He thought that Carbajal, on assuming the provisional Presidency, would immediately name Carranza Minister for Foreign Relations, and then resign himself.

Señor Esteva Ruiz says he goes to thank the "A B C" Governments on Gen. Huerta's behalf for preventing a disastrous war, but is not an official diplomat in making this visit, since those Governments have not given Huerta official recognition. The President, however, decided to make him an unofficial bearer of an official expression of gratitude.

Señor Esteva Ruiz said that, as the Alfonso XIII. would not sail for some days yet, President Huerta might yet engage passage on her if he did not decide to go aboard a British cruiser.

By The Associated Press.

VERA CRUZ, July 12.—Señor Esteva Ruiz expects that Gen Blanquet will leave Mexico City perhaps when Huerta flees, but not before. Enrique Gorostieta, Minister of Justice, had offered his resignation, so he had heard, but he was not sure that the report was true. He assumed, however, that Gorostieta would resign, and all the old Cabinet as well. The new members of the Cabinet lately appointed, he went on, were supposed to be those chosen by Carbajal with the idea that they were men the Constitutionalists would not object to so seriously, at least, as to interfere with the preliminary work Carbajal had undertaken of finding some one to take his place as President ad interim.

The steamer Espagne, having on board the Mexican Finance Minister, Francisco de la Lama, the ex-Minister of Commerce, Querido Moheno, and the Maass brothers, sailed today for Havana. A special guard was maintained about the pier up to the moment of the vessel's departure.

In spite of precautions, when Moheno appeared at the steamer rail as the ship moved off, a small group of Mexicans, who had filtered through the pickets and gathered at the far end of the dock, shouted insults at the former Minister.

HUERTA STILL IN CAPITAL.

Drives in His Automobile in the Park Morning and Afternoon.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, July 12.—President Huerta was in Chapultepec Park this morning and afternoon. In the morning he paid a compliment to the Brazilian Minister, who with his family was also motoring in the park, by ordering the military band to strike up the Brazilian national air. In the afternoon the President had with him in his big touring car ex-Minister Lozano and other congenial companions, and the party seemed in excellent spirits.

Some newspapers are coming forward in support of the movement to replace the Washington statue as a spontaneous act of reparation by the Mexican people. The Tribuna says:

"We second the proposal of Prof. Schulz because we consider that the country of Washington is not the United States, our enemy of yesterday, today and tomorrow, but the whole of America; for we know that great men are citizens of all nations precisely because they are great men, and therefore in Washington we see not the American, not the ruthless trader, lustful of gold and power, who with Punic faith and emboldened by his wealth and greatness, tramples upon the weak, but the hero of liberty and democracy."

Francisco Carbajal, the new Minister of Foreign Relations, told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today that he had no news to give out, as he was still studying the situation and taking his bearings.

It is now denied that Fernando Duret will be Sub-Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

For the first time today El Sol published the news of the fall of Guadalajara.

War Minister Blanquet did not answer the questions of the newspaper men tonight, being in conference with various Generals, among them Gen. Luis Medina Barron, who was in command at Zacatecas when that city was captured by the rebels. It seems likely that Barron will be sent to Aguascalientes to put that city in a posture of defense against the rebels if they continue to advance southward.

MEXICO CITY, July 12.—While President Huerta was attending a concert in Chapultepec Park today, the Brazilian Minister, with his family, drove up in an automobile. The music stopped. Then the band played the Brazilian national hymn, the President standing and saluting the Minister. At the close of the hymn the great crowd cheered.

HUERTA MUST SURRENDER.

Carranza Says He Will Not Confer with Him Otherwise.

SALTILLO, July 11, (via Laredo, Texas, July 12.)—After a conference here between John R. Silliman, representative of the United States, and Gen. Carranza, announcement was made today that the Constitutionalist leader was firm in his determination not to confer with President Huerta until after the latter's unconditional surrender. Whether Gen. Carranza indicated this to the American representative was not stated. It was declared, however, that Mr. Silliman received a hearty welcome. The two met yesterday and remained in conference for some time.

It was expected here today that Carranza soon would send formal notification to diplomatic representatives and others forming the mediation commission, refusing the proposed conference with Huerta representatives.

Gen. Carranza today said that he was confident of reaching Mexico City soon, brinigin̈g about peace, and obtaining recognition of foreign Governments.

REJECTED BY CARRANZA.

Huerta's Proposal to Yield Place to Carbajal Finds No Favor.

LAREDO, Texas, July 12.—Reports from sources usually reliable were current in Nuevo Laredo today that Gen. Carranza, interrogated by Huerta agents regarding the acceptability of Francisco Carbajal as provisional President of Mexico, replied that he would not recognize Huerta or any one chosen in this way to succeed him.

It has been reported recently that Huerta's agents have been in secret conference with Constitutionalist authorities, and it is believed that an attempt was made in this way by Federals to select Huerta's successor. Carranza's quoted reply and his recent statement that he would adhere to the original plan of Guadalupe, indicate that nothing but conquering Mexico City by force will be acceptable to the First Chief.

EL PASO, Texas, July 12.—Constitutionalist agents here today asserted that they had received from a secret agent in Mexico City information that Gen. Huerta would resign on Thursday.

The announcement at Vera Cruz of Esteva Ruiz, the former sub-Secretary of Foreign Relations, that Francisco Carbajal would be succeeded by a provisional President acceptable to the Constitutionalists, was received with expressions of doubt. It was pointed out that Esteva Ruiz, acting at the suggestion of Huerta, might merely be testing the feeling of the Constitutionalists toward a provisional President.

As far as could be learned here, none of Gen. Villa's troops have returned south. Gen. Obregon, who remained at Guadalajara, telegraphed Gen. Carranza today that he was in need of ammunition. It was learned that Villa was making arrangements to receive much-needed supplies of coal before proceeding south.

HUERTA MAY RESIGN TODAY.

Constitutionalists Determined Not to Accept Carbajal as President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12. — Reports that representatives of Gen. Huerta have approached Gen. Carranza with a view to ascertaining whether the Constitutionalists would accept Francisco Carbajal as Huerta's successor as provisional President of Mexico have not served to change the Mexican situation in any way. On more than one occasion it has been made perfectly clear that the Constitutionalists would not assent to the choice of a provisional President by Huerta, no matter who the choice might be.

Officials here are confident that Gen. Huerta is ready to resign the Presidency and leave Mexico. All the recent advices from official sources have indicated that he has made his preparations to step down and out, and there is expectation in some well-informed quarters here that he will send his resignation to the National Congress tomorrow or next day.

The belief that the old soldier who has breasted the Mexican storm for so long is now about to take his departure, is strengthened by the understanding that the selection of Señor Carbajal as Minister for Foreign Affairs was made with a view to having him take Huerta's place as President.

The Constitutionalists do not like Carbajal; but he is further disqualified in their eyes by the fact that he is an appointee of Gen. Huerta. They will not recognize as legal or constitutional any act of the man who seized the reins of power after he had deposed Francisco I. Madero from the office of President.

The attitude of the Constitutionalists in this regard was fully explained during the peace conference at Niagara Falls. One of those suggested as a compromise candidate for the head of the proposed provisional Government was Pedro Lascurain, who had been Minister for Foreign Affairs under Madero. Had Lascurain not resigned when Madero and Vice President Pino Suarez were deposed, he would have become the constitutional provisional President of the Republic. When his name was suggested for the provisional Presidency at Niagara Falls, it was thought that his designation might furnish the means of ending the deadlock over the selection of Huerta's successor. But the American delegates, knowing the attitude of the Constitutionalists, said plainly that the appointment of Señor Lascurain would not bring the hoped-for solution because the revolutionary party would not accept as Huerta's successor anybody appointed by Huerta.

As the position of the Constitutionalists was explained at that time, they would have no objection to the appointment of Lascurain as Minister for Foreign Affairs with a view to having him take Huerta's place as provisional President, but only for the purpose of having him appoint a provisional President to succeed himself. As no act of Huerta's was legal or constitutional, according to the revolutionary view, they could not recognize his appointment of Lascurain or anybody else. However, it was understood that they were willing to have Lascurain succeed Huerta on condition that he would appoint a provisional President of the Constitutionalists' choosing.

It is evident, therefore, that Señor Carbajal's accession to the office of provisional President will not be recognized by the Constitutionalists or be in any way acceptable to them. But since the Niagara Falls conference ended, the Constitutionalists have determined to adhere to the terms of the Plan of Guadalupe, which provides that the First Chief of the revolution shall become the executive head of the Mexican Government when Mexico City is captured and shall remain in authority until his successor has been selected in Constitutional elections.

PROTECTION FOR CANANEA.

Carranza Sends Troops to Prevent Strike Disturbances.

SALTILLO, July 11, (via Laredo, Texas, July 12.)—In response to representation made by Philip C. Hanna, Consul General for the United States at Monterey, Gen. Carranza has instructed Gov. José Maria Maytorena of Sonora to send Col. Elias Calles with a strong force to Cananea to protect the property and officials of the Cananea Consolidated Copper Company, whose plant has been closed as the result of a strike.

It was indicated that the Constitutionalist Government was not in sympathy with the strikers, and it was hoped that work at the mines might be resumed within a few days.

INVEST SAN LUIS POTOSI.

Constitutionalists Skirmishing with Federal Outposts.

SALTILLO, July 11 (Via Laredo, Texas, July 12).—Fighting has begun at San Luis Potosi. Engagements of outposts designed by the Constitutionalists to determine the Federal strength and position, are of daily occurrence, according to reports received by Gen. Carranza.

According to information received by the Constitutionalists, Gen. Gustavo Maass has his forces, estimated at not less than 12,000 men, strongly intrenched. It is not believed that Maass will attempt a sally, but that he will make his stand within the city.

Gen. Gonzales has virtually completed preparations for moving the reserve troops in this region toward San Luis Potosi, and probably will leave here on Monday to take personal command of the assault. His presence was expected to encourage the forces who fought under him at Monclova, Monterey, Tampico, and in a score of minor engagements.

Gen. Obregon is repairing the railroad lines southeast of Guadalajara in the direction of Mexico City, using trains captured from the Federals.

A strong force of the command of Gen. Rubio Navarrete, who commanded the Federal forces, interposed between the Americans at Vera Cruz and Mexico City, attempting to recapture Tuxpam, was repulsed on Thursday with disastrous losses by a Constitutionalist force under Gen. Candido Aguilar, according to a report received here today.

At Constitutionalist headquarters here is is said that the Federals have concentrated every available man at San Luis Potosi, sending remnants of the garrisons of Guadalajara and Zacatecas and a part of the garrison of Mexico City, as well as 5,000 recruits, to oppose Gen. Gonzales.

"HUERTA'S GAME IS UP."

London Paper Concedes the Triumph of Wilson's Policy.

LONDON, Monday, July 13.—The Daily Graphic, commenting on the reported intention of President Huerta to resign, says:

"Huerta's game is up. From the moment the rebellion had the overt sympathy of the United States its ultimate success was assured."

The paper expresses the hope that "President Wilson, whose policy now triumphs, will not forget the broad principle upon which that policy is based."

Rebels Occupy Acapulco.

NOGALES, Sonora, July 12.—Acapulco, a seaport on the West Coast of Mexico, has been vacated by the Federals and occupied by the Figueroa brothers, revolutionary leaders, according to a telegram from Gen. Alvarado.

WIFE SUES DOCTOR NOW.

Mrs. Armstrong Says Husband Entertained Pretty Nurses.

Dr. William Willard Armstrong of 255 West Thirty-ninth Street, who was made a defendant last week in a $50,000 breach of promise suit, begun against him by Miss Henrietta Hossfeld, a singer, is now being sued by Mrs. Augusta Goodwin Armstrong for a divorce. The court has awarded to Mrs. Armstrong $10 a week alimony and $100 counsel fees pending the outcome of the suit.

Mrs. Armstrong says she was formerly a trained nurse, and that she was married to Dr. Armstrong on July 10, 1913, following a courtship of three months. They lived for a while at 255 West Thirty-ninth Street, she says, but he kept assuring her that this was only a temporary residence, and that he was going to build an elaborate dwelling place for her in Jersey City. Mrs. Armstrong says he even had plans of this prospective residence.

After their marriage, Mrs. Armstrong says, her husband became excessively hospitable, and insisted on keeping open house for three or four female nurses, young and pretty, who occupied the bedrooms, Mrs. Armstrong says, while she had to sleep in her husband's office. Six weeks of this sort of life was enough for her, Mrs. Armstrong says, and she went to Boston. She says that Dr. Armstrong was brutal and cruel to her, and that he persistently refused to put out the nurses. Mrs. Armstrong went from Boston to a sanitarium.

On Feb. 14, according to Mrs. Armstrong's complaint, her husband enticed into his home Miss Henrietta Hossfeld, the young singer. Mrs. Armstrong says that she called Miss Hossfeld on the telephone and warned her to be on her guard, and that thereafter Miss Hossfeld had a consultation with Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, and began her breach of promise action.

FIND YOUTH MURDERED.

Fisher Shot After Taking His Sweetheart to Her Home.

Special to The New York Times.

RIVERSIDE, N. J., July 12.—After escorting his sweetheart to her home early this morning, Herman Fisher, 18 years old, was shot and killed. Fisher, his brother, George, Frank Cole, and Harry Frank were members of a party that went to a moving picture show. After the performance Fisher accompanied Miss Ida Wilhelm and her sister to their home in New Albany on a trolley car. His companions stayed on the car.

When George Fisher found that his brother had not returned when he arrived at his home, he recalled seeing a man who acted strangely as his brother got off the car at New Albany, and he and a friend went back to the road leading to the Wilhelm house, near Parr's Woods. There they found Fisher's body. Fisher's father joined a searching party which started out early this morning to investigate the murder. The only clue they found was two empty shells. A man had been seen prowling around the Wilhelm home several times in the last two weeks. Mr. Wilhelm not long ago fired his revolver at him as he ran away.

KILLED A MAN FOR $2.

Murganzo Was Tired of Being Beaten for Trying to Collect Loan.

Frederick Corio, a laborer, of 103 Bayard Street, was shot last night in front of his home by Augusto Murganzo of 72 Baxter Street, the bullet entering his throat and severing the jugular vein. He died a few minutes later in a nearby drug store. Murganzo ran after firing the shot, but was captured by Patrolman Stevenson of the Elizabeth Street Station. The prisoner admitted the shooting. He said that on New Year's Day he had loaned $2 to a man in a group of which Corio was one, and that on several occasions since, when he had attempted to collect the money in Corio's presence, Corio had beaten him. He says he found the two together last night and again asked for his money. When Corio interfered and attempted to strike him he shot him, he said.

PROVE SLAYER SHOT TO KILL MRS. BAILEY

Measurements Show Dr. Carman Was Only Partly Visible to One at Window.

KNOWS WHERE MAID HIDES

Burns Says She Will Be Produced to Tell the Truth—Her Affidavit Out.

Special to The New York Times.

FREEPORT, L. I., July 12.—On the basis of a report made to him by surveyors and other investigators whom he had had taking measurements at the home of Dr. Edwin Carman and charting the place where the murder was committed on the night of June 30, District Attorney Lewis J. Smith made positive assertion this afternoon that the shot that killed Mrs. Lulu D. Bailey could have inflicted only a superficial flesh wound, not a mortal injury, if it had been intended for the physician.

Dr. Carman insisted that the shot was intended for him, and at the Coroner's inquest he described how he had seen the murder revolver moving from side to side for a few moments, as if being aimed, before the shot was fired. The measurements taken of the positions of the principals in the shooting, as described by Dr. Carman himself, according to the District Attorney, showed that not more than about an inch and a half of his upper left shoulder could have been visible to the person who fired the shot, while there was a clear shot, for the assassin, toward the full back of Mrs. Bailey.

A chart of the scene, prepared for Mr. Smith, will be given to him by the experts tomorrow, for presentation to the Grand Jury on Tuesday. It shows that the corner of the doctor's instrument case jutting out so near the side of the office window that it was scorched with powder burns from the shot, must have obscured all except the upper part of the doctor's left shoulder where he stood beside Mrs. Bailey just before dodging for safety, according to his story, behind the operating chair.

Aimed at Mrs. Bailey.

On the other hand, according to Mr. Smith, if Mrs. Bailey had not turned as she did to the left, the bullet would have struck her squarely in the middle of the back instead of in the left shoulder.

"We demonstrated to Dr. Carman himself," said the District Attorney, "that he could not have got more than a flesh wound. We put him in the very position he described as having been occupied by him at the time of the shooting.

"The more I think over the case the more certain am I that it was some one in the household that did the shooting. Mrs. Bailey was not let into the private office until after the Combs girl was admitted and attended there, and it is reasonable to suppose that she must have sat some twenty minutes in the waiting room, so that it is almost impossible to suppose no one in the household knew she was there."

It was testified that Mrs. Carman passed through the waiting room to answer the ring of several patients at the office door.

"Moreover," the District Attorney said, "the murder was done by some one familiar with the physical conditions at the house. Who was it that knew that the screen of the office window was unhooked on that particular night of all nights, and that nothing but a lace curtain and shade need be pushed aside to give a view of the inner office?"

District Attorney Smith told of his efforts to find the murder revolver, which had never been traced.

Dr. Carman Reticent.

"I asked Dr. Carman where he went on Wednesday morning, the day after the shooting," the District Attorney said. "He refused to tell me in detail where he had been. It was only through Theodore Bedell that I learned he had visited the Kimballs, relatives of Mrs. Bailey, on that morning. To this day I do not know the route he followed on the morning after the murder, but I shall ask him to describe it in detail before the Grand Jury when I call him as a witness."

The District Attorney said an effort would also be made to check up, by means of purchase slips and otherwise, the route which Mrs. Carman described as having been followed by her through various Brooklyn and New York department stores on the day of the murder.

The whereabouts of Celia Coleman, the negro maid of the Carmans, who disappeared suddenly on Thursday, and whom George M. Levy, the Carman attorney, charged the Burns detectives with having kidnapped, continued today to be a matter of concern to him. He procured from the girl, soon after the murder, an affidavit stating that she had been in the kitchen at the time, and that she saw neither Mrs. Carman nor any one else pass through or leave the kitchen. On the witness stand she admitted that she had been asked to sign the affidavit, without having read it or having had it read to her. The District Attorney, it is known, expects the girl to tell a different story, with important additional facts, if she can be questioned where she will be free from the dominating influences.

While Mr. Smith still denied that Celia had been kidnapped, and that he knew where she was being kept, he admitted he probably could find her if he chose, and added:

"Celia, at the time she was taken away, said she did not want to come back to Freeport. I do not know where she is, but she can be and will be produced whenever she is wanted."

William J. Burns, the detective who was assisting the prosecution, said that the maid had not been kidnapped or taken away to prevent her appearance when wanted.

"She was permitted to go with the approval of District Attorney Smith," said Mr. Burns. "She is within a stone's throw of him, and he can reach her at any time."

The detective said he had not seen or heard of her affidavit, but added:

"All I can say about what she knows is that the District Attorney is going to get the truth from that witness, and in the meantime she is being guarded so that there can be no tampering with her."

This witness is believed to be with relatives in Freeport and under the surveillance of a detective. Burns said he was not at liberty to tell her place of seclusion.

The District Attorney expects that, without contradicting her testimony, the maid will undoubtedly amplify it when called before the Grand Jury, and probably will admit that she may have seen some one in the kitchen on the night of the murder. Mr. Levy said he did not contemplate starting any legal proceedings in regard to her alleged "kidnapping."

"I am simply going to find out whether she is being detained against her will," he said.

George Toomer, the girl's cousin and sole relative here, was not at all anxious to have the lawyer get her back. Yesterday the old man was very visibly worried about her whereabouts, but today all his misgivings had disappeared.

Thinks "Truth Will Come Out."

"I have come to the conclusion," Toomer said, "that if Celia was kidnapped it's a good deal better that she should be kidnapped by or for the State of New York and kept under its jurisdiction than that she should be kidnapped by any private parties interested whatever. It is my personal opinion that the truth will surely come out now. When I considered that Celia was taken away from the Court House, I realized it wasn't done without the State of New York's knowledge."

Toomer said he had felt some resentment all along because the Carman lawyer, according to Celia's testimony, had allowed her to sign the affidavit without reading it to her or letting her read it. He said he had not mentioned his feeling in this matter to Celia, because he did not want her to worry over it. He added that he had not heard from his cousin since her disappearance, but that he felt quite sure now that she was safe and in responsible hands.

Mr. Levy was asked whether there was any possibility that any one could be arrested as an accessory after the fact on the ground that he had withheld evidence concerning the murder, or in connection with the possible concealment or disposal of the murder revolver after the shooting. He replied that such a charge of accessory after the fact was possible only where there was legal evidence that a person knowingly had concealed or withheld facts concerning a murder and thereby aided the murderer to escape. In such a case, he said, the accessory would be liable to as grave a charge as the actual murderer.

"Everybody in the Carman household," said he, "including Mrs. Carman herself, is willing to testify before the Grand Jury, waiving immunity, if the Grand Jury consents to hear their testimony, and willing to testify also at a trial, in the event—as seems very unlikely to me—that the case ever reached the stage of a trial in court. In either event, Dr. Carman will not refuse to testify concerning his wife on the ground that he has that privilege in law as her husband."

The lawyer denied that he contemplated asking for the release of Mrs. Carman on bail, saying that the Grand Jury would take up her case on Tuesday and that such a step, therefore, was unnecessary.

Although he has always maintained that the murder shot was intended for Dr. Carman, the lawyer today admitted that from the testimony at the inquest much more of Mrs. Bailey was observable from where the assassin stood than was observable of Dr. Carman. But, he insisted, more than an inch and a half of the doctor would be seen, and that there was enough in sight "for the murderer to take a pot shot at."

Maid's Affidavit Given Out.

The lawyer, in reply to a question, said that no attempt would be made, in case of a trial in court, to establish a defense of temporary insanity due to Mrs. Carman's age and condition. A New York private detective called up on the telephone while the reporters were in the lawyer's office and said he had told them last night he had obtained a warrant for the arrest of a witness.

"Hold the warrant," cried the lawyer. "I don't know if I shall want it. And don't ever make any more statements without first consulting me."

Mr. Levy said that he was quite willing to let the reporters see the affidavit he had obtained from Celia Coleman provided the District Attorney would consent to that. District Attorney Smith consented, and the affidavit was given out as follows:

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I reside and work with the family of Dr. Edwin Carman, and have been so employed for a month and a half. I did not know either Dr. or Mrs. Carman before I came. I remember June 30, 1914. I arose about 6:30 A. M. I was the first to awaken. I fixed breakfast and did some ironing, and Mr. Conklin, Mrs. Conklin, Mrs. Powell, and Elizabeth came down first about 7:50, and Mrs. Carman came after, about 8 A. M., fully dressed, and Dr. Carman came down about 8:30 A. M. Mrs. Carman, Mrs. Conklin, and Elizabeth left the room a little after 8 A. M. and said they were going to the city. They all came back about 8:30, and in about fifteen minutes all left again for the train.

I next saw Mrs. Carman about 7 P. M. Mrs. Conklin and Elizabeth was with her. Mrs. Carman acted friendly, and seemed feeling very well in the morning before she left, and seemed the same way when she came back. Dr. Carman was in in the morning and had lunch with Mr. Conklin and Mrs. Powell. I waited on table, and Dr. Carman was in good spirits. After lunch Dr. Carman went out. I did not know any patients that were there, and remember seeing one gentleman there. I saw no woman.

Dr. Carman came back. Doctor's hours are from 8 A. M. to 9 A. M., and from 12:30 P. M. to 2 P. M.

After lunch I did not see any patients that I remember. Dr. Carman went out again and returned about 6:30 P. M. I did not see the doctor then until supper. Mrs. Carman, Dr. Carman, Mr. Conklin, Mrs. Conklin, Mrs. Howell, and Elizabeth were at the table. I think we had fish for supper. Dr. Carman left room first, and I remember seeing Mrs. Carman leave table, and I think got up at same time. Mrs. Carman told me to clear the table. I then saw and heard Mrs. Carman walk upstairs. The rest all went up stairs. I think meal was finished about 7:45 P. M. After that I cleared table and started washing dishes. It takes me about an hour to eat my supper, clean table, was and dry dishes.

Heard Shot Fired.

I had eaten supper, cleared up dining-room table, and had washed dishes and was about through drying dishes when I heard a shot. Before I heard shot and after Mrs. Carman and family left table I did not see any of them down stairs. I don't recollect having heard any one play piano, although it may have been played. Elizabeth always runs through house all the time.

I was at sink in the kitchen and heard a shot. I went as far as pantry door and opened it and leaned against it. The door was not shut in my face. I heard no one in cellar and no one ran through kitchen. I stayed in pantry about a minute in time, and went back to sink in kitchen. I did not see any one run through there. I don't remember of seeing any one there in kitchen. I was frightened and did not work fast. In about a half hour I went in doctor's office and went in office. When I went in office Dr. Carman and Mrs. Conklin were there and the woman was on floor. I stayed a minute and went back in kitchen and sat down a few minutes and went upstairs and to bed. My room is on second floor over kitchen.

I did not see Mrs. Carman any more after supper until I went to bed, and Mrs. Carman and Mrs. Conklin and Mrs. Powell were all in Mrs. Carman's room. I have never seen any revolver in house and never saw Mrs. Carman ever have or use one. Both dining room doors were open and lighted up, and I did not see any one come in house after the shot from any of these doors. I heard no one running around house when shot was fired. I did not hear any door in house slam after shot was fired.

Dr. Carman and Mrs. Carman were friendly and talked and joked. I have never heard the doctor or Mrs. Carman quarrel. I never knew anything about dictographs, and did not know that any wires ran from doctor's office up to Mrs. Carman's room. I have never been arrested and I have no idea who fired the shot.

CELIA COLEMAN.

Sworn to before me, July 2, 1914.

GEORGE M. LEVY,

Notary Public, Nassau County, N. Y.

When the Grand Jury takes up the case of Mrs. Carman on Tuesday the first three witnesses called will be Dr. William H. Runcie, Dr. Howard Phipps, and Dr. Roy D. Grimmer, who performed the autopsy on Mrs. Bailey's body. They will testify especially about the course taken by the bullet. The Grand Jury sessions with the case will continue on Wednesday, Thursday, and probably Friday, according to the District Attorney's expectation, and the case probably will not be concluded by the jury until early next week. If the Grand Jury should refuse to indict Mrs. Carman, Mr. Smith would not let the case drop, he said today, but would present it to the next Grand Jury.

The examination of Mrs. Carman before Coroner Norton, sitting as a Justice of the Peace, scheduled for tomorrow morning, will be postponed, by consent of the District Attorney and the Carman lawyer, until Tuesday, July 21. Mrs. Carman will not be taken from the jail at Mineola to attend the formal opening of the examination tomorrow morning.

Today Mrs. Carman was visited in jail by her husband, who carried, as usual, a big box of flowers. Mrs. Stephen P. Pettit, wife of the Sheriff, also visited her and read to her for several hours.

The Carman home, as on last Sunday, was the centre of interest to numberless automobile parties who drove past. Mrs. Ida Powell, sister of Mrs. Carman, was annoyed because she scarcely could show herself at a window without some one trying to snap a photograph of her. Mrs. Powell accompanied Dr. Carman on a ride in his touring car in the afternoon, but so far as could be learned she did not visit Mrs. Carman at the jail.

District Attorney Smith denied a story that he had found a new eye-witness of the shooting. He said the story of the tramp, Frank Farrell, that he had seen a woman wearing a slouch hat and a long coat fire the shot at the office window did not agree with known facts, and was told in a manner so improbable that he did not attach any significance to it. Farrell said that he went to the Carman kitchen to ask for food, and was turned away, when he saw the woman who had done the shooting hurry away from the office window toward the rear of the house. At that time, according to Farrell's earlier account to the District Attorney, he himself, while hungry, was no longer thirsty.

HOLIDAY CROWDS SEE 2 DIE IN PARK LAKE

Attempted to Change Places and Capsized Their Boat in Prospect Mere.

FAMILY SEES TAILOR DROWN

Water Sports In and Near the City Take a Toll of Six Lives in a Few Hours.

Hundreds of persons in rowboats and along the shores of the lake in Prospect Park yesterday afternoon saw two youths die in the water and waited for hours while the police grappled for the bodies, and finally recovered them. Those who lost their lives were Morris Landres, 17 years old, of 340 Franklin Avenue, a medical student at Columbia, and Joseph Waldstein, 18, of 491 De Kalb Avenue.

In company with half a dozen friends they hired rowboats shortly after 3 o'clock. Landres and Waldstein went into one boat, while their companions took others. The pair were about 200 feet off shore, opposite the building where the miniature sailboats are stored, when they decided to shift positions. Landres was rowing, and apparently they agreed that Waldstein was to have a turn at the oars. In attempting to pass each other they upset the boat.

There were a dozen boats within easy reach of them, and these at once headed for the overturned boat, but its occupants sank almost immediately, and neither came up again.

The dense crowd on shore flocked to the margin of the lake as word of the accident went through the park, and in a short time there was danger that the pushing crowd would knock those at the edge into the water. Some one telephoned the Prospect Park Precinct of the situation, and Inspector Hughes and Capt. Cullen hurried to the lake with as many policemen as they could get.

The crowds were pushed back from the shore, and then the police surrounded the lake, keeping the spectators within police lines. Inspector Hughes sent for an emergency wagon of the Union Gas Company with a pulmotor and for an ambulance from the Kings County Hospital. Then the police went out in rowboats and began to search for the bodies with grappling irons. It took two hours to recover them, and when they were brought in it was realized that there was no use attempting resuscitation.

An unidentified man was drowned in the Hudson while swimming off the rocks half way between Fort Washington Point and Dyckman Street. Charles Kruger of 177th Street and Haven Avenue, a canoeist, saw the man go down, and paddled out to save him, but he did not reappear. Kruger then notified Richard Cox, proprietor of a boathouse nearby, who sent a launch to the spot with grappling-irons, meantime notifying Washington Heights Hospital and the Consolidated Gas Company, which sent a pulmotor. The launch recovered the body and it was brought ashore, and the pulmotor applied, but without avail. The man's clothes were found near the spot where he went down, and beside them were tools of a sort which track walkers usually carry. The clothes contained a laborer's check stamped "Harlem Division of the New York Central Railroad."

Volunteers Save Two Lives.

The volunteers of the American Life Saving Society at the public bathing beach in Pelham Bay Park saved two men from drowning in the afternoon. Capt. Lamm and Quartermaster Shields saw a bather in difficulties about 100 feet from shore soon after 1 o'clock, and went after him in their dory. He was exhausted when the life savers reached him. When revived on shore he said he was Benjamin Miller of 22 East Ninety-eighth Street. A little later the life savers saw a man dive off a boat that come over from Eastchester and stopped about seventy-five feet off shore. He floundered about in the water and had gone down twice when Surfmen Henkel, Fredericks, and Urbach reached him. They had some trouble swimming ashore with him, Urbach being considerably bruised when he landed. The man was unconscious, but the volunteers revived him in half an hour. He described himself as Barney Raven of 580 Concord Avenue, the Bronx.

Family Thought He Was Saved.

Dominick Becharilli, a tailor of 128 North Fifth Street, Mount Vernon, fell off a rock on Hunter's Island, near the mouth of Pelham Bay, last night and was drowned. With his family and friends he had gone to spend the day on the island, and had climbed up on the rock to get a view of the sunset, when he lost his footing. Though a good swimmer, he was carried out into the Sound by the tide. His friends put out after him in a rowboat, but before they reached him a launch was on the spot with members of the Stuyvesant Yacht Club, whose searchlight had fallen on him as he was struggling in the water. Michael Kelly and Vincent Reilly, members of the club, dived overboard and brought him up after he had gone down for the third time, but in spite of an hour's work by Dr. Fiskind of the Fordham Hospital, assisted by a pulmotor taken from the United States Volunteer Life Saving Station opposite the yacht club, it was impossible to restore animation. Policeman Daly of the Westchester Station put out in a boat and carried the news to his family, who had seen him picked up and thought he was safe.

Returning from the Fishing Banks in the twenty-five-foot motor boat Katie yesterday afternoon, James Kerr, 23 years old, of 32 Grant Street, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, lost his balance while walking along the deck and fell overboard. His companion, James Hart of Concord, tried to rescue him, but was unsuccessful. The accident occurred while they were off Sandy Hook. After sailing around where Kerr went down for a long time Hart gave up the search and went to Stapleton, where he reported the accident to the police. Kerr leaves a widow and two children.

SAVED BY CONGRESSMAN.

Walsh Swims to Aid Woman Drowning in Delaware River.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, July 12.—Congressman Allan B. Walsh of this city saved Mrs. Fred Massey of Lambertville from drowning yesterday in the Delaware River at Schudders Falls. Mrs. Massey, who was unable to swim, ventured beyond her depth, and then cried out for help.

The Congressman swam to her aid, and because Mrs. Massey clung to him in her terror, he had great difficulty in getting to the shore.

Cramps Drown a Bather.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 12.—Raymond Martin, 18 years old, of 101 Senior Street, was drowned in the Raritan River near Highland Park today. While swimming with several companions near the Albany Street Bridge he was seized with cramps, and sank before aid could reach him. The body was quickly recovered and taken to the New Brunswick Boat Club, where a pulmoter was used in what proved a vain attempt at resuscitation.

BURNED IN LAUNCH FIRE.

Two Forced to Jump from Boat Ablaze in the Hudson.

William Rutgerson of 730 East 137th Street, and Gustav Herman of 148 St. Ann's Avenue, were returning late yesterday afternoon in the Motorboat Alcyon from a two weeks' trip up the Hudson, when, as they were about to turn into the ship canal at Spuyten Dyvil, the gasoline in the boat exploded and set it on fire. Rutgerson blew a distress signal on his whistle, which was answered by the Tug Reichert, who tried to get near to the little boat and throw a line, but could not do so, and her captain then blew a signal for help. Several New Haven Railroad tugs, the Fire Boat George B. McClelland, and Police Launch No. 1 answered this.

Rutgerson and Herman were finally compelled to don life preservers and jump overboard. They were picked up by the police launch. The fire boat turned a stream of water on the burning launch and put out the blaze. Dr. Knapp was called from the Harlem Hospital, and he took Rutgerson and Herman there, both suffering from burns on the hands, face, and body.

GOT GIRL BATHER'S CLOTHES

Thief Made Rose Litchenthal Wait Until Brother Brought More.

When Rose Litchenthal, 19 years old, of 949 Avenue St. John, the Bronx, came out of the water at Pelham Bay Park yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock and went to her bathhouse she found that it had been entered, and every last stitch of her clothing taken. She told her loss to her brother, John, and several other members of the party, and they took Policeman Daly of the Westchester Station into their confidence. He promised to put detectives on the trail, but suggested she had better not wait there in her bathing suit until they recovered the lost clothes.

So brother John was sent home, a distance of four miles, to get her a new outfit. He returned in about an hour and a half with the necessaries. Then Miss Litchenthal went home, but not in the natty Sunday suit she had put on in the morning.

GRACE REEDE'S BODY FOUND

Victim of Long Beach Drowning Ashore at Rockaway.

The body of Grace V. Reede, 17 years old, of 1,026 Walnut Avenue, Richmond Hill, who was drowned with her two friends, Norman Beach and Carrie Raycroft, last Thursday at a Sunday school excursion at Long Beach, came ashore yesterday at Wavecrest Avenue, Rockaway Beach.

Boarders at the Wavecrest Inn, who were eating luncheon on the porch overlooking the ocean, spied what they thought was a bundle of rags in the water. Thomas B. Holland, proprietor of the inn, sent Charles Dietrich, the lifesaver, to bring the bundle in, and it was found to be the body of the drowned girl. Her father, Peter Reede, took the body to his home at Richmond Hill last night.

The bodies of William Watson and George Sayles, waiters, who were drowned off Rockaway Beach last Friday, were recovered yesterday. Watson's body was taken from the water at the Old Iron Pier at Averne, and Sayles's body came ashore at the foot of Second Avenue, Rockaway Park. Both bodies were sent to the Rockaway Morgue.

GUARDS OFF FOR SERVICE.

Eighth Regiment Goes to Fisher's Island—Naval Militia Tours.

The Eighth Regiment of Coast Artillery, National Guard of New York, will march to the foot of East Ninety-sixth Street this morning and embark on the steamer Frank Jones for Fisher's Island and a tour of coast defense exercises at Fort H. G. Wright. About 700 officers and men are expected to take part in the manoeuvres.

The Eighth takes the place of the Thirteenth Regiment of Brooklyn, which has just finished its 1914 tour. The Thirteenth, it was said yesterday, made a commendable showing at Fort Wright. While there it engaged in field work in addition to the regular artillery instruction, which included both day and night exercises, sub-calibre work, and practice with service charges with mortars and guns at moving targets at sea. The Thirteenth left Fisher's Island for New York last night.

The First Battalion of Naval Militia of New York, which is the Manhattan organization, leaves this morning for its annual Summer instruction at sea. The Second Battalion of Brooklyn also sails this morning. The New York battalion will go on the gunboat Wasp and the Brooklynites on the gunboat Gloucester. Commander Russell Raynor commands the First and Commander Brinckerhoff the Brooklyn sailors. The cruise of the Gloucester and Wasp will take the New Yorkers as far north as Portland, Me., where they will take part in exercises arranged by the Navy Department.

A provisional company of the Seventy-first Regiment starts today for Elmsford, N. Y., there to remain in camp a week, during which it will engage in field exercises. The company will be commanded by W. A. De Lamater.

RAN AWAY TO SEE MOTHER.

She Was Ill and Four Children in Asylum Grieved for Her.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., July 12.—Homesick in the Orphans' Home, two little girls and two little boys, all members of one family, ran away from the institution today in order to see their mother, who is seriously ill in the Memorial Hospital.

A week ago Mrs. Thomas O'Brien was taken to the hospital and her husband, unable to care for the litle ones, sent them to the orphan asylum. Eleven-year-old Helen grieved constantly for her mother, and her sister, Margaret, 9, Thomas, 6, and Patrick 4 years old, shared her longings.

Before the nurses of the institution had arisen this morning Helen dressed her sister and brothers and they slipped away to see their mother. Patrolman Gustave Vetter of East Orange, came upon them near the Orange line.

"Oh, please don't take us back there until we see our mother," Helen pleaded.

Vetter, however, felt it to be his duty to take them back, and he did so. Those in charge of the hospital, pitying the little ones, then consented to their being taken to see their mother.

SAW PICKPOCKET AT WORK.

Policeman Says Man Caught on the Elevated Tried to Bribe Him.

Patrolman Mulligan of the Alexander Avenue Station, saw a thief picking a man's pocket yesterday on a Third Avenue elevated train. The policeman seized a man who said later that he was Harry Moore of 194 Second Avenue, but two confederates escaped with the pocketbook.

At the police station the man who was robbed said he was Joseph Cohan of 142 Stebbins Avenue, the Bronx. He told the police that he had lost $4, but that the pickpockets had overlooked $150 which he had in another pocket. On the way to the station, Mulligan says, the prisoner offered him money to let the case drop.

May Die from Gang Bullets.

Harry Jacobson of 236 West 108th Street was taken to Bellevue Hospital at midnight last night from Avenue B and Fifth Street, where he was found with a bullet wound in his abdomen and another in his left arm. The ambulance surgeon said he would probably die. Policeman McGrath, who questioned him before the arrival of the ambulance, was told that Jacobson did not know who shot him and would not tell if he did know. The police say they believe he is a gangman and was wounded in a gang fight.

THROWN FROM AUTO MOTHER IS KILLED

Family Outing Ends Tragically When Orr Motor Upsets Near Vineland, N. J.

TURNED TOO SHARPLY

Car Went Over When Rounding a Curve on the Way to Ocean City.

Special to The New York Times.

VINELAND, N. J., July 12.—A holiday trip taken by James Orr of 3,516 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, and his family ended tragically at 11 o'clock this morning, when the automobile in which they were riding turned over near Buena. Mrs. Orr was killed and the father and four children, Helen, 16 years old; Mildren, 13; Ethel, 9, and Walter, 3, were brought to the hospital here. The children were cut and bruised and Mr. Orr was dazed by an injury to his head.

According to Miss Helen Orr, she and her parents were on the way to Ocean City, and at a sharp turn in the road the automobile turned over. All those in it rolled clear of the wrecked motor. Mr. Orr is a hardware dealer with a store at Germantown Avenue and Somerset Street, in Philadelphia.

WOMAN AIDS CHAUFFEUR.

Mrs. Northrop, Though Injured, Helps to Lift Auto from Driver.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 12.—Mrs. Elizabeth Northrop of Brookside Drive, was thrown from her automobile at 9 o'clock tonight while she was being driven by her chauffeur, August Henry. Her motor was in collision with an auto bearing a New York number, which disappeared immediately after the accident.

The collision occurred on the Boston Post Road, half way between Portchester and Greenwich. Mrs. Northrop's auto was going up the hill and was about to pass another car coming in the opposite direction when the New York car shot by her. The rear wheel caught the forward wheel of Mrs. Northrop's auto and threw it into a ditch and up against a stone wall. Mrs. Northrop, with the assistance of others, lifted the car from her chauffeur. Mrs. Northrop was bruised severely, and the chauffeur's leg was broken.

PINNED UNDER AN AUTO.

Clark and His Chauffeur Are Held Down for an Hour by Upset Motor.

Special to The New York Times.

MAYS LANDING, N. J., July 12.—H. B. Clark of The News-Post of Philadelphia and his chauffeur, James Youell, were pinned for an hour early this morning under an auto which upset near here while they were on their way to Atlantic City.

The chauffeur, who was the first to regain consciousness after the accident, called out to George C. Davis, who was passing in an auto, and Mr. Davis and those who were with him succeeded, after hard work, in releasing Youell and Mr. Clark, who were painfully but not dangerously injured. Elijah Moorehouse of Camden, while speeding to notify Dr. James of the accident, struck soft earth and his motor cycle skidded, throwing him twenty feet. He was brought to Dr. H. C. James's office in this place, who dressed his wounds, which consisted of severe cuts.

AUTO PLUNGES FROM BRIDGE.

Ex-Sheriff Fulton Hurt Mortally Near Monticello, N. Y.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., July 12.—Ex-Sheriff James A. Fulton of Wuertsboro was mortally injured late this afternoon when his auto ran off the Wawarsing Bridge, falling a distance of fifteen feet and overturning. Three of Mr. Fulton's ribs were broken and he suffered internal injuries. The other members of the party escaped with slight injuries.

Mr. Fulton is a prominent Republican politician and has had several offices in addition to that of sheriff.

THREE DIE IN AUTO CRASH.

Motor Hits a Tree When It Is Turned Too Sharply.

Special to The New York Times.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., July 12.—An automobile containing seven persons crashed into a tree three miles east of here this afternoon, and three passengers were killed and four others injured seriously. Dr. H. C. McKay, a dentist, of Fairmont, W. Va., died from internal injuries at the Hartinger Hospital here; Winfield McKay of Ravenswood, W. Va., his father, was dead when persons went to the aid of the autoists, and so was Winfield McKay, 7 years old, a son of Dr. McKay.

The injured were: Dorothy McKay, 10 years old, a daughter of Dr. McKay; John Wight of Baltimore, Md.; Grimm Knox of Fairmont, and R. M. Bailey of Fairmont. While speeding along the Mill Road at the top of a hill at Easton Knox, who was driving, turned too sharply and the auto struck a tree with terrific force. All the occupants of the car excepting Knox and Bailey were thrown out.

ACCIDENTS IN THE CITY.

Mother Gives Her Life to Save Son —Auto and Trolley Crash.

Mrs. Agnes Tone lost her life in front of her home, 331 Dean Street, Brooklyn, last night in saving her 3-year-old son George, who had wandered off the porch into the street and was about to be run over by an automobile. She was sitting with some neighbors about 10:30 o'clock when she missed George from her side and walked to the curb to look for him.

At that moment an auto owned by Edward Clyne of 31 Wolcott Street came down the street, and the little boy ran directly in its path. Mrs. Tone ran toward him and threw him clear of the car, but the mud guard of the automobile struck her and knocked her against the curb, fracturing her skull. Mr. Clyne's father and mother were in the auto, returning from Patchogue, where they had been attending a rally of the Holy Name Society. The chauffeur, James Sweeney of 173 Conover Street, was driving. They put Mrs. Tone on the back seat and made all speed to the Jewish Hospital, where Dr. Liebowitz attended the injured woman, but she died in fifteen minutes after her arrival.

Frank Doelger of 335 West 100th Street crashed into a 116th Street crosstown car at Eighth Avenue in his automobile early yesterday morning. Mr. Doelger, two women, and a man passenger were thrown to the street. One of the women, who said she was Lillian Reynolds of 200 West 109th Street, suffered a scalp wound and bruises. She was taken to the Harlem Hospital. Mr. Doelger and the other occupants of the machine, whose names were not learned by the police, declined medical attention.

Two sisters were injured early yesterday morning when an automobile upset on City Island Avenue, near Shore Road Avenue, City Island, after hitting an embankment. Lizzie Fitzgibbons, a servant, of Burke Street, New Rochelle, suffered a broken leg, while her sister, Martha, of the same address, escaped with cuts on the face.

The auto was driven by Frank Coughlin of 81 Schofield Street, City Island, and belonged to H. C. Booth of 601 City Island Avenue, who was in the auto at the time of the mishap. Neither of the men was injured.

Landis Tracey of 257 Watson Avenue, the Bronx, was injured seriously yesterday afternoon on the Queens Boulevard, near Van Dam Street, in Long Island City, when a motor cycle which he was riding collided with an automobile. He was picked up unconscious and taken to St. John's Hospital. The auto which ran into him disappeared after the accident, and the police are trying to trace it.

New Yorkers Hurt in Vermont.

MANCHESTER, Vt., July 12.—One woman was killed and several persons were injured slightly in a collision between automobiles near here tonight. An auto owned by Frederick Crane of New York, and carrying him and his family to their Summer home in Dorset, was overturned in the highway near Pawlet. The other auto was owned and driven by F. E. Bowker, Jr., of Rutland. The woman who was killed was a servant in Mr. Bowker's family.

APPROVE CHARLTON DAM.

Will Supply Water to Cohoes, Watervliet, and Waterford.

ALBANY, July 12.—The Conservation Commissioners have signed the report in the Charlton Union Water District relative to the proposed supply of water from Alplaus Kill, Saratoga County, for the Cities of Cohoes and Watervliet, the village of Green Island, and the town of Waterford. The report submits to the trustees of the union district the results of surveys and investigations, together with a design for conservation waterworks which will be ample, sanitary, and economical.

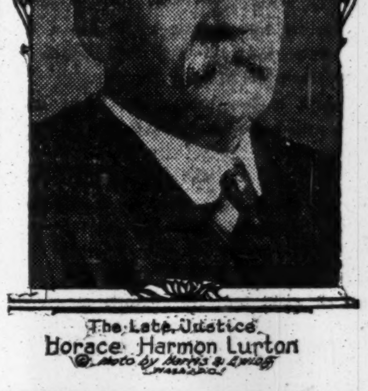
The poulation of the Charlton Union Water District is 50,648, with a present daily consumption of 6,331,000 gallons. It is estimated that the population of the district twenty years hence will be 75,000, and the works designed are on that basis. A supply of 100 galons per capita per diem is enough for all the usual needs of a municipality, but provision has been made for 200 gallons per capita for 75,000 inhabitants, amounting to 15,000,000 gallons daily. It is estimated that the Charlton reservoir should have a storage capacity of 3,000,000,000 gallons, and it has been so designated.

JUSTICE LURTON DIES AT SEASHORE

Continued from Page 1.

when he was anxious to become a Supreme Court Justice. It is a matter of documentary record that Mr. Taft was very desirous of becoming a member of the highest judicial tribunal. A Supreme Court Justiceship was offered him by President Roosevelt and he wanted to accept, but was dissuaded from doing so by the urgent appeals of Mr. Roosevelt and others, who were confident that Mr. Taft was sure to be Col. Roosevelt's successor as President.

It is understood here that since then Mr. Taft has undergone a change of heart in regard to the Supreme bench. This has not been due as much to the fact that he has held the highest honor in the gift of the American people as that he is now well satisfied with the work he is doing, and believes that he should continue it.



The Late Justice Horace Harmon Lurton

Photo by Harris & Ewing

Two other names mentioned today in connection with filling the vacancy are those of Franklin K. Lane of California, Secretary of the Interior, and Frederick W. Lehmann of Missouri, former Solicitor General of the United States, and one of President Wilson's delegates at the Niagara Falls peace conference. There is no other ground for the mention of these men in this connection than that they are both excellent lawyers who are highly esteemed by the President. Mr. Lane is regarded as one of the strongest men in the Administration, and it is doubtful whether the President would be willing to lose his services as a member of the Cabinet. The President is greatly opposed to having any changes in his Cabinet circle, and his feeling in this regard amounts almost to an obsession. Mr. Lane has been spoken of as likely to be the successor to William J. Bryan should Mr. Bryan retire from the office of Secretary of State.

As for Mr. Lehmann, it is quite likely that his name will be considered by the President when he comes to the point of making a selection of Justice Lurton's successor. He has been President of the American Bar Association, and is known throughout the country as an eminent lawyer.

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THE BROWN BOX

TRANSATLANTIC CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE TIMES

'FURIES' PUT BOMB IN ANOTHER CHURCH

British Militant Arrested for Attempt to Wreck St. John Evangelist in London.

RAILWAY STATION BURNED

Sylvia Pankhurst Speaks in East End Unmolested by Police—Fresh Insult to King and Queen.

LONDON, July 12.—A bomb was discovered tonight in the famous old church of St. John Evangelist, Westminster, and a woman named Annie Bell, who has figured several times in militant activities, was arrested. This church was damaged last March by a bomb which the suffragettes placed beneath the seat in the gallery above the pulpit.

A member of the congregation noticed a light flickering in a pew in the rear of the church, and on investigation found a candle so placed as to set fire to a fuse connected with a can of gunpowder.

The suffragettes have been active during the week end. They burned a railway station near Leicester in the early hours of the morning. They are also suspected of being responsible for an explosion which occurred last night in one of several mail bags which were being conveyed from Blackpool to Manchester. The explosion set fire to six other mail bags, which were partly destroyed.

In spite of the fact that her license of release from Holloway Jail had expired, Sylvia Pankhurst took part today in a procession through the East End of London to Canning Town Public Hall. A large number of members of the East London Federation with a band and banners assembled outside of Miss Pankhurst's residence, and the band played "The Red Flag" as she entered a wagon, unmolested by the police. She was quickly surrounded by a bodyguard of friends and supporters.

The militant leader was loudly cheered when she reached the hall and again when she rose to speak. Referring to the deputation which Premier Asquith received on June 20, she said the Premier needed to be enlightened regarding the conditions under which women lived in the East End. Seeing the condition of things, if they had the courage they ought to have, there certainly would be rioting in the streets.

Speaking of the written reply of the Premier to Mrs. Scurr, Miss Pankhurst said that Mr. Asquith's answer was the same as given to a deputation in August last year, the purport of which was that he was ready to give votes to men over 21, but would do nothing for women. The suffragettes had something to congratulate themselves on, however, she said, despite "Premier Asquith's insulting reply." They had forced him to receive the deputation.

Miss Pankhurst advocated a "no vote, no rent" crusade to terrify the Government.

WILLOUGHBY TO GO TO CHINA

Princeton Professor Made Deputy Legal Adviser to Government.

PEKING, July 12.—W. F. Willoughby, Professor of Jurisprudence and Politics at Princeton University, has been appointed deputy legal adviser to the Chinese Government. Dr. F. J. Goodnow, legal adviser, recently accepted the Presidency of Johns Hopkins University. He will return to America in August, but will still act in the capacity of adviser to the Government.

Prof. Willoughby was employed as an expert by the United States Department of Labor from 1890 to 1901.

Prof. Willoughby was the special agent of the United States Commission to the Paris Exposition in 1900, receiving the Legion of Honor decoration from the French Government, and has several times represented the Department of Labor at international conferences and to make labor investigations in Europe.

As the President of the American Association for Labor Legislation he has insistently demanded laws requiring better hours and working conditions for women and children. He was born in Alexandria, Va., July 20, 1867, and is a graduate of Johns Hopkins University.

ROYAL PAIR AGAIN INSULTED

Scotch Suffragette Hurls Ball at Carriage—It Lands in Queen's Lap.

EDINBURGH, July 12.—King George and Queen Mary, who made their last public appearance today in their Scottish tour, were subjected to a fresh insult by a suffragette while driving to St. Giles Cathedral to attend morning services.

Just outside the cathedral, a Dundee suffragette, Olive Walker, broke through the spectators and police and ran toward the royal carriage. She hurled a rubber ball to which was attached a label inscribed "Stop forcible feeding."

The ball landed on the lap of the Queen, who laughingly brushed it aside. The woman was removed amid a threatening crowd, but later was released.

GUN TO DESTROY AIRSHIPS.

French Government Makes First Test of New Automatic Device.

NANCY, July 12.—Three monoplanes and a biplane served as targets yesterday for the first Government test of an automobile machine gun designed for the destruction of aeroplanes. The apparatus is supplied with a device which will indicate the speed and direction of a flying machine. One man directs the sighting of the gun and another the firing.

The precision and rapidity of the shooting are said to be remarkable.

GUNBOAT EXPLODES; 35 DIE.

Chinese Naval Cadets Killed While Asleep on Gunboat Tungchi.

SHANGHAI, China, July 12.—A terrible explosion occurred aboard the Chinese gunboat Tungchi last night, while the vessel was lying abreast of the Kiangnan Arsenal.

The explosion took place underneath the sleeping quarters of the naval cadets, thirty-five of whom were killed while asleep. The cause of the explosion has not been ascertained.

Ambassador Herrick Coming Home.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 12.—Ambassador Herrick will sail for New York on Aug. 8.

Spain Greets Cuban Cadets.

CORUNNA, Spain, July 12. — The Cuban School Ship Patria arrived here today from the West Indies. An elaborate series of fêtes has been organized in honor of the visitors and the residents will present a golden salver to the captain of Patria.

BODY'S 6TH OCEAN CROSSING

Strange Events Have Kept Dead Woman Traveling Back and Forth.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 12.—The strange story of an unburied body which is about to start on its sixth trip across the Atlantic is told by The Daily Telegraph's Berlin correspondent. A woman died in the United States last Summer. Her newly married daughter and her son-in-law determined to inter the body in the mother's native place, Breslau. The cemetery authorities there demanded $1,250 for burial in the family vault, and, regarding the charge exorbitant, the daughter decided to take the body back to America.

Upon arriving at New York, however, she found awaiting her a letter to the effect that the controllers of the cemetery were prepared to reduce the price of a grave, whereupon she and her husband forthwith returned with the body to Breslau. There fresh differences of opinion arose, and, as there appeared to be no chance of agreement, the mother's body once more was transported to New York.

Shortly after this the daughter and her husband became tired of the land of their adoption and made up their minds to repatriate themselves in Germany. Accordingly they packed up their personal belongings, and, with the body of the mother, once more appeared in Breslau. Meanwhile the difficulty with the proprietors of the cemetery was composed, and at last the much-traveled body was consigned to the tomb. But even now it is not to be left in peace. The restless couple decided that after all the New World was better than the Old, and resolved to recross the Atlantic once more, taking with them the body of the mother.

But the cemetery authorities refused to surrender the body, so the daughter took the case before the law courts. The first decision given was against her, but now, on appeal, she has obtained an order that her mother's body be delivered to her.

PARIS IN HOLIDAY GARB.

Celebration of the National Festival Will Last Until Wednesday.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 12.—The city is en fête, with the streets blocked by bandstands for open-air balls and the houses covered with flags and colored lights.

The national holiday of the Fourteenth of July began yesterday and will end on Wednesday. On Tuesday will occur the great annual review of the Paris garrison by the President at the Longchamps race course. It will last from 7 to 10 A. M. Artillery salutes will be fired at 8 o'clock, morning and evening, at the Hôtel des Invalides and Fort Mont Valerien. Open-air orchestras will play in the Place de la Nation, the Place de la Bourse, and other big squares. There will be a display of fireworks at 10 P. M. on the heights of Montmartre, the Butte Chaumont, the Pont Neuf, and other centres. Special performances, free to all French citizens, will take place at midday at the Opéra, the Odéon, Ambigu, Vaudeville, Apollo, and other theatres.

Miss Morgan in Aeroplane Flight.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 12.—Miss Anne Morgan made her first aeroplane flight on Saturday at Chartres with the air pilot Garaix, and afterward described the flight as delightful.

ULSTER WAR, SO FAR, IN LONDON ALONE

Continued from Page 1.

spondents, photographers, perhaps even cinematographists, blood-curdling manifestos, solemn and secret conclaves—it is all very skillful, after its fashion, but it is too palpable. There is the same peril as there ever was of civil war in Ulster, neither more nor less. Or, rather, I should say there is the same peril of local disturbance."

ILLINOIS SALUTES IRISH FLAG.

Erin Officially Recognized as Nation, While 1,000 Celts Celebrate.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Ireland was officiall yrecognized as a nation today by the State of Illinois, and the Irish flag received a national salute of twenty-one guns. The salute was fired by Battery E of the Illinois National Guard, i naccordance with instructions issued by Adjt. Gen. Frank S. Dickson.

Ten thousand Irishmen, assembled at Gaelic Park, threw their hats in the air and shouted their joy. And all this took place despite the fact that it was Orangemen's Day. The demonstration had been arranged in celebration of the granting of Irish home rule. It closed with the sending of this cablegram to John E. Redmond:

"Fifty thousand Chicago Irishmen pledge money, men, and arms to the Irish Volunteers."

IRISHMEN ASK FOR RIFLES.

Leader of Volunteers Cables Acknowledgment of £1,000.

"The Irish Volunteers look to their friends in America not so much for pecuniary aid, as for a supply of rifles," is the answer which Prof. Eoin MacNeill of Dublin University, Chairman of the Provisional Committee of the Irish Volunteers, has sent back with his acknowledgment of £1,000 cabled to him last week by the Irish Volunteer Fund Committee of America.

This committee prolonged its session, which began at 2 o'clock Saturday until yesterday afternoon at 256 Broadway, and besides adopting a constitution, sent out an appeal to the Irish people in the United States to aid the cause. In accordance with Prof. MacNeill's request, all funds collected in future will be used to buy arms. How they will manage to place these rifles in the hands of the Irish Volunteers is a concern for the future, the committee says.

"Unarmed men count for nothing in face of an army," says the appeal, "and armed men are of little use except properly organized."

The treasury reported that since the sending of £1,000 to Prof. MacNeill, he had received $2,000 more and about $5,000 was still in the hands of committees in various cities. The committee believes it will have collected $100,000 before the end of the year.

The committee consists of Joseph McGarrity, President; Gen. Dennis F. Collins, Vice President; Denis A. Spellissy, Treasurer; Patrick J. Griffin, Secretary; John Devoy, Hugh Montague, Francis S. Clark, John E. Healy and P. T. Moran.

BOEHM IN 24 HOURS FLEW 1,350 MILES

Could Have Stayed Up 12 Hours Longer if He'd Had Petrol, Record Breaker Says.

ATLANTIC CAN BE CROSSED

But Machine That Does It, He Declares, Must Have Three Engines—His Story of His Flight.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 12.—Reinhold Boehm, the German aviator who at Johannisthal yesterday achieved the feat of flying continuously for 24 hours and 12 minutes, gives the following description of his record flight:

"I employed an ordinary army Albatross biplane, fitted with six-cylinder seventy-five horse power Mercedes engines and carrying 132 gallons of petrol. It was the same machine in which Landman's record of 21 hours and 49 minutes in the air was made on June 28. My provisions consisted of a vacuum bottle filled with cold milk, several packets of chocolate, and a few cakes.

"Despite my heavy load, I ascended easily and in order to save petrol flew slowly around the aerodrome at first, not going higher than 300 feet. As the night wore on and the signals flamed out I went higher, and for an hour or two I left Johannisthal, flying across Berlin and Potsdam.

"I returned to the aerodrome at midnight and resumed my weary circuit. How many rounds I made nobody knows. I was now between 900 and 1,300 feet up. The air became so sticky and hot at midday yesterday that I felt it was necessary to go higher, so I navigated to a height of between 6,000 and 7,500 feet.

"When I had been up twenty hours I decided to descend to a lower plane, and by easy spirals came down to a height of about 1,000 feet. Then I kept on going till I had accomplished what I intended to do. I must have covered roundly 1,350 miles, as my speed averaged 47¼ miles an hour throughout.

"The engine was working perfectly at the finish, and if I had had enough petrol I could easily have flown another twelve hours. I finished fresher than I started, although I was on duty for twelve hours without rest before I went up.

"It seems to me that the Atlantic flight for The London Daily Mail's $50,000 prize is sure to be accomplished soon. It is only a case of sufficiently powerful machine. No machine, in my opinion, will be practicable which contains fewer than three engines, none of which should be worked to its limit. There should also be two separate pilots.

"I found myself growing stronger after the first ten or twelve hours. If you can survive the strain of that period the rest is easy."

Glenn Curtiss's airboat America, built for a transatlantic flight, has two engines.

AIRBOAT MAKES TWO FLIGHTS.

"Best in a Fortnight," Says Porte—"Promising," Asserts Curtiss.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMMONDSPORT, N. Y., July 12.—With a load of about 1,300 pounds Rodman Wanamaker's flying boat, the America, planed easily to-day and lifted itself gracefully out of the water. After a flight of about 45 seconds at the rate of 60 miles an hour, it descended again, plowed through the water as a motor boat for a while and then flew again for a few hundred yards.

Lieut. J. C. Porte, who is to have charge of the America in her attempt to cross the Atlantic, was enthusiastic over the craft's showing in the two short flights.

"This is the best she has done in a fortnight," he said. "We are getting on the right track now."

A piece of wood hardly larger than a stick of stove-wood, floating on the surface of Lake Keuka, tore off one of the hydro-planing fins and put a stop to the trial.

The America started out this morning with a hydro-planing board about four inches wide extending from the bows almost the length of the hull and with two fins fourteen feet long extending to the rear. Lieut. Porte rode after the America in a motor boat to observe the action of the new fins. There were only three persons in the boat. Glenn Curtis carried with him Walter Chase, an expert designer of planing boats from Bayonne and Lieut. John H. Tower, U. S. A.

It was shortly after the America had dropped back into the water for the second time that Mr. Curtiss sighted a black object a little before him in the water. As he was driving the America over the surface at a speed of about forty miles an hour, Mr. Curtiss had time only to make the airboat swerve slightly. This prevented the hull of the America from striking the piece of wood, which probably would have punched a hole in the light frame of white cedar one-quarter inch in thickness. Passing to the side, the stick struck the fourteen-foot fin and ripped it away from the side of the America.

This accident put a stop to the flying for today. The America went back slowly as a motor boat, and was taken ashore for repairs. Further experiments will be made tomorrow with the same equipment.

Mr. Curtiss said that the America's performance was "promising," but that he would not be able to say how nearly correct the new hydroplaning surfaces were until they had been tried with a heavier load.

When Mr. Curtiss made the trial of the America with the Langley pontoons, he lifted the America with a load of 2,000 pounds, including the pontoons, or a net load of about 1,800 pounds. This is between 100 and 200 pounds less than the net load which the America will have to carry. Since Lieut. Porte returned to Hammondsport last Monday the America never has left the water with a load greater than 1,500 pounds.

The Langley pontoons were set half way between the two wings when they lifted the load of 1,800 pounds. Lieut. Porte would not have them affixed permanently in that position, because, he said, such weight upon the fragile wings would cause danger of wreck.

Except for the experiment with the Langley pontoons, the America has not yet flown with a useful load within 400 or 500 pounds of the weight which the craft will be required to carry when it leaves Newfoundland for the Azores.

It is believed that, unless marked progress is shown by the experimenting with hydroplaning fins in the next few days, radical changes will be made in the craft—perhaps the substitution of engines of greater horse power. Mr. Curtiss, however, has not as yet welcomed suggestions that drastic changes be made, and he seems to be convinced that the hydroplaning devices will before long be found to be satisfactory.

Since the Sperry drift instrument has been demonstrated, Lieut. Porte has been more anxious than ever to make a start which will enable him to profit by the moon, which is in the first quarter on July 29 and is full on Aug. 5. The reflection of the moonlight on water makes visible objects on which the small telescopes of the Sperry instrument may be trained for observations. Without the moonlight, Lieut. Porte could not use the drift instrument at night.

Hundreds of autoists from all parts of New York State, from Pennsylvania and Ohio came here today to see the America. Several days ago three small boys conceived the idea of opening and shutting a gate leading to the Curtiss aviation field and shouting for a tip. They garnered $21.30 in small change on one day. After that the tending of the gate was turned into a regular business, and today two large signs were displayed demanding toll of 25 or 50 cents from automobiles, according to size.

EUGENIE REVISITS PALACE.

Aged ex-Empress Saddened by the Changes at Fontainebleu.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 12.—The former Empress Eugenie, now 88 years old, widow of Napoleon III., who left Paris today to return to her residence in Farnborough, Hampshire, paid a visit two days ago to the scene of her former pomp and glory, the Palace of Fontainebleu. The Imperial Court of France often was in residence there, and the magnificent pile and the wonderful gardens, laid out by Le Notre, must have evoked in the aged Empress, who fled to England in 1870 after the collapse of the empire, many reminiscences of the time when she was renowned as the most beautiful woman in Europe.

The Empress was conducted over the palace by the curator, M. des Parbes. She seemed keenly interested and not a little saddened at the many changes which time and democratic rule had wrought in the interior of the palace.

"Oh!" she suddenly exclaimed to one of her companions, "that is my casket," and pointed to a superbly carved ivory box. M. des Parbes informed the Empress that it was known as "the casket of Anne of Austria."

"That may be," was the reply, "but it was given to me filled with gloves and fans by the Emperor for my marriage."

The Empress then visited the apartment formerly used as the Imperial dining room. Stopping before a recess she asked the curator what had become of Benvenuto's painting of "Diana" which used to hang there. He replied that it was at the Louvre.

"Well, then, it ought to be returned to you," she said. Walking through the gardens of the palace she murmured rather sadly as she passed before the lake known as Letang des Carpes, "Alas, my gondola is no longer there."

MARCONI BOARD EXPLAINS.

Profits Affected by Financial Conditions, Report Says—Praise Nally.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 12.—In the report of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company for 1913, just issued, the Directors express their regret that the business of the year should not have shown more immediate profits. The existing financial conditions, they state, caused many foreign Governments to defer the placing of orders that were expected.

It has been resolved to discontinue publishing the particulars of shares held by the company, the Directors holding the opinion that it is prejudicial to the interests of the company that such information should be made public.

Reference is made to the slow progress made with the erection of six high-power stations for the British Government. An additional staff has been engaged and trained in anticipation, at considerable expense, but nearly a year has passed and the board realizes that the slow progress which the company has been permitted to make seriously prejudices the company's interests. Much work has been done by the company, and a substantial sum of money expended, for which no return has been received during the past year.

The report also says considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining the services of a man with the knowledge and ability needed for the direction of the American company. Lack of such a man rendered the business less profitable than it otherwise would have been. The Directors believe that Edward J. Nally, who was eventually appointed, will fill the position satisfactorily.

TWO DIE IN GYPSIES' BATTLE

Women Join in Fierce Fight Between Two Tribes in France.

CHAROLLES, France, July 12.—Two persons were killed and ten seriously wounded in a desperate battle between two tribes of gypsies, which was fought on the banks of the Loire today. It was the outcome of a long-standing feud, each tribe having sworn to exterminate the other at the first opportunity.

The two bands aggregated 120 members, who were armed with guns, revolvers, axes, and knives. They fell upon each other savagely, the women as determined as the men.

By the time the gendarmes arrived in sufficient force to separate the combatants, the ground was strewn with dead and wounded.

MANITOBA ELECTION CLOSE.

Liberal Gains Indicate the Government's Defeat.

WINNIPEG, July 12.—The Liberals, the opposition in Manitoba to the Roblin Government, added another seat to their list when late returns today showed the election of Sigfussen over Taylor, the Government candidate and former member. This leaves the standing of the parties as follows: Conservatives, 24; Liberals, 22; (three elections deferred.)

It is considered probable that Sir Rodmond Roblin will not be able to carry on the Government, as he must elect a Speaker out of his total.

MUST PAY $42,000 FOR TIEPOLO SALE

Italian Court Fines Mrs. Carter for Disposing of Family Paintings.

GOVERNMENT BID FOR THEM

But They Were Sold in Violation of Law to a Paris Dealer, Who Held Them at $200,000.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, July 12. — Tiepolo's four famous masterpieces of art, the smuggling of which from the Negrotto Palace, in Genoa, to Paris caused a great sensation in the art world in 1912, were again heard of yesterday in the Genoese courts. Mrs. Emma Carter, the only representative of the incriminated family who had the courage to face the music, was ordered to pay fines amounting to $42,500, as well as the costs of the trial.

In 1909 overtures were made for the private sale of these paintings, which depict love scenes between Rinaldo and Armida, described in Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered." Indeed, the Carters had contracted with the London art dealer Sully to sell them for $60,000 when the Italian Government pounced down upon them to prevent the exportation of the pictures.

The Carters thereupon put the value of the pictures as low as $4,000 each. The agents of the Fine Arts Ministry in Rome then tried their best, but in vain, to obtain this bargain, and it was proved in 1912, when $30,000 was offered on behalf of the State and refused, that the estimate had not been made in good faith.

The Tiepolos were soon afterward sold to an American for $31,000, and a few weeks later the Parisian antiquary Sedelmayer was exhibiting the smuggled canvases and asking $200,000 for them.

Mrs. Carter took the entire responsibility for the transaction upon herself, saying that she had disposed of the heirlooms without the knowledge of anybody, even in her own family circle, in order to raise money for urgent personal needs.

BEECHAM SELLS ESTATE.

Profits on Turnovers of Covent Garden Holdings Total $1,250,000.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 12.—Sir Joseph Beecham, who a few days ago acquired Mallaby-Deeley's interest in the Duke of Bedford's Covent Garden estate, announces that he has transferred his interest to Alexander Lawson Ormrod, a member of the firm of Lawson & Ormrod, stock brokers, of Manchester, who, it was stated at the time of the purchase from Mallaby-Deeley, would be associated with Sir Joseph in the deal. Mr. Ormrod when interviewed said the whole business was private and he could not discuss questions of price.

This is the third time within seven months that the Covent Garden estate has changed ownership. The price mentioned in December, when Mallaby-Deeley purchased the estate, was £3,000,000, (about $15,000,000.) When, on July 6, Sir Joseph Beecham became the owner, Mallaby-Deeley admitted that he had made a princely profit, now stated to be about £175,000 (nearly $875,000.) Sir Joseph Beecham's profit is about £70,000, ($350,000,) which means that since the Duke of Bedford sold the price has increased by, roughly, a quarter million pounds, (about $1,250,000.)

INFLAMED BY CUBAN MURDER

Americans on Isle of Pines Excited Over Killing of Fellow-Countryman.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, July 12.—The threatened lynching by Americans on the Isle of Pines of the Cuban, Perez, who killed an American, Duncan Campbell, yesterday, did not occur today, but the Mayor of the Isle of Pines sent a wireless to the Government saying that the Americans were greatly excited.

The Government answered instructing the Mayor to maintain order and keep it informed of the turn of events. The Mayor states that an Isle of Pines newspaper published an extra which greatly inflamed the citzens.

The Government tomorrow will refer the case to the Department of Justice.

BULLS TURN THE TABLES.

Spectator Killed and Toreador Mortally Wounded at Madrid Fight.

MADRID, July 12.—The bulls carried off the honors in the bullfighting today. In the event for amateurs the sword of one of the toreadors was caught by the bill and tossed into the stand. It struck a spectator in the neck, killing him.

Later a Mexican swordsman, Miguel Frey, after killing the first bull, was mortally gored by the second. The fighting was then stopped for the day.

MARSEILLES, July 12.—In a bull fight here today a matador, Ocojito, was seriously wounded, the bull striking him in the abdomen with a side blow of the horn.

DIES AT ALFONSO'S TABLE.

Major Montes, Aid of Spanish Monarch, Stricken on Royal Yacht.

GIJON, Spain, July 12.—Major Montes, a royal aid, died suddenly today at King Alfonso's luncheon table aboard the royal yacht Giralda.

Major Montes was an old friend of the King, who was deeply affected by his death, and immediately canceled all his engagements for the regatta.

France Votes $400,000 for Fair.

PARIS, July 12.—The Senate today passed the bill providing for an appropriation of $400,000 for French official participation in the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco in 1915. This bill was passed by the Chamber of Deputies last Wednesday.

WHITMAN LETTER HE NEVER WROTE

Progressives Start Rumor of a Repudiation of Chairman Barnes.

"IT DOES NOT EXIST"

District Attorney Promptly Denies That Charles H. Duell, Jr., or Any One Else Has It.

Rumors from Progressive sources in this city were circulated last night to the effect that the Whitman Non-Partisan League, of which Charles H. Duell, Jr., is the head, had in its possession a letter written some time last month by Charles S. Whitman to the league, in which the District Attorney denied any form of allegiance to any political boss, and singled out William Barnes as one from whose influence he was especially free. This letter, it was said, would be made public soon. It was asserted that Mr. Duell had used it in vain for the last ten days as bait to attract the Progressive Party to Mr. Whitman in his race for the Governorship.

Mr. Whitman last night positively and unequivocally denied the existence of such a letter as that described, and defied the Progressives to produce it or a copy of it. Speaking over the telephone from Newport, Mr. Whitman told a NEW YORK TIMES reporter that he had never written any letter to the Whitman Non-Partisan League, and that he had not written a personal letter to Mr. Duell for at least six months. He asserted that he had never written a letter to any one with Mr. Barnes as the subject matter.

"The whole thing is untrue," Mr. Whitman said. "The supposed letter does not exist. I have never written to the league at all, and I have never written any one a declaration of principles in any way different from that made by me on several public occasions. I have said, and I repeat, that I am not subservient to any man. I am not and never have been subservient to Mr. Barnes or to Mr. Roosevelt, and I do not propose to be now, whether I am supported by either or not. I think the public knows that I speak the truth."

Republicans were inclined last night to regard the story of the supposed Whitman letter as an attempt by the Progressives to alienate the regular Republican organization from Mr. Whitman. By starting the rumors of the letter, they said, the Progressives hoped to force the Republican Party to nominate some one else than Whitman for the Governorship.

According to the rumors, the Whitman letter was written at the solicitation of Mr. Duell, who showed it to Col. Roosevelt and other Progressives in the hope that it would convince them of Mr. Whitman's political independence. Mr. Duell hoped, according to report, to be able to win the Progressive support and publish the letter by July 6, but his hopes were not realized. Col. Roosevelt was not impressed by the supposed letter, it was said, because of its tardiness and refused to give his promise of indorsement to Mr. Whitman. At last, after Mr. Duell realized the utter futility of winning Mr. Roosevelt for Mr. Whitman, he decided to use the letter as a campaign document, the Progressives said last night.

But this story, in the face of Mr. Whitman's denial of the existence of the letter around which the story was built, was not taken seriously by any one who heard it yesterday except the Progressives.

The only thing that became unquestionably apparent out of the discussion of the letter incident was that Mr. Whitman will not have the support of the Progressive Party in this State when he runs for the Governorship. It has been finally determined, the Progressives themselves admitted, that the Progressive vote will be given to an out and out Progressive candidate or at least to some one other than Mr. Whitman. No one could be found to deny or cast doubt upon this assumption.

The determination of Col. Roosevelt and the other Progressive leaders not to support Mr. Whitman, it was said, was in part due to the receipt of many letters from Progressives outside of New York State advising against a Progressive-Whitman alliance. According to report, Col. Roosevelt alone has received letters from many of his political adherents in the West, Middle West, and South urging him to leave Mr. Whitman out of consideration as Governor. It would have a bad effect on the national Progressive party, the letters said, for the New York Progressives to support the Republican District Attorney in a State campaign.

A letter similar to that said by the Progressives to have been written by Mr. Whitman was said to have come also from the pen of ex-State Senator Harvey D. Hinman. This letter, it was said, has been used by Mr. Hinman's friends to win Progressive support in the same way as the supposed Whitman letter was alleged to have been used. What the result of the negotiations between the Progressives and Mr. Hinman's supporters were no one would venture to say, however.

Charles H. Duell, Jr., was out of the city last night and could not be reached by telephone.

Roosevelt Won't Discuss It.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 12.—Col. Roosevelt declined to say anything tonight about the letter supposed to have been written by Mr. Whitman to the Whitman Non-Partisan League.

PREHISTORIC BONES FOUND.

Pleistocene Remains of Animals Dug Up in Fleet Street.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 12.—Excavations on the site of the new Chronicle Building in Fleet Street have led to the discovery of prehistoric bones of animals at a depth of thirty-three feet below the present level of the street and about thirty yards from the spot where the remains of a woolly rhinoceros were found in 1903.

The present find includes what Dr. Smith Woodward and Dr. Andrews of the geological department of the British Museum describe as "a beautiful piece of the arm bone of a lion," but there is some difference of opinion among other experts. The remains, which belong to Pleistocene times, also include the wrist bone of a mammoth.

AFTER ASTOR NEWSPAPERS.

Pall Mall Gazette and Observer May Be Sold to a Syndicate.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, July 13.—The Standard says it is informed on good authority that negotiations are pending for the sale of William Waldorf Astor's papers, The Pall Mall Gazette and The Observer. A syndicate of Midland business men and a member who distinguished himself in the Unionist ranks in the present Parliament are considering conditions and price.

Miss Gladys Stewart Engaged.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 12.—The engagement is announced of Gladys Virginia Stewart, daughter of the late John H. Stewart, to Count Jules Apponyi. The wedding will soon take place in Paris, where the couple intend to live.

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DETECTIVE TRAPS THIEVES.

Posing as Gangster He Gets Clue to Rockaway Burglars.

By pretending to be a gangster Detective William Hemmerick of the Rockaway Beach Police Station obtained evidence that it was believed would lead to the solution of mysterious burglaries committed at Rockaway Beach in the last two weeks. The victims were William Trokie of 22 South Park Avenue, who lost $1,000 worth of jewelry; John C. Robinson of 12 Cedar Avenue, $500 in money and jewelry, and Mrs. Norah De Hart of Maple Place, $400 in jewelry.

In every case the thieves entered the houses by a trick and sent members of the family on some fool's errand. Hemmerick had shown Rogues' Gallery pictures to the families and the likenesses of the men were picked out. He then went to the Harlem east side, where he joined in with the "gangsters" and soon became one of the fraternity. One night one of the gang leaders boasted that the "guys who'd been cleaning them down at Rockaway" were in jail in Atlantic City, suspected of being pickpockets.

Hemmerick sent the pictures down to Atlantic City, and yesterday received word that they were those of men being held there. Magistrate Fitch issued warrants for the arrest of the men for the Rockaway robberies, and these warrants will reach Atlantic City today.

HIGHWAYMEN 'SHOWED' HIM.

Man from Missouri Made to Repent of His Skepticism.

James M. Campbell, a traveling salesman for the Singer Sewing Machine Company, while going from Hoboken, N. J., to Palisade late Saturday night, was held up shortly after leaving the trolley car and beaten by three highwaymen. Campbell was found unconscious by the side of the road early yesterday morning, and was taken to the Hackensack Hospital. The robbers took his coat and vest, all his money, and a gold watch and chain.

Campbell says he came from Missouri, and that when he was told to put up his hands, cried, "You'll have to show me!" The thieves, he says, proceeded to do so. He was not injured dangerously.

Cantor's Bill, Not Levy's.

Congressman Jefferson M. Levy said yesterday that the statement that he had introduced the bill in the House of Representatives calling for an appropriation of $25,000 to erect in Washington a statue of his uncle, Commodore Uriah P. Levy, who was largely responsible for the abolition of flogging in the navy, was incorrect. The bill, he said, was introduced by Representative Jacob A. Cantor.

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PEACE PULPIT EXCHANGE.

Carnegie Church Union Has International Plan.

An exchange of pastorates on an extensive scale between ministers here and prominent peace advocates in the pulpits of England and Germany, and some other European countries, will take place at an early date, the project to be under the auspices of the Carnegie Church Peace Union. The plan will be one of the chief subjects under discussion at the world church peace conference, to be held at Constance, Switzerland, beginning Sunday, Aug. 2.

The carrying out of such a plan, Dr. Frederick Lynch, Secretary of the Carnegie Union, announced yesterday, would probably begin this Fall, as the project was one of the main reasons for organizing the union. One of the features of the programme will be the invitation of German and Catholic priests to come here, it being the aim of the Carnegie Union to bring about a better feeling between Protestants and Catholics.

"It is hoped to have men like Cardinal Vaughn of England, and Monsignor Giesswein of Germany, prominent Catholics in the peace movement in Europe, come here," said Dr. Lynch yesterday. "We also want Dr. Siegmund-Schultze, the Kaiser's pastor at Potsdam; Dr. Dryander, and Prof. Harnack. It was the groups of ministers and priests organized or led by these men, whose exchange visits helped to put an end to the war scare which stirred Germany and England.

"When the English priests and ministers went to Germany together it was the first time in history that Catholics and Protestants alike made a pilgrimage in behalf of peace. The priests did not even back out when the party visited Luther's famous room in the Wartburg."

CHICAGO EXPERTS DUE HERE

Terminal Commission to Visit New York and Cities Abroad.

Twenty-five members of the Chicago Railway Terminal Commission will arrive in New York from Chicago today on a tour of inspection and study of railway terminals and harbor and transportation facilities in American and European cities. John F. Wallace, Past President of the American Society of Civil Engineers and member of the Isthmian and Panama Canal Commissions, is supervising the tour. The Commissioners will make their headquarters at the Biltmore.

The commission was organized by the City Council of Chicago. The expedition will be made with a view toward recommending general plans for the development of terminal facilities in Chicago. Railroad and other terminals in Manhattan will be inspected today and tomorrow the members will leave for England on the Lusitania of the Cunard Line. Their itinerary will include London, Paris, Frankfurt, Vienna, Dresden, Berlin, Hamburg, Kiel, Copenhagen and Stockholm. The tour will last two months.

Railway experts, engineers, architects and traction supervisors are among the members of the commission, which is composed of Walter L. Fisher, Bion J. Arnold, Edward H. Bennett, Lawrence E. McGann, John W. Beckwith, Eilis Geiger, John A. Richert, Eugene Block, Harry E. Litler, William J. Healy, George F. Harding Jr., Willis O. Nance, Theodore K. Long, Henry C. Barlow, George E. Hooker, William F. Harrah, John D. Shoop, Lewis E. Larson, Angus R. Shannon, Edward C. Carter, and John E. Wilkie.

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BANK BOARD TEST MAY COME TODAY

Hitchcock Will Ask for Public Debate in Jones's Case.

WARBURG ATTACK FAILS

Senators Give It Little Attention—Lamar Anxious for More Publicity for Attack.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—What will be regarded in some quarters as a test of strength over the appointment of Thomas D. Jones of Chicago as a member of the Federal Reserve Board probably will come in the Senate tomorrow if Mr. Hitchcock of Nebraska, Acting Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, has an opportunity to present the committee's adverse report on that nomination. Mr. Hitchcock then will move to make all proceedings public, and the impression is that some Senators who would oblige the Administration gladly by supporting Mr. Jones would be much more eager to do so if the vote would be unrecorded in secret session.

This reluctance to vote for Mr. Jones in open session exists particularly among Senators from the South and Middle West, where strong hostility to the Harvester Trust, of which Mr. Jones is a Director, has been manifested. But it is not certain yet whether this feeling will go far enough to oppose Mr. Hitchcock's apparently reasonable request that the fight, such as it may prove, be made in the open. The motion itself, however, probably will be made in secret session, and that may add further complications.

The situation as to Mr. Warburg is unchanged, and as far as Senators are concerned will remain so until Mr. Warburg feels that his dignity would not be impaired by appearing in person before the Senate committee and answering such questions as might suggest themselves. Mr. Warburg's refusal to appear seems now the chief obstacle in the path of his confirmation, though this obstacle, technical as it is, promises to be fatal as long as it lasts.

Members of the committee are not inclined to attach much importance to the anonymous attack on Mr. Warburg circulated in Washington. There is reason to believe that the author or authors of the attack lost courage at the last minute and did not present the attack directly to the committee.

Furthermore, though the document embodying the attack was put together with a care and evidence of study that indicated bitter opposition to Mr. Warburg's membership on the board, aside from its deductions the attack set forth nothing new, and was made up largely of citations from reports from the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Money Trust Committee of the House.

The replies of David Lamar in Lanesboro, Mass., to questions about the report that he was responsible for the attack, have raised the suspicion here that Mr. Lamar is not averse to being credited with an attack, which perhaps, he omitted to make. This was rather the impression conveyed the other night by Herman Shulteis, Mr. Lamar's confrere in the so-called Anti-Trust League. Mr. Shulteis admitted the hostility of his supposed organization to Mr. Warburg, but said he had not filed any attack on him, and did not believe Mr. Lamar had done so, as their feeling was that Mr. Wargurg's nomination was already a dead issue.

The membership of the Anti-Trust League, which has made bitter attacks on various public men and large corporations, never has been disclosed. Ex-Representative Martin W. Littleton of New York said on the floor of the House once that there was no such organization, except for the names of the officers mentioned on its stationary, and that the organization existed for the chief purpose of levying blackmail.

The name of the organization, of which Lamar is a member in good standing, came to public notice recently when Lamar confessed under oath that he had impersonated Representative Palmer of Pennsylvania, Representative Riordan of New York, and other public men, in order to frighten the Union Pacific Railway into employing Edward Lauterbach as counsel, for the avowed purpose of influencing prominent officials in Washington to be gentle in the pending dissolution proceedings. Lamar never admitted that he was to share in Mr. Lauterbach's fee if Lauterbach were employed, or to gain any direct financial benefit from his effort.

In the past the Anti-Trust League has rejoiced to have it known that it had fostered assaults on persons and corporations. Even Mr. Lamar's confessions did nothing to check the activities of the supposed league. Indeed, since swearing to his part in that peculiar transaction, Mr. Lamar seems to have considered himself a public personage, has attended hearings in the New Haven and other investigations, and has been pleased manifestly with any suggestion that he and his associates had anything to do with starting or stopping trouble in any quarter.

LAMAR OPPOSED TO WARBURG

And He'd Like That Anonymous Attack Printed in Full.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 12.—David Lamar, when questioned by THE TIMES correspondent today about the authorship of the Washington circular attacking Paul Warburg, dictated this statement:

"When David Lamar's attention was called to the articles in THE TIMES and World relating to the anonymous circular attacking Mr. Warburg, Mr. Lamar suggested THE TIMES should print this circular in full, as thereby would be revealed the possible ground of many objections to Mr. Warburg's candidacy, which so far have not received adequate publicity. Without denying or affirming any participation in the preparation or circulation of the document in question, Mr. Lamar said that if the effort was persisted in to obtain a confirmation of the Warburg nomination, what had transpired so far in opposition to it would be as a Summer zephyr compared to the disclosures that will be made on the floor of the Senate."

MOB LYNCHES NEGRO WOMAN

South Carolinians Thus Avenge Murder of Little Girl.

ORANGEBURG, S. C., July 12.—Rosa Carson, a negro woman, was taken from the jail at Elloree, near here, today, and lynched by a mob.

She is said to have confessed to beating to death the twelve-year-old daughter of D. F. Bell yesterday.

WANTS INNES ARRESTED.

Mother of Mrs. Dennis Appeals to United States Authorities.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 12.—So far no clue has been obtained as to the whereabouts of Eloise Nelms Dennis and Beatrice Nelms, daughters of Mrs. John W. Nelms, the wealthy Atlanta widow. Although Victor E. Innes, the man whom Mrs. Dennis said she was to marry when she left for Houston, Texas, was found and questioned in Portland, Oregon, he furnished no clue to the missing sisters. The women have been traced to Houston, but there the trail was lost. Mrs. Nelms insists that Innis is responsible for their disappearance.

Attorneys representing the mother are urging the Federal Government to act against Innes, but the Federal officials say that so far they have nothing to warrant action. Postal inspectors and secret service men, however, are working on the case under orders from Washington.

PORTLAND, Ore., July 12.—"So long as there is no charge against Innes, we will not arrest him."

This was the declaration of Police Capt. Baty regarding a telegram received here today from the police of San Francisco, asking that Victor E. Innes be held and questioned regarding his whereabouts since Jan. 1. Innes was attorney for Mrs. Eloise Nelms Dennis of Atlanta, who, with her sister, had disappeared. He says he had nothing to do with her affairs since he obtained a divorce for her at Reno eighteen months ago.

Innes has said that he was in El Paso, Texas, in April, going from there to Memphis by way of New Orleans, and thence to Los Angeles, where he arrived on June 1. He remained there a month, starting north on July 1, arriving July 5.

The letter received by Mrs. Dennis's mother saying that the daughter had killed her sister, Beatrice, and would kill her brother and then herself, was then in San Francisco. It was posted from San Francisco on July 3.

FOG HOLDS UP LINERS.

Berlin, with Cardinal Gibbons Aboard, Among Many Delayed.

Captains of the few steamers that managed to creep through the fog yesterday into Quarantine reported that the fog bank extended 100 miles east of Nantucket Lightship, and there was no sign of its lifting unless a strong breeze sprang up in the night. The forecaster at the United States Weather Bureau said that the winds are light from the south, turning to west.

The American liner New York, with a large number of passengers from Southampton, was reported 260 miles east of Sandy Hook at 2 P. M. on Saturday in a dense fog, and by 8 A. M. yesterday she had only made 110 miles instead of being at her pier at that hour.

Capt. W. J. Roberts, in view of his collision with the Hamburg-American steamer Pretoria last voyage, is evidently taking no chances, and is coming along at slow speed.

Other incoming liners that are delayed by the fog in the region of the Nantucket Lightship are the North German Lloyd liner Berlin, with Cardinal Gibbons on board; the Red Star liner Lapland from Antwerp, the Minnetonka of the Atlantic Transport Line from London, and several smaller cargo steamers.

SURROGATE AIDS MAN OF 79.

Grants W. A. Shaw's Plea in Connection with Lost Wife's Estate.

Surrogate Fowler has granted permission to Walter A. Shaw, an aged dealer in pianos, to withdraw from the Empire Trust Company the money deposited there by him as the temporary administrator of the estate of Mrs. Emma Shaw, his wife. Mr. Shaw said he needed the money to pay for his support.

Mrs. Shaw disappeared on Feb. 20, 1896, and her husband never heard from her again. Believing her to be dead, Mr. Shaw asked to be made the temporary administrator of her estate. He filed an undertaking in $500, but now, he says, he is in need of the money. Mr. Shaw says that he will be 80 years old in December. He now lives alone in the rear of his store at 2,193 Seventh Avenue, and makes a meagre living by selling pianos and giving a piano lesson now and then to an occasional pupil. But the returns from this business are small, he says, and the $500 is needed to pay for his rent and food.

ROBBED AND LEFT BOUND.

Keeper of Niblo's Garden Tells of Loss of $300, His Days Receipts.

Rudolph Kuttner, proprietor of Niblo's Garden at Third Avenue and 170th Street, reported to the police of the Tremont Station late last night that he had been beaten and robbed of $300, the day's receipts of his establishment.

He said he had counted up the money before midnight, and put it in his pocket on going to the room on the second floor which he sometimes occupies instead of making the trip to Brooklyn. As he stepped inside the door he was set upon by three men, who used a blackjack on him. He was bound and gagged and laid on his bed, while the three yent through his pockets. They took his money and left him dazed on the bed.

A little later he succeeded in working his gag loose and began to shout for help. Gerratt Starr of 3,676 Park Avenue and John Anderson of 3,702 Third Avenue heard his cries and broke in the door to release him. He then went to the police station and reported the robbery. He could not give detailed descriptions of his assailants.

FIGHT AT A CHRISTENING.

Priest and Sexton Arrested After a Row in a Church.

The police reserves were called to the Roman Catholic Church of St. Roccos at 9 Bedford Street in Newark, last night to quell a disturbance that took place at a christening. Father Casimir Forles, assistant pastor of the church, Nicholas Verra, the sexton and four other men were arrested and taken to the Fourth Precinct Station.

Verra was charged with striking Mrs. Tillie Moseitta in the face with a heavy brass candlestick. Father Forles was paroled until this morning¼ It was said the trouble arose because the priest demanded twice what the christening party was willing to pay for baptising the child. The priest denied this and said the sexton had attempted to eject some women who had interrupted the service.

Dropped Dead at Rockaway Beach.

Max Orbach, sixty-two years old, a retired furniture dealer of First Avenue, Manhattan, who was summering at Neptune Cottage, Rockaway Park, dropped dead on the boardwalk at the foot of Second Avenue yesterday while out walking with his wife. Sigimund Orbach, the dead man's son, of the firm of Orbach & May, real estate dealers of 1095 Bergen Avenue, Brooklyn, was notified of his father's death and took charge of the body.

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PETITIONS OUT FOR THAW RELEASE LAW

50,000 to be Circulated for Signatures in Every County.

ASK ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION

Golden of Albany Is to Receive Them —"Perfidy of Jerome" Is a Feature of Document.

Some one who is interested in the release of Harry K. Thaw is mailing today to various citizens of the State 50,000 copies of a petition which, when signed, is to be sent to Assemblyman John B. Golden at Albany. The petition reads:

"To the Legislature of the State of New York:

"We, the undersigned, believing that undue efforts are being made by the public officials in their endeavor to return Harry K. Thaw to the State of New York, and that no such unusual efforts were ever made before in similar cases, object to the payment from the State Treasury of $43,615 fees to lawyers in New York, Canada and New Hampshire, being more than the combined salaries of thirteen Deputy Attorneys General, and four times the salary of the Attorney General himself for a whole year, of which sum $26,250 is to go to Special Deputy Jerome for alleged services in attempting to return Thaw from Canada and New Hampshire, the said Jerome having already received $10,603 from the State Treasury last year in this case; and we request our representatives to vote against this illegal, unwarranted waste of the State's funds and in favor of the within resolution."

The resolution which is headed "To be introduced in the legislature next January," after enumerating various circumstances, reads as follows:

"Be it resolved, that it is the sense of the Assembly of this State that the dignity and integrity of the State of New York have been fully maintained and satisfied by the acquittal of Thaw by a jury of his peers; that no such undue discrimination should exist in this land of equality before the law; that no such unusual efforts and expenditure of the funds of the State should be countenanced in this proceeding or in any other proceeding of a similar nature; and that the authorities of the State be requested to withdraw from all proceedings to bring Harry K. Thaw within the jurisdiction of the State of New York."

It is said that several hundred men have been hired to go through all the counties of the State obtaining signatures to this petition.

In the bill of particulars preceding the resolution the following items are enumerated:

The bills of Mr. Jerome and of Bernard Jacobs of New Hampshire are said to cover charges not only for past, but for future service.

Expenses for attempting to return Thaw from Canada are said to be illegal, this being a matter for the Federal Government and not for the State of New York.

A number of cases are cited as analogous to Thaw's, in which six persons committed to Matteawan or Ward's Island for homicide, and one for criminal assault, were either released from those institutions or escaped without any attempt at recapture except the offer of a $50 reward. The persons mentioned as having escaped from Matteawan are Edward L. Brown, indicted for manslaughter, and a certain Sheldon for criminal assault, who got away together in 1912.

Those said to have been released from insane hospitals are Richard Preusser, indicted for murder, released from Matteawan six weeks after incarceration in 1904; Frances O'Shaughnessy, sent to Ward's Island for killing her husband in 1911 and released within three months; Frank Jackson, who killed his wife, released from Matteawan after two years; William Gray, who killed his mother and was let out of Matteawan after four years, and James Courtney, released from Matteawan after having been committed in 1902.

It is furthermore declared that out of 2,500 demands for extradition on other States since Attorney General Carmody took office no special deputy has ever been appointed except Jerome in the case of Thaw; that during his eight years in office Thaw's case was the only homicide trial in which Mr. Jerome personally appeared; that the Thaw case is the only one in which special counsel has been retained in an inquiry to determine the sanity of any one committed to a State hospital, and that special powers were given to Mr. Jerome to go into Dutchess and New York Counties to attempt to secure an indictment for conspiracy against Thaw, although each of these counties has its own District Attorney—powers recently denied to District Attorney Whitman on the ground that other counties have their own officers.

With the petition and resolution goes a document which sets forth various arguments in favor of Thaw. One of them is headed: "Perfidy of Jerome; $35,603 Worth of Delusions."

This purports to summarize Mr. Jerome's opinion of Thaw as follows: 1906, sane. 1907, sane until trial; insane during trial; sane after trial. 1908, very sane up to February; very insane afterward. 1909, very insane. 1912, insane. 1913, sane. 1914, very insane.

It also quotes a signed statement by Attorney General Carmody on June 12 last, in which he says:

"This department regards Thaw as insane, a menace to society, and a fugitive from justice."

The circular proceeds to argue that a fugitive from justice must have committed a crime, which an insane man cannot do; hence, Mr. Carmody must regard Thaw as both sane and insane.

Other items are a quotation from the opinion of United States Judge Aldrich, sustaining the writ of habeas corpus releasing Thaw; a signed letter by Thaw, referring to the previous resolution in his favor, which the circular declares "was defeated by a vote of 61 to 58 with thirty absentees and ten votes miscounted against it," and a letter from Mrs. Steven B. Ayres, wife of the former Congressman and President of the Woman's National Democratic League, saying that she believes the spending of money to keep Thaw incarcerated is being made "to favor wealthy degenerates and those who pander to their lusts."

Louis J. Vorhaus, of House, Grossman & Vorhaus, of 115 Broadway, who have been representing Thaw for the past year, said last night that he knew nothing about any plans to circulate a petition in behalf of his client.

"My firm has handled Mr. Thaw's business for some time," he said, "and we ought to know of any such move. The news that such a petition is to be circulated is a surprise to me, and is done without the knowledge of myself or any member of my firm. I cannot say what I think about the matter, as I know nothing about it and cannot express myself until I have seen a copy of the petition and understand what it is expected to accomplish. All I know is that House, Grossman & Vorhaus have not authorized or advised it."

GRACE LA RUE'S ALIMONY.

"Million Dollar Kid" Must Pay Wife $50 a Week.

Supreme Court Justice Weeks has ordered Byron L. Chandler, who was known along Broadway for a long time as the "Million Dollar Kid," because of the lavish way he spent his money, to pay his wife, who is known on the stage as Grace La Rue, $50 a week alimony and $500 counsel fees to enable her to press her suit against him for a separation. Mr. Chandler made a strong plea to the court against paying any money to his wife. He asked the court to vacate the order of arrest his wife had obtained against him, but the court refused.

Chandler said his wife was earning $12,500 a year on the stage, while the only income he had was through the generosity of his mother. He said he had spent a great deal of money in advancing the aspirations of his wife to become a conspicuous figure on the stage, that he had starred her in "Betsy" at a loss of $50,000, and that his efforts to make her famous in "Molly May" had cost him $10,000. Mrs. Chandler told the court that whatever money her husband lost in theatrical ventures was his own fault. The two plays mentioned by him, she said, were musical ventures, in which she had played the title rôles, and she expressed surprise to learn that he had lost so much.

Chandler's mother, who lives in Manchester, Vt., submitted an affidavit to the court in which she said that she had been allowing her son $500 a month to show her "motherly love" for him. She said she might stop this allowance at any time. She also said that her son had borrowed $25,000 from her on notes to use in "starring" his wife, and that he had never paid the money back. She said he had spent $25,000 he had received from his grandmother's estate as well as $50,000 which he got from his father's estate.

Lieut. Lyra on Roosevelt's River.

The July number of The South American, out today, contains a detailed story of Col. Roosevelt's experiences on the "River of Doubt" from the pen of Lieut. Lyra of the Braziliary Army, who represented his Government on the expedition, and had charge of the astronomical survey. The Lieutenant's story says the charting and daily drawings do not "leave the slightest doubt that the river we explored was the principal former of the Aripuana." Lieut. Lyra describes the hardships and dangers of the explorers as well as the natural features of the district traversed and gives full praise to Col. Roosevelt for his hardiness and willingness to do his share of the roughest work.

ANARCHISTS' ASHES ON VIEW IN A YARD

Container on a Red Altar Surrounded by Inflammatory Placards.

A COLLECTION TAKEN UP

Less Than $5 in Basket After Three Hours of the Exhibition in Rear of Berkman's Office.

In the rear yard of the brownstone house at 74 West 119th Street, the basement of which is used as the editorial rooms of the anarchist publication Mother Earth, there was exhibited yesterday a small pyramid made of cement, the apex of which was shaped to represent a clenched fist. Inside the pyramid were three compartments, each containing the ashes of one of the three anarchists killed in the bomb explosion that wrecked the tenement house at 1,626 Lexington Avenue a week ago Saturday. The clenched fist on the pyramid symbolized the enmity of anarchy to law and order and government.

On the walls of the yard were placards that told how anarchists detest governments and law-abiding men, and how deep rooted is their hatred of those of the so-called capitalistic class. The pyramid rested on a red cloth-covered altar, and all around the altar were piled wreaths and triangles and other floral pieces, every one made almost entirely of red flowers.

Berkman was there. So was Louise Berger, the half sister of the dead Hanson; long-haired Charles Plunkett, who in Union Square had urged the anarchists to use dynamite in their fight with capital, and scores of others more or less prominent in the affairs and agitations of the "red" world. The rear windows of four big apartment houses look down upon the back yard of the home of Mother Earth, and yesterday afternoon every one of those windows was open, and out of them men and women and children looked down upon the strange scene.

While advertised by Berkman and others as a part of a solemn memorial to the dead anarchists, yesterday's affair was more of a money-making affair than anything else. As each person who entered the yard left it, on the way back to the street, a young woman held up a basket and asked for a contribution to help pay the expenses of the cremation of the anarchists. At 4 P. M., three hours after the exhibition began, there was less than $5 in the basket.

It was said yesterday that the police have stenographic reports of all the speeches made at the memorial demonstration in Union Square on Saturday, and that these reports are to be carefully gone over to discover whether or not Berkman, Plunkett, or the other speakers violated the law against inflammatory utterances. Plunkett, it was recalled yesterday, came out openly for "violence" and the use of dynamite in the warfare of anarchy against capital.

Pure Drinking Water

Electricity is Now Utilized for Purifying Drinking Water

The electrical sterilizer renders water absolutely safe to drink, without impairing the taste

No water can pass through unless sterilized. Control entirely automatic. The cost is very little

An electrical sterilizer in daily operation is now on exhibition at our Branch Office, 124 West 42nd Street

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Night and Emergency Call Madison Square 6001

I ain't heered o' no suffr'get's takin' t' pipe smokin' yet, but thar's lots o' women folks thet share in th' joys o' VELVET, when they gets th' presents for them VELVET coupons.

Velvet Joe

VELVET, The Smoothest Smoking Tobacco, is Kentucky *Burley de Luxe* with an aged-in-the-wood smoothness. Full weight 2 oz. tins, 10c. Coupons of Value with VELVET.

B. Altman & Co.

Women's Summer Shoes
at Special Prices

During the current month Women's Low Shoes, Pumps and Colonial Ties, heretofore marked at $7.00, $8.00 and $9.00 per pair, are being offered at decided price concessions.

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Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

Carlsbad Sprudel Salt
recommended for ailments Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Gout, Rheumatism. Cures constipation. Insist on the genuine imported article.
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EISNER-MENDELSON CO.,
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NEW CHICAGO SERVICE
Leave New York 10 A. M. Arrive Chicago 12:50 P. M.
No Extra Fare.
Lackawanna Railroad
Arrive St. Louis, 2:55 P.M.
Kansas City, 9:45 P.M.
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Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street

Today & tomorrow, the Semi-Annual Sale of

Saks Summer Suits for Men

Embracing a splendid variety of materials and designs, in the season's most popular models, and tailored with all that customary style and finish which is ever a feature of Saks clothes.

Former prices:
$43, $40, $38, $35, $30 and $28
at $23
A small charge will be made for alterations.

Today and tomorrow—an important event for Men

A Sale of the finest $4.00 Shirts at $1.95 each

¶ Whatever you are accustomed to seeing in an average good shirt sale, you will forget it in the beauty of these superb selections—fabrics and designs that are the finest that $4.00 and discrimination can command—colorful stripes and unique figured effects, new to the point of being news!—and workmanship and finish which is a revelation in the art of shirtmaking.

Wearwell Silk Crepes, smartly striped and figured, on white grounds.

Scotch Corded Fabrics, that are distinctiveness personified.

Note: Our new "Bogey" tennis & golfing shirt, with attached convertible collar, in the new Blazer stripes. Special at **$1.95.**

Colored Crossbar Handkerchiefs. Value 25c......**at 6 for 75c**

Leather Belts, in great variety. Values to $2........**at 55c**

Embroidered Wash Four-in-hands. All colors. Value 55c...**at 29c**

Rhumchunda Spot Four-in-hands & Bows. Value 55c...**at 29c**

Sale of Men's $2.00 Pajamas at 95c
Made of plain and mercerized fabrics and Madras, in all colors.

Beginning today, clearance of
$7 & $8 Saks-Banister Low Shoes for Men at $4.85

Saks-Banister Low Shoes of tan Russia calf
Saks-Banister Low Shoes of black Russia calf
Saks-Banister Low Shoes of wax calf
Saks-Banister Low Shoes of patent calf
Saks-Banister Low Shoes of patent coltskin
Saks-Banister Low Shoes of black vici kid
Saks-Banister Low Shoes of white buckskin

Today and tomorrow
Men's 50c and 75c Athletic Underwear at 35c
or 3 for $1.00

¶ A special consignment of sleeveless shirts and knee length drawers, made of fine Madras, in a selection of checks, stripes and plaids, on white grounds.

Union Suits, of the same materials. Values $1.00 & $1.50. } 79c

Tires Will Wear Out

You don't feel badly used if you tramp holes in your soles in a couple of months. You buy them with that idea in mind. When you buy a tire for your car you don't know exactly what to expect. If you get 5000 miles, well and good. If you blow out in 500, you grin and bear it.

Empire Tires WEAR LONGEST

are a new tire proposition. They are made of live **red rubber.** Empire Tires are the first tires ever made of wear-resisting *red rubber.* We have used red rubber for Peerless Inner Tubes for years with astonishing results. We sell Empire **Red Rubber** Tires on the basis that when you're done with an Empire **Red Rubber** Tire it doesn't owe you anything—that *you must be satisfied.* The fellows who like to be one jump ahead of the bunch are putting Empire Red Rubber Tires on their cars. Sold by leading supply dealers.

"The man with a red tire knows."

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240 W. 55th St., New York.
Factory and Home Office, Trenton, N. J.
Makers of "Peerless" Red Rubber Inner Tubes

URGE NEW METHODS IN STREET CLEANING

Merchants' Association, in a Letter to Controller, Points Out Defects.

FETHERSTON NEEDS MONEY

William A. Marble Says Commissioner Should Have Appropriation for Experiments.

On behalf of the Merchants' Association, President William A. Marble has written to Controller Prendergast urging that the request of Street Cleaning Commissioner Fetherston for an appropriation which will enable him to experiment with modern equipment be granted on the ground of efficiency and economy.

"The standards of street cleaning and refuse removal here are materially below those that have long prevailed in many European cities, notably those of Germany," Mr. Marble writes. "This inferiority is mostly due to the type of equipment in use here, the absence of appliances for mechanical sweeping and flushing, and the use of horse-drawn vehicles of an undesirable type, instead of motor vehicles of approved and successful design.

"The present operations of the department are almost wholly controlled by and adjusted to the defective equipment indicated. By the reason of the general lack of mechanical sweepers and flushing machines, the sweeping is perforce mainly by hand labor. While hand sweeping must be continued to some degree, it is in general less efficient than machine sweeping in that it does not usually thoroughly remove the dirt from interstices in the pavement. This omission results in general and continuous prevalence of dust.

"Sweeping machines are more effective in this particular, but they likewise require to be supplemented by flushing to produce an entirely satisfactory result.

"The present system of collecting ashes, garbage and rubbish is not only archaic in the extreme, but is in a high degree unsanitary and offensive. The present methods are likewise entailed by the type of carts in use. These are without covers, and in consequence, when receptacles containing ashes, dust or rubbish are emptied into them, the contents are distributed throughout the entire neighborhood by the wind. This is the cause of common, very general, and well justified complaint.

"The handling of garbage is most offensive and indefensible. Sidewalks everywhere throughout the city are occupied by reeking garbage cans, often without covers. The offensive contents are dumped into open carts, which, when full, pass through the streets distributing disgusting odors and offending the eyes of all passers.

"The type o' cart in use entails serious waste in operation by reason of the small size of the unit, which requires frequent trips through the city to the dumping places, so that the process of actual removal is very slow; and the waste of time imposed by repeated trips to the dumping place is very great. The dumping stands are even greater cause of offense by reason of the fact that they are entirely open and permit the uncontrolled dissemination of ashes, dust and offensive odors.

"These defects are readily removable, and material economies are possible by substituting for the present defective equipment a modern mechanical equipment of the kind in general use in Germany, where its use has resulted in excellent sanitary conditions and economy.

"We believe the Street Cleaning Commissioner should be supported in his desire to use more effective methods of operation in the Street Cleaning Department, and with such purpose he should be empowered to equip a specific district with a modern street cleaning installation of the highest type.

"From an examination of the estimates made by him, and from information at our command, we believe that with such installation the operation of his department can be conducted, not only with great increase in efficiency, but with marked degree of economy."

MYSTERY IN DRUG ARRESTS.

Man in Auto Tries to Bail Prisoners Said to be Wealthy.

Two men, well dressed and prosperous looking, were arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday before Magistrate Harris on the charge of having cocaine in their possession. They were arrested on Saturday night by Detectives Erb and Hacket of Commissioner Woods's drug squad. They described themselves as Joseph Smith of 67 West 109th Street and his brother, Frank Smith, of 211 West 109th Street. The police declared these addresses were fictitious. They believed the men lived in a West Fourteenth Street apartment house, and were wealthy.

After the prisoners had been held in $1,000 bail each a well-dressed man who arrived in an automobile endeavored to bail them out. The Magistrate demanded he bring some one to identify himself. As he did not do this the bail was refused.

SATISFY COLOMBIA FIRST, SAYS BRYAN

We Must Be Generous in Canal Dispute, Secretary Declares, Defending Treaty.

NO ODDS WHICH WAS WRONG

Must Restore Friendship—No Attack on Roosevelt's Act — Dubois Not Authorized to Offer $25,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—In a formal statement to the press Secretary Bryan acknowledges that James T. Dubois, the then Minister to Colombia, was not authorized by the Taft Administration to offer to that republic $25,000,000 in settlement of the claims of Colombia against the United States growing out of the secession of the Province of Panama and the acquisition by the United States of the right to build the Panama Canal.

Mr. Bryan does not acknowledge, however, that the amount suggested by Mr. Dubois was too large. On the contrary, he cites figures to show that from a practical standpoint it was too small. He figures that the actual loss sustained by Colombia through the secession of Panama was at least $26,000,000.

The statement of the Secretary of State is written in simple style. It contains no attack on the Roosevelt Administration in regard to the manner in which the Canal Zone was acquired, but it insists that the United States is big enough and generous enough to accord to Colombia the expression of regret which that Government desires as a basis for the restoration of friendly relations.

It is asserted in the statement that the canal and Canal Zone concessions contained in the pending treaty are substantially those embodied in the Root-Cortez treaty, and that the expression of regret is identical in meaning and almost identical in words with the expression of regret to be found in the Dubois memorandum. There is no assertion in the statement that Mr. Dubois was authorized by the Taft Administration to offer the expression of regret. As to that particular point Mr. Bryan is silent.

The burden of Mr. Bryan's statement is that the payment for the loss of the Panama territory and the loss of revenue from the Panama Canal, as well as the expression of regret insisted on, must satisfy not merely the Government of Colombia, but also the people of Colombia. He maintains that, even if the Colombian Government would accept a less sum than that offered by the United States, that would not restore friendly relations. The thing to do, he contends, is to satisfy the sense of justice of the Colombian people, and to do this it is necessary to make a large payment of money and offer the expression of regret.

Here is the Secretary of State's statement:

No Matter Which Party at Fault.

As the terms of the Colombian treaty have been published and are now before the Senate for ratification, the following statement may assist the public to form an opinion upon the merits of the question:

The present Administration found an estrangement existing between the United States and Colombia—an estrangement that has continued for nearly thirteen years. As the normal relation between nations is one of friendship, it is desirable that differences shall be adjusted and cordial relations resumed. It is not necessary to discuss the events which gave rise to this estrangement, because it does not matter which party was at fault. The estrangement exists, and this is the fact that must be dealt with.

Colombia has all along insisted upon arbitration. If this nation were willing to arbitrate, it would not be necessary to discuss terms of settlement, because in case of arbitration the parties accept the finding of the arbitrators, and settle their differences according to the terms prescribed. It is not the policy of nations, however, to settle by arbitration questions like those arising between the United States and Colombia, and, as arbitration is not resorted to, the settlement must be made by direct negotiations.

Our nation, being much the larger nation, and having refused to arbitrate, takes upon itself the responsibility of doing justice to Colombia.

Not only is it our duty to do justice to Colombia, but, in case of doubt as to what is just, we must reserve that doubt against ourselves and in favor of Colombia.

Colombia feels that she has been aggrieved, and whatever may be said as to whether or not this feeling is justified, no one will deny that she has sustained great financial loss in the separation of Panama from her. Before the separation took place this Government offered Colombia $10,000,000 for the canal route and $250,000 a year for 100 years. This annuity might be capitalized at about $7,500,000, so that this Government's estimate of the loss suffered by Colombia could not be less than about $17,500,000. But that estimate was made upon the supposition that Colombia would retain the State or Department of Panama. The retention of Panama would have given to Colombia not only the value of Panama, but the incidental benefits to be derived from proximity to the canal. We cannot deny, therefore, that the actual loss to Colombia was considerably more than $25,000,000.

Authority of Dubois.

But we have a later estimate to consider, namely, that placed upon the loss by the preceding Administration. While there is a dispute as to whether Mr. Dubois exceeded his authority in the proposition that he made, there is no doubt that he was authorized to make known to Colombia that the United States would offer as a basis of a treaty, if assured of acceptance by Colombia, $10,000,000 for the Atrata River canal route and arbitration of the reversionary interest of Colombia in the railroad. This reversionary interest was valued at about $16,000,000, which would have been the sum awarded to Colombia if the arbitration was decided in her favor. The $10,000,000 for the Atrata route—and the $10,000,000 was evidently intended more as liquidated damages than as the price of the canal route—together with the value of the reversionary interest in the railroad would amount to $26,000,000.

But Mr. Dubois went further than this and suggested arbitration of canal lease, which might have added some $17,000,000 more, and then, upon his own responsibility, in order to sound Colombia as to her demand, asked if she would consider $25,000,000, with the arbitration of the reversionary interest in the railroad and without granting any privileges whatever. This question, while unauthorized, could not but create in the minds of the people of Colombia the idea that this Government was willing to go further than its formal offer.

Reference is made to what has been done because former estimates created expectations which made it impossible to secure a treaty on more favorable terms than those embodied in the present treaty. The Canal and Canal Zone concessions contained in the treaty are substantially those embodied in the Root-Cortez treaty, which was not ratified by Colombia, and the expression of regret is identical in meaning and almost identical in words with the expression of regret to be found in the Dubois memorandum.

Must Meet Colombia's Terms.

If cordial relations are to be restored with Colombia, they must be restored on a basis that is satisfactory to Colombia. Friendships cannot rest upon force; neither can they rest upon acquiescence in the power of might. Even if Columbia, under protest and against the judgment of her people, accepted a less sum than that which we offer, it would not restore the relations that ought to exist. We must satisfy their sense of justice, although a less sum might satisfy our sense of justice. In every settlement there must be concessions, and our Government has not conceded more than the requirements of the situation demand.

The ratification of the Colombian treaty will restore the friendly relations which for a century preceding 1903 existed between Colombia and the United States. It will also enable Colombia and Panama to settle their differences and deal with each other upon a neighborly basis. More than that, it will give prestige to the United States throughout Spanish-America. This nation can afford to be just; even more, it can afford to be generous in the settling of disputes, especially when by its generosity it can increase the friendliness of the many millions in Central and South mAerica with whom our relations become daily more intimate.

NEWS STANDS FOR THE ILL.

Policy Adopted to Stop Speculation in Privileges.

License Commissioner Bell announced yesterday that he intended to carry out a new plan in the granting of newsstand licenses. Preference is to be given applicants who, by physical deformity or affliction, are incapacitated for ordinary labor. The blind and the crippled and those afflicted with consumption in a negative stage and with other diseases that require the victims to be out of doors will gain first consideration.

Commissioner Bell said that it was not his intention to disturb a holder of a newsstand license whose case was needy and who by industry had built up a livelihood. It is only in case of new locations or where old locations become vacant that preference will be given over those physically sound.

"The Department is satisfied," said Mr. Bell, "that in years past there has been wholesale speculation in newsstands by a few men who are not bona fide newsdealers, but who pose as such and who, by purporting to represent and speak for the great mass of the licensed newsdealers of the city, have been able to trade upon this supposed authority to make handsome profits as agents in the sale and exchange of newsstands. This practise the Department is determined to break up. In future, no person will be permitted to hold more than one stand license.

"It also will be the policy of this Department to have as many stands as possible support two families. In cases where the Department is satisfied that a particular stand does enough business to secure a fair income for more than one licensee, it will endeavor to arrange to have it operated by two worthy persons instead of one. Such a system has already been put into effect and is to be extended as rapidly as possible."

NEW MILK STATIONS OPEN.

Work Done by Baby Week Committee Shows Good Results.

Six new milk stations have been opened as a result of the work done by the Mayor's Special Committee on Baby Week, and more stations are to be opened this week in the Borough of Queens.

A station has been established at 599 East 140th Street, in the Annex of Public School 32. A janitor and matron are provided by the Bronx Neighborhood Association and the Board of Health has donated doctors and nurses and furnished the equipment.

Four hundred babies under two years of age will be taken care of by the new station in the Administration Building in Luna Park. In that district last year the death rate was 177 per thousand births as against that for the whole city of 101.9. It is expected that this new station will reduce the rate to below normal. The Luna Park Company is furnishing everything except the doctors and nurses, who come from the Board of Health.

The Mothers' Association of Public Schools 86 and 72 have equipped a station at Public School 86, at Maspeth, Queens. The Board of Health is furnishing the doctor and nurse. Mr. and Mrs. Matthew J. Goldner have donated a station at 54 Jackson Avenue, in the Hunter's Point district. Here also the Health Department is furnishing doctors and nurses. The Eastern Star of Long Island supplied part of the equipment. Other stations, one at Cypress and Myrtle Avenues and the other at Walter Avenue near Woodhaven, are about ready to open.

Brings His Train In and Drops Dead

Frank Schuler, forty years old, of 324 Whiton Street, Jersey City, an engineer employed by the Central Railroad of New Jersey, was sitting on the pilot of his engine, which he had just run into the station at Communipaw yesterday, when he became suddenly ill, fainted and dropped to the platform. Before medical aid could arrive he died. Dr. Williams, who examined him, said that he died of heart disease.

CARNEGIE REPORT UNJUST, SAY GREEKS

Investigators Baldly Favored Bulgarians, Charge Vouros Avers in Official Statement.

EVIDENT MALICE ALLEGED

English and Russian Members Special Pleaders to Whitewash Bulgaria—Facts Distorted.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—A severe attack upon the motives and methods of the Carnegie Peace Foundation's investigation of Balkan war atrocities was made tonight by the Greek Chargé d'Affaires, Alexander Vouros, in an official statement. There is no mincing of words in the attack, and it seems to be evident that the recent full publication of the Carnegie Commission's report has increased rather than allayed the belief of the Greek Government that the investigators were prejudiced against the Greeks.

The Vouros statement alleges that the Carnegie Foundation's investigators were special pleaders for the Bulgarians. It charges that the Carnegie Commission, "with evident maliciousness," distorted a telegram of King Constantine of Greece, and that the Carnegie investigators were "under the influence of the Bulgarian propaganda," and may have allowed themselves to "be imposed upon by special interests."

Mr. Vouros asserts that the Carnegie report holds Greece responsible for outrages of which the Greeks were not guilty, and that the report accentuates accusations brought against the Greeks, but "attempts to deny in toto, or to find reason for minimizing, notorious Bulgarian atrocities." The statement, which is more than 2,500 words long, says: "This is the way these men, who pretend to be historians, have made a history that is misleading and farcical."

"Either a complete reading of the report," says Mr. Vouros, "or a glance at any part of it must convince any fair-minded person that an inexcusable partiality to Bulgaria prevails throughout its entirety. This proves that Greece was more than justified in protesting against Dr. H. N. Brailsford, the English member, and Prof. Paul Millioukof, the Russian member, noted pro-Bulgarians with a desire to whitewash Bulgaria, serving on the investigating commission. This evident intention to whitewash Bulgaria is manifest to the reader from the beginning to the end of the report.

Makes of Victory an Atrocity.

"Page 99 of the report says: 'The main facts on which we must insist is that the Greek Army inaugurated the second war by the deliberate burning of a Bulgarian town.' The town to which reference is made is Eilkish. Eilkish was one of the most brilliant victories won by the Greeks, and decided the fate of the war. The Greek Army, by self-sacrifice and splendid courage, carried at the bayonet point a position supposed to be impregnable and captured the town. The Greeks did not burn Eilkish. This was done by the Bulgarians, who lived up to their policy of putting a belt of fire between their line of retreat and their enemies.

"It is peculiarly unfair for the Carnegie report to try to turn a Greek victory into a mere outrage or atrocity. The Bulgarian Army was as strong as the Greek force and had the advantage of being behind fortifications. The fact that the Bulgarians were defeated is a tribute to the Greek fighting. The fact that the Bulgarians burned the town when they were retreating is merely another illustration of their faithful following of a programme of destruction. Why the Carnegie Commission should elect to distort in such an inexcusable way the truth about Eilkish must puzzle any impartial student.

"Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, acting director of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, has said: 'Public opinion and the public conscience of the world will value highly this opportunity to get the exact facts at first hand regarding the conduct of a modern war.' If Dr. Butler and his colleagues regard this report as being of such tremendous import and as having such widespread effect on public opinion, it is nothing short of a tragedy that the document creates a false impression and does a grave injustice to the whole Greek nation."

Mr. Vouros asserts that the second chapter of the Carnegie report puts the Greeks "invariably in the wrong light."

Bulgarian Crimes Extenuated.

"Whenever it is possible to avoid citing Bulgarian atrocities," he says, "the commission finds excuse for or extenuation of the crimes. In reference to the wholesale destruction of the cities of Doxoto, Nigrita, Demir-Hissir and Serres, the commission invariably seeks to protect the Bulgarians by presenting imaginary provocations—which are now discovered for the first time. Either the commission has been clever enough to discover facts that did not come to the attention of the official investigators of the European Powers, or the commission has stupidly allowed itself to be imposed upon by special interests.

"When the evidence of Bulgarian crimes is irrefutable, the commission endeavors to put the responsibility for these crimes on the Turkish population. The report holds the Greeks responsible for atrocities committed by Turks because they, the Greeks, allowed the Turks to arm themselves. The same action when done by the Bulgarians is placed to the Bulgarians' credit, for when Bulgarian crimes are under consideration, the commission seeks to lighten their responsibility, limiting it to the fact that the Bulgarians have allowed the Turks to arm themselves.

"All the charges against the Greeks are either the statements of individuals necessarily hostile to the Greeks or of the Bulgarian authorities, all of which the commission seemed to consider ample evidence. Testimony given against the Bulgarians by absolutely disinterested war correspondents and foreign consular officials is either discredited outright or cleverly minimized by the commission. All of this is done in the very face of the fact that the gravest charges against Bulgaria were voiced and substantiated in the Parliaments of France and Great Britain. The accusations against Bulgaria, made in the British Parliament by Sir Edward Grey, Minister of Foreign Affairs, were based on British consular reports from Macedonia and Thrace. M. Pinchon, Minister of Foreign Affairs for France, unqualifiedly confirmed the accusations and protests of the Greek Government against the Bulgarian Army."

SHOT IN A GANG FIGHT.

Twelve Men Arrested After a Row Due to Politics in Jersey City.

Two gangs fought at a gathering at Grand View Hall, Ogden Avenue, Jersey City, shortly after midnight yesterday morning. Harold Carlino of 331 Seventh Street, who had been taking tickets at the door, assisted the police to eject the fighters from the hall. Some of them returned and bombarded the ticket office, to which he retired. Two revolver shots were fired by one of the gangsters whom Carlino does not know, and two bullets penetrated the door of the office, both of them striking Carlino in the right thigh. Police reserves arrived and cleared the hall.

Mario Augusto of 711 Cortlandt Street, West Hoboken, was seen to run away after the shots were fired. He was chased for two blocks by Policeman Fay and was arrested and charged with the assault upon Carlino. A dozen other arrests were made of men who were mixed up in the fight. The police found in the street in front of the hall a coat which contained post cards addressed to Frank Gaffney, a bartender, of 76 Hague Street, and near the coat they found a revolver with two discharged cartridges and three loaded ones in it. Gaffney was found and acknowledged that he owned the coat, but he denied that he owned the revolver or that he had any part in the trouble at Grand View Hall. He said his coat had fallen from an automobile in which he was riding. Gaffney was arrested.

An hour or more before the fight in which Carlino was shot William Clossy, Chief of the Hudson County Boulevard Police, who is a candidate for the nomination for Sheriff at the Democratic primaries, got into a fight with a West Hoboken saloon keeper, and beat him severely. It is alleged that the saloonkeeper telephoned to West Hoboken for some of his friends to go to Grand View Hall and avenge him. Just how the fight in which the shooting occurred started has not been explained.

Boy Accidentally Shot Dies.

William Goggins, twelve years old, died at the Flushing Hospital yesterday as the result of being accidentally shot with a revolver by Harry Burrows, a chum, eleven years old, at a surprise party at the Burrows home in Flushing last Wednesday night. The bullet passed clear through the boy's body. Young Burrows was paroled in the custody of his sister.

ROSEDALE AGROUND, PASSENGERS DANCE

Police Launch Patrol Takes 160 Off Excursion Steamer at Ruffle Bar.

ALL NIGHT IN FOG AND STORM

The Isabel Stuck in Attempt to Release Sister Ship, but Tugs Get Her Off.

A weary party of 160 passengers, of whom 120 were women and children, landed at the Battery pier at 8 o'clock yesterday morning from the police launch Patrol, after being stranded all night on board the excursion steamer Rosedale aground at Ruffle Bar, Jamaica Bay. The passengers all spoke highly of the efforts of the crew to get the steamer off the sandbar and no one was any the worse for the mishap, except that there was no milk on the Rosedale for the babies in the night, which made the little ones fretful. Captain John Smith, who was in charge of the steamboat, said he would take care to carry emergency rations in the future.

Mrs. Joseph Finn of 83 Watts Street, Manhattan, who was a passenger on the Rosedale with her two children, said the passengers had all stood the ordeal without complaining and were glad to get home again. The thunder and lightning which came on at midnight frightened some of the younger children, she added, but there was nothing approaching a panic at any time.

"We left Rockaway shortly after 6 o'clock for New York," Mrs. Finn said, "and every one appeared to be enjoying the music by the orchestra on deck until 7 o'clock, when the boat ran into a thick bank of fog and then our troubles began. An hour later we felt a scraping, jolting sensation under our feet, followed by a series of funny little bumps, and then I realized that we were aground on one of the sand bars. An officer said that there was no danger and the Rosedale soon would float off again. He added that the sand bar the steamer had struck was near the Bellestar Yacht Club.

"After making strenuous efforts to release herself, the Rosedale scraped her way off the sand and started to creep through the thick fog again toward the Battery about half-past ten. The orchestra played until 11 o'clock and many of the people danced all the time, so they did not notice much what was going on outside in the fog.

"About midnight, when we were off Coney Island, a heavy storm, with rain, thunder and lightning came on, so we all had to go below decks. There was not much room in the cabin and the children could not lie down to sleep very well. The babies wanted milk and the children became hungry and wanted something to eat, but there was nothing to be obtained.

"During the height of the storm the Rosedale grounded again with a bump and we stayed there until daylight, when launches came alongside and conveyed all the passengers over to the Patrol, which was in deep water nearby. There were five boatloads of us altogether and we were all transferred without the slightest accident. The finest sight I have seen for a long time was the hot coffee, tea and sandwiches that Capt. Hallock had ready for us when we boarded the Patrol. He and all his crew were most kind to us."

While the Patrol was on her way to the Battery with the Rosedale's passengers the Isabel, a sister ship, went to the rescue and tried to haul the stranded vessel off, but only succeeded in going on the bar herself.

After several attempts the Isabel got off in the afternoon with the aid of two tugs and returned to New York, but all efforts to release her sister ship failed, and the Rosedale remained on the bar for the night.

Sylvester Smith, brother of Capt. Smith and owner of the Rosedale, who went off to her in his launch, said that a suction dredge would be sent to Jamaica today to clear a channel for the steamboat to float off the bar.

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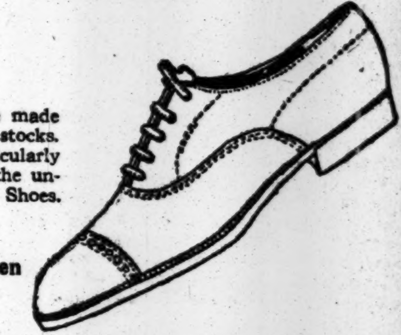

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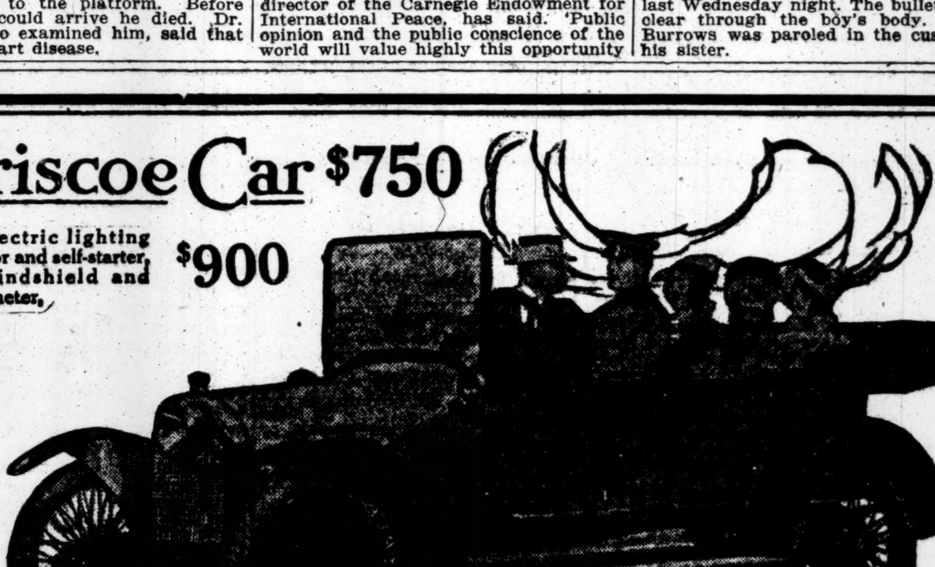

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And this spring the new Briscoe captivated both the Paris and London shows.

We are showing the Briscoe now. Phone us for a demonstration. We are prepared to catch up on our deliveries.

SPECIFICATIONS: Wheel Base—107 inches. Tread Width—56-60 inches. Weight of Car—1700 pounds. Axles—Front, Continental type; rear, full floating. Capacity—5 passenger touring car; 3 passenger roadster. Upholstery—High quality leather. Painting—French grey. Motor—Bloc "L" head type. Size Cylinders—3 1-3 x 5 1-8 (80 x 130). 3 Point Suspension. Transmission—Unit with motor. Speeds—3 forward and reverse, selective, center control. Clutch—Leather-faced cone. Steering—Either right or left hand. Wheels—Wire (wood optional). EQUIPMENT—Electric lamps, headlight, horn, accumulator and tool equipment—$750, f. o. b. factory, Jackson, Mich.

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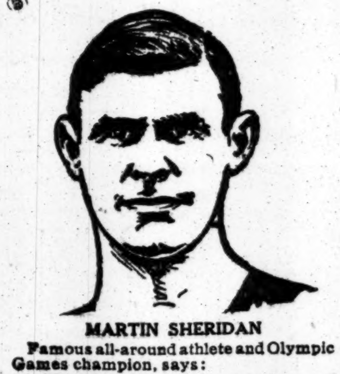
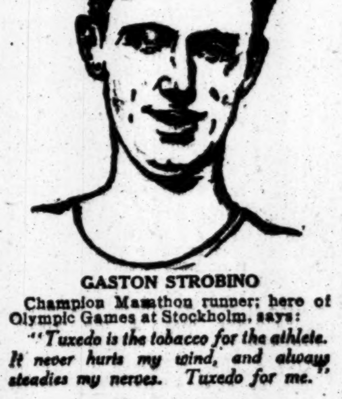


MARTIN SHERIDAN
Famous all-around athlete and Olympic Games champion, says:

"Tuxedo is a strong card with me. I advise all athletes to stick to Tuxedo. It is the one tobacco that will help them, keep them in trim, prevent them from going 'stale.' Tuxedo leads—bar none."

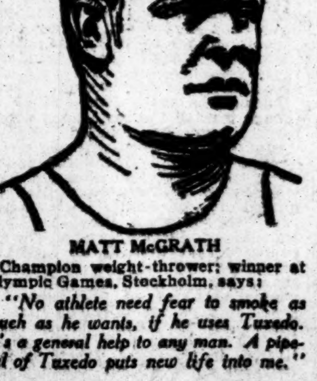
Martin J. Sheridan



GASTON STROBINO
Champion Marathon runner; hero of Olympic Games at Stockholm, says:

"Tuxedo is the tobacco for the athlete. It never hurts my wind, and always steadies my nerves. Tuxedo for me."

Gaston Strobino



MATT McGRATH
Champion weight-thrower; winner at Olympic Games, Stockholm, says:

"No athlete need fear to smoke as much as he wants, if he uses Tuxedo. It's a general help to any man. A pipeful of Tuxedo puts new life into me."

Matt McGrath

OUR world-famous athletes—the men who triumphed for America at the Olympic Games in Stockholm—are among the thousands who declare that Tuxedo is not only extremely enjoyable, but beneficial.

Famous Americans in every walk of life—doctors, lawyers, actors, singers, public speakers, statesmen, business leaders—smoke and endorse

Tuxedo
The Perfect Tobacco for Pipe and Cigarette

Tuxedo grew rapidly in public favor without advertising; its natural growth reached the stupendous total of fifty or sixty million packages a year. Not until the past few months has it been possible to keep up with the demand for Tuxedo. Now increased facilities make it possible for every man to smoke this best of tobaccos.

Tuxedo is fine, ripened Burley tobacco of the highest grade—aged until thoroughly mild and mellow. Then treated by the famous "Tuxedo Process," that removes the last trace of "bite" and develops all the delicious Burley fragrance and flavor. Pure, mild, delightful Tuxedo is absolutely non-biting—try it.

YOU CAN BUY TUXEDO EVERYWHERE

Famous green tin with gold lettering, curved to fit the pocket 10c

Convenient pouch, inner-lined with moisture-proof paper . . 5c

In Glass Humidors, 50c and 90c

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY

PATTERSON'S
Tuxedo
TOBACCO
SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR PIPE & CIGARETTE

TRADE AND INDUSTRY FORESEE STIMULUS FROM GREAT CROPS IN NEAR FUTURE

BUSINESS MEN SEE GOOD TIMES AHEAD

Continued from Page 1.

the number of employes and the aggregate payrolls.

Betterment Begins in Steel Trade.

The pig iron industry has dropped off with the steel business, and as yet shows no signs of improvement, but the steel trade took a turn for the better just as it entered the new half year. The Steel Corporation showed a gain in unfilled tonnage on June 30 for the first time since February, and the conservative Iron Age remarked that the corner in the steel industry had apparently been turned at last. This change is reflected in the optimism of the equipment concerns and the car builders, who look for immediate improvement in their business.

Steel trade conditions for the elapsed period are at one end of the scale. The automobile industry is quite as much of an extreme case at the other. Manufacturers report business booming. Some of them have already sold out their output for the coming season. Others are rushing up new factory buildings. The introduction of lighter and less expensive cars has given the business an added stimulus, and with prospects of the farmers largely out of debt and with big sums of cash in hand, the automobile men speak a different language from that of some other industries. Their optimism is only confirmed by the comments of some less fortunately situated, who complain that trade has been bad because of the extravagance of the people, especially in respect to motor cars.

Cotton mills have been somewhat busier this year than last and the sugar industry shows considerable improvement. The hardware business got more or less into the doldrums a full year ago and is just beginning to work out of them, so that prospects are favorable. The boot and shoe trade shows a loss of about 15 per cent. The stove business fell off slightly in the period discussed, but the bulk of it is done in the latter half of the year, so that the comparison is of little value and the makers say there has been no depression and a healthy growth is to be expected. With the hardware men, they are interested in the fact that building permits throughout the country showed a gain in June for the first time this year. In the anthracite coal trade there was a slight recession during the six months, but June showed the other way.

New Legislation a Factor.

Throughout the discussion the new laws enacted or to be enacted by Congress crop up repeatedly. This is especially true of the bankers, who are characteristically more conservative in their analyses of the situation than the manufacturing and mercantile interests. The bankers, however, are without pessimism and in many parts of the country predict a prosperous fall and winter. Up in the Northwest, where the wheat grows, they describe the prospects as "brilliant."

Where conditions have been below last year's, the bankers attribute them, except where local circumstances govern, mainly to legislation in Congress and agitation outside of it. They do not complain of the laws that have been passed and, in fact, name the new banking act as a factor making for better business, as soon as it is in operation. They do not even ask that Congress adjourn without enacting new anti-trust legislation, a programme for which there was much sentiment a few weeks ago. What they demand is that Congress get through with the anti-trust legislation and any other affecting business and then adjourn, and that this be done as quickly as may be.

The long-drawn-out uncertainties of the tariff, banking and trust legislation, they say, has made necessary a curtailment of credits. For one thing the banks must prepare for the shifting of funds that the new banking law entails. This restriction of credit has apparently had a discouraging effect on business enterprise. In the meantime, however, liquidation has been going on and the foundation has been laid to build business expansion upon.

Adjustment to these new laws, including the tariff, is cited as a necessary process that makes for hesitation. The view seems to be pretty general among bankers that when the anti-trust laws have been added, the business community will have about all it can digest for some time to come. The tariff, however, figures very little in the reports from industrial centres. Practically none complains of its effects so far, though some think it is a factor to be reckoned with after it has been longer in operation.

MORE AUTOMOBILES SOLD.

But Money Value Is Less Because of Cheaper Cars.

More automobiles have been sold during the first six months of 1914 than in any other similar period in the history of the industry, but, generally speaking, they have been cars of the smaller and less expensive types, and the period has shown a decrease in the amount of business, measured in dollars and cents, from the first six months of 1913.

It is the opinion of competent authorities that the last six months of the present year will fall below the same period of last year in volume of business in the automobile industry. These authorities also predict, from the showing of the present season and from the number of cars now in use per capita of population in the United States—considerably more than 1 to 100—that the small and inexpensive car will be the car of the future. In general the manufacturers of high-priced machines have felt no loss in business, but, on the other hand, their market is not expanding.

Conditions in the automobile industry for the present year may be summarized by saying that trade has been good, is now fair, but is expected to fall off during the remainder of the year.

As compared with other industries, judged on the basis of exports, the automobile business has stood up well during the six months just ended. The comparative statistics for first four months are at hand. Thus the total American exports for January, February, March, and April, 1913, amounted to $795,088,398, while for the same four months of 1914 the total was $716,181,086, or a decrease this year of 9.9 per cent.

The figures for motor vehicle exports in the first five months of the respective years (with May, 1914, estimated) were $13,833,328 and $13,328,839, or a decrease of only 3.6 per cent. In these five months, while the valuation of cars exported decreased by approximately $504,489, the number of car exports increased by 2,092.

When parts, including engines and tires for motor vehicles, are considered among the exports the same percentage of decrease as in the case of vehicles themselves appears for the first five months of this year, namely 3.6 per cent., as compared with the 9.9 per cent. decrease for all classes of exports.

The fact, already noted, that the number of cars sold during the first six months of 1914 considerably exceeded that for the same period last year is borne out by the monthly record of freight car shipments compiled by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, which is as follows:

	1913.	1914.
January (approx.)	6,800	8,382
February	7,060	9,292
March	9,190	11,507
April	10,073	12,582
May	9,995	9,521
June	7,121	6,248
Additional, not classified by months (approx.)	6,541	7,848
Total cars	56,780	65,380
		56,780
Increase over first half of last year		8,600

This shows an increase in 1914 over 1913 of 11.6 per cent.

Figures of motor car registrations prepared by Mitchell May, Secretary of State of New York, from reports from the licensing authorities in thirty-three States also show an increase for those States from 1,065,000 to 1,203,770 cars, or a gain of nearly 150,000. The State registration to date, according to these figures, is as follows:

State.	1914. Jan. to June 25.	1913. Jan. to Dec.
New York	147,186	132,579
Illinois	110,000	95,592
*California	104,830	60,000
Ohio	102,280	86,153
Pennsylvania	92,068	79,846
Iowa	87,897	77,269
Michigan	63,970	54,366
Massachusetts	63,511	57,197
Minnesota	58,800	45,054
Indiana	55,500	61,177
New Jersey	49,390	49,588
Wisconsin	45,661	34,647
Missouri	45,066	39,541
Connecticut	24,582	20,136
Washington	19,200	21,000
Georgia	19,000	12,919
South Dakota	16,500	14,700
North Dakota	15,100	12,504
Maryland	13,568	12,567
North Carolina	1,600	7,710
Virginia	11,452	9,023
†New Hampshire	8,466	7,254
Nebraska	7,770	34,943
Vermont	6,902	5,913
‡West Virginia	6,150	5,007
Alabama	6,000	5,814
Kentucky	5,857	7,551
Rhode Island	5,151	10,000
Arkansas	4,555	5,100
Delaware	2,561	2,145
New Mexico	2,425	1,972
Utah	1,992	3,400
Florida	917	3,720
Total	1,203,770	1,065,000

*Re-registration January, 1914. †January to June 1. ‡July, 1913, to June 25, 1914.

Detroit Firms Busy.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., July 12.—Heads of the big automobile manufactories of Detroit, when questioned today as to present conditions of the automobile business and prospects for the future, expressed confidence in the outlook for 1915. Their opinions follow:

Hugh Chalmers of the Chalmers Motor Company: "Our business this year showed a substantial increase over that of last year, and there is every reason to predict a still larger increase next year. Business is good now. Within a year and a half we have added seven new buildings to our plant, four of them large ones. They have been necessary to take care of our production."

Henry M. Leland of the Cadillac Motor Company: "Our dealers in all parts of the country send very encouraging reports of the outlook for 1915. Our sales for 1914 were larger in some parts of the country than in 1913; in other parts, smaller. In the aggregate they equaled the business of 1913. All advices we receive indicate a materially increased business for 1915."

Henry Ford of the Ford Motor Company was in Washington, telling President Wilson business was good. Evidence of his opinion of the outlook for 1915 is the construction, now under way, of additional factory buildings, which will double the size of the Ford plant. The year 1914 thus far has doubled the business of 1913.

Roy D. Chapin of the Hudson Motor Company: "Business for 1914 was very good, exceeding that of last year by a comfortable margin. Our 1915 cars are on the market, and orders are coming in at a rate which makes us believe that our output for 1915 will be much larger than for this year. Dealers are all optimistic."

Henry B. Joy of the Packard Motor Company: "We already are taking orders for our new cars for September delivery. Our dealers expect fully to equal their business of 1913, and possibly will do better. The 1914 business was eminently satisfactory, being considerably larger than that of 1913."

Walter Flanders of the Maxwell Motor Company: "The year 1914 with us has been much better than 1913, and prospects for 1915 business are very good. We see no reason whatever for a slackening, and dealers everywhere are expecting a better season than ever before."

Optimists in Indianapolis.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 12.—J. J. Cole of the Cole Motor Car Company said today: "The outlook in the automobile industry is exceedingly favorable, and midsummer conditions are better than usual, in fact, better than we have ever experienced. Our 1915 models have been out some time, and with the prospect of excellent crops we find everything encouraging and nothing discouraging. The prospects for the automobile industry, both present and future, are fine."

The sales manager of the Marmon Company, Mr. Rice, said: "Our trade for the season of the year is better than usual, being fully equal to one year ago, and the prospects for the industry are bright. We have a steady trade, not subject to serious fluctuations, and we are looking forward to the future with confidence based upon present conditions. Our 1915 models will be out within thirty days. So far as we can see, there are no discouragements ahead of us."

Light Cars in Demand.

Special to The New York Times.

KOKOMO, Ind., July 12.—"Reports from district sales managers, distributors, and dealers all over the country indicate that the 1915 motor car season will be the greatest in the history of the automobile industry," said Elwood Haynes. "Crops everywhere are good. Money is plentiful, and we fully expect that the number of our cars sold during the 1915 season will greatly exceed the record of any previous season. The trend is toward a medium-priced, light, six-cylinder car. Heretofore we have practically confined ourselves to the $2,000 and $3,000 cars, but in this, our twenty-second consecutive year in the manufacture of motor cars, we will enter the light six field with an initial production of 5,000 cars of this type. In my opinion, the country will readily absorb every automobile built during the coming season. Prosperity is apparent everywhere."

Rush Business in Cleveland.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 12.—Automobile firms in Cleveland are working at top speed and full capacity. Alexander Winton of the Winton Motor Car Company reports that all dealers have ordered the new 1915 model; also that new dealers have been appointed. Windsor T. White of the White Company says the plant is working at full capacity. The Chandler Company has put on additional men.

Prospects Bright, Says Davis.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 12.—S. T. Davis, Jr., President of the Locomobile Company of America, when asked for his opinion of the automobile business at the present time and its prospects, said:

"I can speak only for this company. We have enjoyed a very good year. Our 1915 product is two-thirds sold up, and we are rushing to get out the rest. When a high-grade car enjoys a prosperous year, it shows that the prospects are bright."

Jeffery Finds Business Better.

Special to The New York Times.

KENOSHA, Wis., July 12.—"Bumper crops throughout the Middle West are fully compensating now for the slight falling off of business in the Spring," said Charles T. Jeffery. "Sales of our cars have increased during the past four weeks. In other seasons a falling off in business always was expected at this time."

BUSINESS MEN THINK PROSPERITY AT HAND

Crops and Completed Liquidation Confidently Counted On to Bring Revival.

FALLING OFF NOT GENERAL

Trade for Last Six Months as Good or Better Than in 1913 in Many Sections.

By E. C. SIMMONS,
President, Simmons Hardware Co.

ST. LOUIS, July 10.—The present season has, as a whole, a fairer prospect for crop yields than was evident at this time last year. In Kansas, Oklahoma, Southern Nebraska, all of Missouri, much of Arkansas, Southern Iowa, Southern Illinois, Southern Indiana, and the greater portion of Tennessee and Kentucky, drought conditions were becoming serious in July, 1913, and the story of the past is that a drought that sets in in July is likely to run on indefinitely into August and September. It is true that there was a large crop of wheat in 1913, but it is truer still that 1914 promises the greatest wheat crop ever known in the United States, and the Winter wheat crop is nearly harvested and practically safe. It will not be less than 625,000,000 bushels, and this is a conservative estimate, which is fully 100,000,000 bushels more than the yield of 1913, which in turn was the largest up to that date.

The promise of cotton last season was great at this time, and no one could foresee that far-reaching and long lasting drought which blighted the brilliant prospects of a record-breaking yield in Texas and Oklahoma. Both this year and last the oats crop will be shorter than the yield of 1912, because of dry weather in the Spring, yet there will still be a large crop. Of the lesser grains and the secondary crops the promise this season is greater than last. This is particularly true of such grains as barley, rye, and the sorghum grains; such as Kafir corn and Milo maize; also of alfalfa. While the early hay crop has been hurt in some of the dry sections—more particularly in Missouri and Southern Illinois—yet because of recent rains there is much reason to believe that the yield this year will exceed that of last.

Up to June 30 the corn crop—the most important of all—was in a critical condition in all of Missouri, Southern Illinois, Southern Indiana, and a greater part of Kentucky and Tennessee. Since then there have been abundant rains throughout the entire State of Missouri, and to a lesser degree—although in a greatly beneficial manner—in Southern Illinois and Southern Indiana. It is still dry in parts of Oklahoma, Kentucky and Tennessee, and also of Arkansas. There is still time, however, for recuperation in these dry sections, should rain come within a week or ten days. The drought of last year in the corn belt assumed the proportions of a national calamity, since it meant the decrease of 700,000,000 bushels of corn as compared with the year 1912. No such prospects confront us now, but rather the cheering fact that an abnormally severe drought—lasting through May and June in Missouri, Southern Illinois, and Southern Indiana—has been largely broken.

It is always risky to prophesy about the weather. The story of the past is that if July starts in wet it generally stays so. Most July droughts have a fashion of commencing rather late in June and continuing unbroken for many weeks. In the cotton belt there is likewise good cheer, because of recent dry weather in Texas and Oklahoma, and of recent abundant rains in the southeastern Atlantic States, and also—though to somewhat lesser extent—in Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama. Both the fruit and truck garden products, as a whole, are better this year than last, and especially in fruit is the outlook for a great yield. The Spring wheat crop, save in a few sections where there has been too much rain, continues in an ideal condition. In all the cattle ranges in southern New Mexico, northward to the Canadian line, there is an unusual abundance of water and plenty of grass.

Last Winter's snow in the Rocky Mountains and to the westward was rather more than normal, thus insuring plenty of water both early and late, for irrigation. In all the dry farming districts from the western line of Missouri to the Pacific Ocean there has been more precipitation than usual. In general, north of the Ohio River, south of the great lakes, and eastward from the Mississippi to the Atlantic, there has been sufficient moisture and crops are looking well.

On the other hand, transportation is at a low ebb. There have been numerous trains laid off and many employes discharged; earnings have fallen off, and the effect is far reaching, because the railroads are among the great purchasers of the country—notably in lumber and the products of steel and iron. Building, save in the large cities, is almost at a standstill, and the lumber business is consequently torpid. Manufacturers are running anywhere from half to three-quarters time, according to their locality and the nature of their products. This, of course, means many unemployed and many that are idle. Therefore, in transportation, building, and manufacturing, present conditions are distinctly less favorable than at this time last year.

But, after all, agriculture is the basis of our prosperity, and, setting aside the chances of unfavorable weather—which no one can foretell—it seems that it is not overconfident to look for wonderful harvest yields. Already the phenomenal output in Winter wheat has quickened business throughout the Southwest, especially in Oklahoma and Kansas. The problem confronting the farmers and the railroads is how to handle this inconceivable deluge of golden grain. If the promise of the crop be fulfilled, it is only a question of time until manufacturing and building will feel the impulse of the great addition of this new wealth coming from the soil.

We have an assured basis of a new financial system which I believe is absolutely the best in the world. The question of tariff reduction is settled, at least for a time. The most encouraging feature, however, of the business situation at this time is the widespread spirit of optimism, which in general prevails in almost every district West of the Allegheny Mountains and south of the Mason and Dixon line. Most of the people are tired of the seemingly endless discussions of commercial and economic problems. They want to cut that out and get down to real work—down to facts and every day practical affairs, so as to see just what the new legislation we have is going to do for us when it is put into action. They appear to be satisfied that the pledges and promises of this Administration have been caried out, as far as it was wise to do up to this time. They are, therefore, eagerly looking to see that these measures are those of construction and not of destruction.

There is a marvelous change in sentiment toward the railroads; where hostility formerly existed friendliness, sympathy, and good-will are now clearly in evidence. I think the people now want to be let alone and not have any worries to think about; just be permitted to go along with their daily tasks to see what they can do in the way of production, and it is quite in evidence that there is an increasing local pride not only in States and sections, but in counties and townships, where rivalries of the most friendly kind, but of an uplifting nature, are visible on all sides. Taking the people as a whole, they show great confidence in themselves, and in the general outcome of all these perplexing questions, in which they take part by their votes. All they ask now is a rest—with opportunity and time to show what is in them.

To sum it up, I quite believe that the inspiration of the Winter wheat crop—which it will take 525,000 cars to move—after making generous allowance for that which is consumed on the farms—has put courage and new life into the people from one end of the land to the other. If nothing occurs, in the way of adverse and threatening legislation, to shake this spirit of hope and confidence, I feel absolutely sure that we will almost immediately have good business all over the country, and that each succeeding month of this year will show a vast improvement over the preceding one, so that by the time the year closes there will be a condition of prosperity in this country second to none that has ever existed previously. I have always been an optimist; in fact, in the section of the country where I live, I am frequently dubbed the "Sunshine Captain," and I am more optimistic today than I have ever been before. E. C. SIMMONS.

BUSINESS IN OTHER TRADES.

Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.

Our business for the first six months of 1914 was materially better than in the same period for 1913. The comparatively large crops of cotton and tobacco grown in the territory between the Potomac and the Mississippi, and the high prices at which these farm products sold, stimulated a good, active, but conservative business. The conditions of credit were materially improved. Money more plentiful and the bankers exercised careful discretion in extending credits. However, very few new business enterprises were undertaken in the territory.

We begin the last half of 1914 under very favorable crop conditions with prospects good, both as to the condition of the growing crops and the prospects for reasonably remunerative prices. This will naturally stimulate a more active business; but, in my opinion, we cannot look for many new enterprises or expansion and rapid growth of trade until the country gets more nearly settled down and understands just how the new laws already passed by our National Legislature, and the prospective laws that are now being considered, will affect general business. Early settlement of these matters would let the business public understand where they are and encourage them to embark, in my opinion, in new enterprises, and stimulate activity all along the business horizon. S. T. MORGAN,
President Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, Richmond, Va.

John V. Farwell Company.

Business for the first two months of this year was very good, but for the past four months has been very disappointing. While the volume has not varied largely from last year, there has been no snap to business, and customers hesitate to place normal orders for future delivery.

We are pleased to note a better feeling as a consequence of the excellent crops in the Southwest and fine prospects in the Middle West and Northwest, as well as in the South.

Of course business has not yet adjusted itself entirely to the changes of the tariff, and will not adjust itself easily to the decreased net profits of the railroads. We are hoping that the Interstate Commerce Commission will allow an increase of freight rates. If that is done we believe that the publication of the fact will give activity to this enterprise, and, with big crops in sight, we will enjoy an increasing trade and a growing prosperity.
JOHN V. FARWELL,
President John V. Farwell Company, Chicago, Ill.

Sanger Bros., Wholesale Dry Goods.

The first six months of 1913 were under the most favorable auspices. We made a large crop in the Fall of 1912; it was gathered in good condition, and brought top prices, the result of which was a largely increased demand for all character of merchandise and healthy collections.

The rains commenced in August, 1913, and continued throughout the Fall season, which materially delayed the growing crop; it was gathered in a damaged condition, and brought a greatly reduced price.

The rainy season continued on into the Spring; delayed planting, and left quite a large acreage in the grass; hence the volume of trade against a banner season has not been as large nor collections as satisfactory.

Judging from the reports received from all parts of Texas and Oklahoma, we have the best prospects we have ever had.

Wheat, oats, and hay are gathered, and the yield is large. With one more rain corn will be very heavy, and cotton, while it had a late start, has practically gained what it lost early in the year, and, with the great amount of moisture in the ground, should make more than good. ALEX SANGER,
Dallas, Texas.

Robert C. Howe, South Omaha.

In manufacturing districts the feeling of uncertainty in business circles caused the jobber and retailer to curtail his purchases. This of course reduced the output of the manufacturer and compelled him to lay off help, thus cutting down the purchasing power of the country and greatly reducing the demand for commodities that were not actual necessities.

The railroads, as carriers, were also affected by this condition. Of course, all this has been developing for the past year, but the effect was not felt to the fullest extent until this past Winter.

Conditions in the Middle West are better than they were a year ago, and were it not for this uncertainty that existed in business circles the general conditions would have been very good.

The natural conditions of the country were never better than they are today, and for crop prospects it has been an extraordinary year. Farmers will probably have to market their grain at lower prices than they have in the past year, but this will be offset, to a very great extent, by the increased yield per acre.

We will have an enormous wheat and oat crop, and the crop of alfalfa and hay will be above the average. Corn prospects were never better and the crop is two weeks in advance of the average year which should see it matured before any danger of frost.

There were more pigs raised this Spring than in many years, and unless we see some severe sickness there will be a liberal marketing of hogs next Winter.

There will continue to be a shortage of cattle as the supply is not equal to the demand; although more cattle are being raised, it will take some time for these cattle to mature and be ready for market. I do not look for any very cheap prices in these commodities for some time to come.
ROBERT C. HOWE.

Grunsfeld Brothers, Merchandise.

Commercial conditions in general for the past six months were about the same as in the corresponding period of last year. However, the outlook for the balance of the year is much more favorable than for several years past. Crop conditions are very promising. The Spring clip of wool has been sold for higher price than usual, which will have a favorable effect on business and collections. The prices of livestock are high, and the increase in herds of cattle and sheep was above the average. All this with the most excellent condition of the ranges, caused by a good Winter and good Spring and Summer rains, seems to signify unusual prosperity for the next six months.
ALFRED GRUNSFELD,
Albuquerque, N. M.

Will H. Beck Company, Jewelry.

Owing to the fact that this section is agricultural rather than manufacturing, in the past six months it has not experienced the depression in business arising from a variety of causes existing in many sections. Neither our foreign policy, trust legislation, new banking laws, nor the tariff has had any perceptible effect on the farmer or the commercial firm.

In this particular trade territory, which has not experienced a crop failure since the grasshopper times of nearly forty years ago, the farmer has become rich; good prices for everything they have raised, either in crops or live stock, have realized for them handsome returns, in consequence of which the commercial business of the cities has continued to expand with the prosperity of the farmer.

The past six months has been no exception to this condition. Bank deposits have increased, demand for money has been great, and, while rates have been a little higher, it is due to the increased demand for money for legitimate new enterprises.

With the most wonderful prospects for a huge crop, corn at the present time in many fields being in the tasseling stage, (a condition unknown before at this time,) there is therefore no reason why this era of prosperity should not continue during the present Fall and Winter. WILL H. BECK.
Sioux City, Iowa.

John Hoge.

Of Procter & Gamble, Director in many banks.

For the first half of 1914, compared with the first six months of 1913, industrial plants, with few exceptions, have lost in volume of business, say from 20 to 50 per cent., with corresponding curtailment of employment.

Bank deposits have not suffered so much, owing to large expenditures to restore the great losses incurred, both in a public and private way, in this vicinity, from the disastrous floods during the first half of last year. This outlay of money also helped to keep the trade with retail dealers nearer normal.

There is more or less complaint of dull times and general feeling of discontent.

Manufacturers and business men, without regard to their political affiliations, are disposed to think that there is too much politics and too much legislation, tending to handicap commercial affairs, and from which there should be a rest.

There seems to be a feeling that paternalism is being fostered by both the National and State Governments, multiplying office holders unnecessarily, increasing expenses and taxes; also worrying the business interests with uncalled-for annoyances.

The coal miners of Ohio have been on a strike for several months, which is at present unsettled, causing great distress, destitution, and prostration of business in the mining sections of southeastern Ohio.

Crop prospects are good if the weather should be favorable.
JOHN HOGE,
Zanesville, Ohio.

Gordon & Co., Cotton.

Business conditions during the first half of 1914 showed improvement as compared with the first half of 1913. A year ago this territory was suffering from poor collections, due to one season of low prices for cotton and another season of poor crops.

The naval stores trade was adversely affected by the failure of its largest exporting house, and business prospects were by no means bright. Merchants reported that many of their best customers had to be assisted and carried over.

During the last six months the beneficial result of marketing a large cotton crop at satisfactory prices has been apparent. The crop was cheaply made, and the net profit to the farmer enabled him to liquidate past indebtedness. Collections have improved, and all lines seem to be in better shape than twelve months ago, with the possible exception of the lumber business, which has been adversely affected by the absence of railroad orders.

Trade is seasonably quiet, but the present outlook is that this section will produce a large cotton crop which will be marketed at excellent prices.

A period of sustained activity and genuine prosperity seems to be approaching. G. A. GORDON,
President Gordon & Co., Inc.,
Savannah, Ga.

Wichita Mill and Elevator Company

Business conditions for the first six months of 1914 were not as favorable as for the first six months of 1913. The crop prospects for the year 1913 were quite flattering until the month of July, when unprecedented dry weather prevailed almost over the entire State, which almost totally destroyed the corn crop and very materially reduced the cotton yield.

During the months of September and October we had unprecedented rainfall the State over, which materially reduced the price of the small cotton yield which was produced. We had an abundant wheat crop in the State for the year 1913; outside of this the income from agriculture was far below normal.

Partly by reason of the very small income from agricultural pursuits for the year 1913, trade generally in Texas was forced to economize, and, resulting from this, business has been much less for the first half of 1914 than a like period in 1913. In addition to a reduction from this cause, recent legislation in Washington City, particularly the Underwood bill, which has put everything which is produced by the farmer on the free list and has reduced the price of what he has to buy but slightly, if at all, has created the impression in the minds of the agricultural interests of the country that rigid economy will be necessary.

We are now harvesting an abundant wheat crop, one of the largest the State has ever produced, with a fair oat crop, and have a fair corn crop assured, with a cotton crop well started, which now indicates a full normal crop for the coming year.

With ordinary average prices for agricultural products, the State of Texas should be in a prosperous condition with the commencement of the year 1915.
FRANK KELL,
President Wichita Mill and Elevator Company, Wichita Falls, Texas.

MORE FREIGHT CARS IDLE.

But Seasonal Decrease Is Already Under Way.

As gauged by the demand for freight cars, business in the first six months of 1914 was considerably under that for the corresponding period of 1913. Not since 1909 has there been at any time such a large number of freight cars out of use as was reported by the railroads in this country and Canada on May 31. On that day there was a net surplus of nearly 242,000 idle cars.

As a rule, freight traffic reaches its lowest levels in the late Winter months and its maximum in late October. From June on the number of idle cars should ordinarily decrease as the year's crop movement gets under way. The tendency is being strongly felt now, and each succeeding report up to the end of October should show a decrease in the idle cars from the report preceding.

How the idle cars this year have compared in number with those of a year ago is shown in this table:

	1914.	1913.
Jan. 15	214,889	28,139
Feb. 1	209,678	27,290
Feb. 14	197,052	22,183
March 1	190,707	22,445
March 14	186,321	37,785
April 1	139,312	57,498
April 15	212,889	57,988
May 1	226,879	49,008
May 15	228,902	39,908
May 31	241,802	50,908
June 15	232,334	63,927
July 1	219,543	63,704

Entering the crop moving period with such a supply of cars on hand, it is not expected that the railroads will have at this time this Fall the old cry of "car famine," but the surpluses in the Middle West and Northwest are expected to disappear and shortages are likely to take their place.

The dullness in the coal trade has made the number of hopper cars out of commission unusually large, and while such equipment does not figure in a crop movement, in the statistics a car is a car, and more than a car normally will be needed to make the demand for all classes of equipment greater than the supply.

MORE ANTHRACITE SHIPPED.

Increase Shown in June After Earlier Slight Recessions.

Statistics of the movement of coke and bituminous and anthracite coal this year indicate a moderate recession from the totals of the first half of 1913.

Complete reports of the shipments of anthracite made over eight railroads reaching the mines for the first six months of 1914 show a total carried of 32,945,780 tons, as compared with 34,851,854 tons for the first half of the previous fiscal year. Improvement is shown in June, when the total shipment was 6,130,000 tons as compared with a total of 5,970,000 a year ago.

Bituminous figures for the thirteen roads getting the bulk of this business are not complete for the past two months. For the first four months they indicate a slight increase. The total in 1914 was 54,568,000 short tons as against 54,214,000 tons a year ago.

The coke shipment figures clearly reflect the dullness that has prevailed in pig iron and steel. Total shipments for the first four months of 1914 were but 7,527,000 tons as against 10,182,000 tons a year ago.

BETTERMENT SHOWN IN LEADING LINES

Cotton Mills Busier—More Sales of Hardware, Sugar, Stoves, and Other Merchandise.

SOME DECLINES REPORTED

But in General, Good Trade Is Expected in the Immediate Future, Largely Because of Crops.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, July 12.—There is only a small difference in the volume of business done in the cotton goods markets of New England during the first half of 1913 compared with the amount put through during the first six months of this year. It seems to be the fact, however, that for the first half of this year mills have been busier than was the case a year ago, although prices show a very small change. It is generally conceded that conditions during the six months just passed were conducive to a greater degree of hopefulness than a year ago. Some mills have added to their quarterly rates of dividends, while others which reduced their rates following small business two years ago have failed to resume their accustomed rates.

Up to a few weeks ago manufacturers and brokers manifested considerable pleasure with the way converters and some printers purchased goods, but since the depression of three weeks ago a gloomy condition has existed. A Treasurer and agent of one of the largest print-cloth mills in the country said today that he looked for better business during the next four weeks, but he failed to give his reasons for his opinion. The general opinion among mill agents and Treasurers is that business will gradually show improvement between the middle of this month and the first of September. The following is an official tabulation of prices:

	—1913.—		—1914.—	
	Feb. 2.	July 10.	Feb. 14.	July 9.
28-inch, 64x64	4	3¾	3¾	3¾
28-inch, 64x60	3 15-16	3½	3⅝	3½
27-inch, 64x60	3⅝	3 5-16	3⅜	3⅜
27-inch, 56x56	3¼	3	3 1-16	3
27-inch, 56x52	3⅛	2⅞	2 15-16	2⅞
38½-inch, 64x64	5¼	5⅛	5¼	5¼
39-inch, 68x92	6	5¾	6¼	6

It will be seen by comparing cloth quotations with the months considered in the tabulation that there have been small changes either way. There were times during the first half of 1913 when business was good, but it was spasmodic. Since about early February this year and continuing through May business was generally good in the cloth markets, although there were periods when business may be said to have been dull, but on the whole the first six months of the current year were more profitable to the mills than the first half of 1913.

Cotton has ruled rather high and this has affected business to no small extent. Usable grades are not easily secured and on this account cotton brokers have been harassed in doing business with mills. Next month will complete the cotton year, the year extending from Sept. 1 to Aug. 31. In the cotton year about to close low grades were dealt in and the fibre was not up to standard. The present cotton crop does not show much improvement.

Cotton yarns have been in much better shape during the past six months than they were a year ago, although conditions are by no means normal.

Relative to the selling values of mill stocks, the market shows but little change.

The outlook for the next six months is not certain. Some mills have contracts on their books which will keep their machinery running till early Fall, while other mills have longer contracts. Before the middle of next month arrives, manufacturers and brokers will be in a position to form a good idea as to what to expect for the remainder of the year.

STOVE TRADE SATISFACTORY.

Slight Falling Off This Year Will Be Made Up in Fall.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, July 12.—Inquiry among the managers of Detroit's large stove companies in regard to present conditions in that industry discloses that business for the first six months of 1914 has run behind that of the corresponding period of last year about 7 per cent.

It is explained, however, that this is not a true criterion of the situation, because, in the range and stove business, the first six months of the year are the "light" months. Heavy shipments for the Fall and Winter trade generally begin in July. June 30, therefore, is too early to feel the pulse of the national business in this line.

The 7 per cent. slackening over last year is not taken seriously. It is ascribed either to overbuying last Fall or to hesitancy on the part of dealers to stock up heavily while the tariff and financial policies of the national Government were in a state of transition. It is confidently expected that whatever has been lost through either of these causes will be made up next Fall in heavy purchases, for the stocks of dealers everywhere must be low. Each year, at about the first of September, a great many repeat orders are received.

The managers do not even concede that the 7 per cent. loss over last year is a depression. They say business is "subnormal." There are not as many future orders on the books as there have been in recent years, indicating that trade is conservative.

"But there is no longer any doubt that there is good business ahead," said one manager. "We know that the crops will be tremendous, and that there will be a ready market for them. The farmers will have millions of dollars more in the aggregate than they customarily have in the Fall and Winter, and they will spend it for what they need. That means a good omen for our business, for most of the farmers use stoves instead of furnaces or radiators.

"We do not consider that there has been any shrinkage of business. It is simply delayed business. In a general way business is not bad. There is plenty of money and plenty of credit. When the crops begin to move those crops the money will get into free circulation. Business of all kinds will benefit."

In Detroit general business conditions are good. Bank clearings for the first six months of the year were more than $62,000,000 larger than for the same period of 1913. When the call of the Controller of the Treasury for the condition of national banks on June 30 was received, and the call of the State Banking Commissioner for the condition of State banks on the same day, the aggregate of deposits in Detroit banks had increased $10,000,000 since the call of March 4.

IMPROVEMENT IN HARDWARE.

Manufacturers Foresee Recovery from Slump of Last Year.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 12.—While the present condition of the hardware business is not as prosperous as it has been within the last few years, St. Louis leaders in the trade express optimism and expect a great improvement shortly.

They base this on the good crop outlook in the Middle West and Southwest. The great harvest of Winter wheat caused a sudden and widespread demand for many household goods, for there were thousands of harvest hands to be fed and cared for.

Until quite recently the hardware outlook was not very bright, but in the last three weeks the outlook has improved materially.

Building is exceedingly quiet all over the country except in the large cities, which affects innumerable lines of builders' hardware and all sorts of edged tools and carpenters' tools.

The sale of mechanics' tools is quite an item in the hardware business, and the manufacturers as a whole throughout the country are said to be running on short time, so that trade in all these important items necessarily is limited at this time.

Generous rains within the last few days have put more life into business in the Southwest. June in the hardware business was a much better month than May, and the leading St. Louis hardware men are confident they have turned the corner and left a most unsatisfactory past behind them.

The railroads in many parts are increasing the number of men in their shops, and more orders are coming to the factories. Coal mines are opening up in scattered districts.

As compared with the early months of 1913, the first six months of the present year suffer little by comparison in the hardware trade. The business then was in a bit of a slump; in fact, it was the very slump which manufacturers now are confident they are coming out of.

The heads of the largest two hardware companies in St. Louis are decidedly optimistic at present, although they say the business has been comparatively slack for months.

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE OFF.

Down 15 Per Cent.—Leather Industry Also Hit by Tariff.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 12.—The consensus of opinion in the boot and shoe trade is that business for the first half of 1914 has been 15 per cent. below that of the corresponding period of last year. Some leather manufacturers say the trade in their industry has fallen off 40 per cent.

In both cases legislation, Federal and local, is blamed. Not only tariff laws, but the general castigation of business have, it is said, contributed to the depressed condition, which is more pronounced in leather than in the manufactured product because of increased imports.

So far as imports of boots and shoes are concerned, it is declared that they are not as yet large, but the important fact is that they show some increase; as one dealer put it, "the camel has got his nose in the tent."

Coincidentally with putting boots and shoes on the free list, legislation has placed additional burdens on the manufacturer, such as minimum wage laws, laws shortening the hours of labor, &c., so that costs of manufacturing are materially increased, and the trade considers itself unfairly used. The head of one of the large manufacturing concerns says:

"We have noticed a general decline in shoe manufacturing since November, 1913. In our own business it approximates 12½ per cent. Dealers have lacked the right buying spirit. We are hopeful for the future, but are inclined to feel that shoe factories as a whole will have a short run for Fall. It has been our experience that in times of depression the shoe business has been one of the last to feel it."

This man says, however, that collections are better than they were a year ago.

The situation in the leather industry is more serious. The supply of hemlock bark has been exhausted and the tariff has been increased on many articles used in tanning, so that foreigners find it easier to invade our market.

SUGAR INDUSTRY IMPROVES.

Consumption Has Run 13 Per Cent. Ahead of Last Year.

Claus A. Spreckels, President of the Federal Sugar Refining Company, had this to say about conditions:

"Figures show that a substantial improvement occurred in the sugar industry during the first half of the year over the same period of 1913. The six months' consumption of the product in the United States is estimated by authorities in the trade at 2,131,098 tons, which was an advance over last year of 245,131 tons or practically 13 per cent. This large increase, which is seen to be far above the normal of about 4 per cent., was, on the whole, unexpected and was caused by the lowering of the tariff, together with the influence of large crops in all parts of the world. The Cuban cane and domestic beet yields were the largest on record.

"While the gain of 13 per cent. was distributed over the full six months, the largest ratio of increase occurred after the tariff was reduced on March 1. In the four succeeding months the gain was fully 20 per cent. over the corresponding period of the previous year.

"If warm weather is experienced throughout the balance of the Summer, the country's consumption should continue large and prospects are good for a record year."

CORPORATIONS BORROW LESS.

Public Bond Issues, However, More Than Offset Decline.

The output of new securities by corporations in the opening half of the year, which represented borrowings for fresh undertakings and also to meet maturing obligations, was $45,153,000 smaller than in the same period of 1913. The total, according to the records of The Journal of Commerce, was $1,082,200,800, as compared with $1,127,353,900 in the period from Jan. 1 to June 30 of last year. Of this amount $365,182,600 bonds and notes were issued to retire other indebtedness, leaving a balance of new financing of $722,118,200.

Except for stocks, the output of railroad securities showed extensive advances, while there were substantial declines in all forms of industrial company financing. Railroad bonds aggregated $341,679,200, a gain of $81,738,200; railroad notes amounted, all told, to $249,343,000, an increase of $45,717,800, while $69,169,600 of stocks showed a decrease of $61,145,300. Industrial corporations put out $148,276,000, a shrinkage of $8,231,000, and $84,006,000 new notes showed a decrease of $13,224,000. The largest falling off was in stocks, which receded by $90,008,800 from the previous year's record to $144,727,000.

In this table is displayed the output of new securities in each of the six months, with comparisons with 1913:

	1914.	1913.
January	$130,252,300	$99,869,000
February	176,113,200	343,251,700
March	133,185,000	118,449,600
April	292,342,000	174,685,000
May	162,606,300	141,657,600
June	187,751,000	180,441,000
Total	$1,082,200,800	$1,127,353,900

A different showing is made by the financing of municipalities during the period. Many cities, States and counties found the demand for their bonds so great that the output was swelled to more than $100,000,000 over the total for the first half of last year. When the market for other securities fell into a state of indifference more pronounced than it had been before, the call for municipal issues continued unabated. The aggregate sales of the entire country amounted to $342,547,266, as compared with $238,254,145.

The heavy increase of short term notes by the railroads stood as a barometer of the quality of corporation financing. They represented purely temporary arrangements for funds, and indicated the belief of bankers and borrowers that the time was not propitious for much permanent borrowing. Nevertheless, the six months were marked by several very heavy sales of railroad bonds, including the $55,000,000 issue of the Southern Pacific, the $40,000,000 of the New York Central bonds, and $30,000,000 of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

It is generally understood that a great deal of contemplated railroad and industrial borrowing has been held back until the decision on freight rates has been made public. Many companies are known to be in need of new money, and an improvement of business conditions, with a consequent uplift to the investment demand, is expected to bring forward at the earliest opportunity heavy offerings of bonds and stocks.

CHIEF GRAIN CROPS WORTH $3,418,000,000

Monster Yields of Wheat, Corn, Oats, and Barley Relied On to Reinvigorate Business.

WILL BREAK ALL RECORDS

Aggregate Value Will Be $200,000,000 in Excess of the Average for the Last Five Years.

The nation's grain fields promise this year the tremendous total of 5,210,000,000 bushels of wheat, corn, oats and barley. If expectations are realized, the combined yield of these major grain crops will surpass the record of every preceding year in both quantity and value. Approximately the market worth of these billions of bushels, figured on the price basis of July 1, when the most recent estimate was taken, will be $200,000,000 in excess of the value of the average crops of the last five years.

Except to those who have become familiar, through close study, with the agricultural resources of the United States, these huge figures are hardly short of startling as their significance is grasped. There have been several years in the country's recent history when large outturns of the staple crops have gone far to offset unsatisfactory conditions in manufacturing and commerce. Because of these precedents, many men of prominence in the industries have lately been moved to predict that the crops this season will be of leading influence in changing depression into activity.

The aggregate value of the four crops, as of July 1, was established by the Government experts at $3,418,000,000. On the basis of the average price for five years the value will be $3,218,000,000. The aggregate of the yields will be 433,000,000 bushels above the five-year average production.

In this table is given the estimated output, with the totals actually produced in 1913, in bushels:

	Estimated July 1, 1914.	Actual output last year.
Winter wheat	655,000,000	523,561,000
Spring wheat	275,000,000	239,819,000
Corn	2,868,000,000	2,446,988,000
Oats	1,201,000,000	1,122,000,000
Barley	211,000,000	178,000,000
Total	5,210,000,000	4,510,368,000

The most valuable crop of the four will be corn, if weather and soil conditions continue favorable until the ears have reached maturity. The price per bushel on July 1 was 75.5 cents, giving the crop an approximate value of $2,151,000,000. The yield is expected to surpass the five-year average by 160,000,000 bushels and the table above shows that the drought-stricken crop of last year will be exceeded by more than 400,000,000 bushels.

Although Winter wheat will be more than 100,000,000 bushels more than last year, its market value will not greatly exceed that of the average of five years. On the basis of the July 1 price of 76.9 cents a bushel, the crop will bring $503,695,000, an increase over the average period of no more than $1,186,000. Spring wheat will be worth, according to the mid-Summer price, $209,000,000.

Oats, with a yield 90,000,000 bushels greater than the five-year average, is expected to bring nearly $50,000,000 less, the value being estimated on the price of 38.8 cents a bushel. With barley quoted at 47.5 cents, the crop should bring about $100,000,000.

From many points of view the hay crop stands nearly on a level with corn in importance as a factor to increase or decrease the country's food bill. The indicated yield is somewhat better than the average, with a yield of 1.37 tons per acre as compared with an average of 1.34 tons for the preceding five years. The potato crop will be average; the rice yield a little less than average.

COPPER CONSUMPTION DOWN.

Production Ahead of Last Year, Increasing Accumulations.

The copper market differed from steel in showing, when the turn was made from the first into the second half of the year, no signs of an improvement of buying. Nevertheless, while June brought a large increase of unsold stocks, there were other months in which total sales at home and abroad sized up well with the best of the preceding year. In March the deliveries aggregated 159,414,515 pounds, as compared with 164,053,564 pounds in April, the highest month of 1913. In January sales of 135,912,456 pounds showed a gain over December of more than 40,000,000 pounds and the demand thereafter was not far from the average of recent years until a slump came in May and June.

Throughout the year the call for copper abroad largely exceeded domestic purchases. Apparently a great deal of the metal went into storage in European warehouses, but outside of this accumulation of supplies there was heavy buying for current consumption, as European industries looked up considerably after the Balkan war came to an end.

Broadly considered, the opening six months of 1914 and of 1913 were directly opposite in the trend of refinery production. Last year the heavier output came in the first half of the period, while this year there was a marked increase of refining in the closing three months. The total made ready for market this year was nearly 26,000,000 pounds more than in 1913. This table gives the monthly outturn for the two years in pounds:

	1914	1913
January	131,770,274	143,479,625
February	122,561,007	130,948,881
March	145,651,982	136,251,849
April	151,500,531	135,333,402
May	142,308,287	141,319,416
June	141,345,571	121,860,853
Total	835,137,652	809,194,026

Consumption of the metal declined sharply in the two final months, May and June, as compared with the same months a year before, and with the exception of January, none matched in size the equivalent periods in 1913. May deliveries were 128,302,647 pounds, against 149,394,299 pounds, and June's total was no more than 119,577,549 pounds in comparison with 136,520,472 pounds. Purchases in January stood 10,000,000 pounds greater than the preceding January with 135,912,456 pounds. The complete absorption of the metal through both foreign and domestic channels was 51,000,000 pounds less than in the first half of 1913.

There is presented here a record of monthly consumption, with comparisons, as prepared by the Copper Producers' Association:

	1914	1913
January	135,912,456	125,593,875
February	131,485,840	131,845,015
March	159,414,515	154,284,777
April	145,722,849	164,053,564
May	128,302,647	149,394,299
June	119,577,549	136,520,472
Total	820,415,856	871,692,002

The amount of metal at the refineries at the end of June, in spite of the large production and irregular market of recent months, was about the same as on Jan. 1, 1913. The accumulation on the more recent date was 106,110,663 pounds, as compared with 105,312,582 pounds a year and a half before. It showed an increase of a little less than 15,000,000 over the metal on hand on Jan. 1, 1914, which was 91,438,867 pounds. In the opinion of the larger producers present supplies of copper are by no means large enough to cause apprehension that stocks may soon grow top heavy. It is pointed out that a revival of active buying would quickly make large inroads into the surplus.

BANKERS LOOK FOR IMPROVEMENT AS ADJUSTMENT TO NEW LEGISLATION TAKES PLACE

VIEWS OF BANKERS IN SOUTH AND WEST

Report Falling Off in Business from Last Year in Most Sections.

MUCH BETTER IN SPOTS

Conditions Generally Sounder Because of Liquidation, but Activities of Congress Make for Timidity.

The questions put to leading bankers of the South and West were as to business conditions and prospects for the last half year as compared with the first six months of 1913. The replies are given below:

Baltimore, Md.

Local conditions have not been as favorable the first six months of this year as they were during the same period of 1913. Confidence seems to be lacking throughout the entire country, and owing to this our merchants and manufacturers are compelled to operate on a basis that is far from satisfactory.

Money is plentiful, and our rates have ruled ½ per cent. below what they did last year. Our bank clearings show a falling off of $92,000,000.

The crop situation is good. From the best information we can obtain, our farmers will raise about one-third more wheat and 25 per cent. more corn than they did in 1913. The hay crop, owing to the dry weather, will show a shrinkage of something like 25 per cent.

Certain kinds of labor here seem to be better employed than in other parts of the country, but this is due largely to the fact that Baltimore City is spending millions of dollars in paving and constructing a modern sewerage system.

Some of our big manufacturing establishments are working fewer hours, but they are trying to hold their organizations together as much as possible.

Our people are anxiously awaiting the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission. If the railroads are given the 5 per cent. increase, I believe it will be the means of stimulating trade throughout the entire country.

A. D. GRAHAM,
Vice President Citizens' National Bank,
Baltimore, Md.

Wilmington, N. C.

I regard business conditions in this section of the South as good and wholesome, except that there is, perhaps, a contraction of 25 per cent. compared with the first half of 1913. This, however, is generally regarded as the natural consequence of a constriction of credit made necessary as a result of innovations in the tariff, the Regional Bank act, trust legislation, Mexican situation, and railroad exposures.

The belief prevails that the country in general, and big interests in particular, are undergoing a physical operation which was necessary, and that renewed life with altogether improved conditions will quickly prevail with the advent of the new Bank act, the passing of necessary time for a thorough adjustment of new policies already put in force, &c. Another detrimental influence is found in the fact that for two or three years prior there has been too much land speculation, resulting in large sums being now inactively held in properties which are, under the conditions above stated, unmarketable and unproductive.

CHARLES N. EVANS,
President Southern National Bank,
Wilmington, N. C.

Charlotte, N. C.

There is a steady and normal growth in population and general business in this section, consequently the first six months of 1914 should naturally show an increase over the corresponding period of 1913. Without doubt general business conditions show an improvement fully equal to what would be expected normally.

The merchants, wholesale and retail, report an increased business—values of farm lands are still appreciating, and there is an activity in building in this city.

Locally, increases in bank deposits and clearings can be accepted as reliable indices of a somewhat larger volume of business than obtained in the first six months of the previous year.

The cotton manufacturing industry, which is predominant in this section, appears to be active, with some increase in spindleage as compared with 1913; while all the mills are running on full schedules, manufacturers complain of inability to sell products at profitable prices, though hopeful of better conditions in this respect in the coming Fall.

While opinions are expressed that the many new laws enacted by the present Congress and further laws still under consideration are having the effect of slowing up business, it is hoped that when this legislation is finished no further ill effects will be felt, and that sentiment throughout the country will improve, with the result that conditions which are even now good in this section will show a still greater degree of prosperity.

H. M. VICTOR,
President Union National Bank, Charlotte, N. C.

Roanoke, Va.

The manufacturing, wholesale, and banking interests of this section have had about as good business for the first six months of 1914 as they did for the like period in 1913. In fact, in some instances the volume of business handled was larger, but as far as we can ascertain the business conditions have not been satisfactory. There appears to be a feeling of unrest or expectancy among our business people, apparently feeling that if a slump should come they would not be surprised.

On July 1 we sent out a thousand letters to farmers within a radius of five counties surrounding this city, making inquiry in regard to crop and farm conditions. A great many replies have been received, all of which indicate that owing to the very severe drought that this section has had during the past two months the products of the farm will not amount to more than 50 per cent. of their usual quantity.

The shortage of crops in this territory will affect business conditions very materially during the remainder of this year. Therefore, speaking for this section, we do not believe that we can count on very much of an increase for the next twelve months. However, the new banking and currency law going into effect and other legislation, which we hope will be favorable to our railroads, &c., may mean a new stimulus to the business of this section, which would very materially increase the volume transacted during the remainder of the present year.

E. B. SPENCER,
Cashier National Exchange Bank,
Roanoke, Va.

Atlanta, Ga.

General conditions in this city and section during the past six months have on the whole been satisfactory. Clearings for Atlanta for the past six months were $55,000,000 in excess of the same period last year. Building permits were $8,000,000 against $3,100,000 last year and Post Office receipts were $760,000 against $690,000 last year. Collections have been good, but there has been no disposition to expand business owing to what appears to be a world-wide depression.

The recent rains in Georgia have benefited the crop outlook very much. The Government report on cotton for June is above the ten-year average and better than last year and the large acreage and intensive cultivation of corn and the increased production of food products have made the outlook for Fall business much better, while real estate has been quiet. There is now some disposition to trade and the prices of city property and farm lands have been well maintained.

It is generally believed that with the fulfillment of present crop prospects, the opening of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, a favorable rate decision by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and if we have no further international complications, the South will share in the prosperity and business revival which is expected the coming Fall and Winter.

ROBERT F. MADDOX,
Vice President American National Bank,
Atlanta, Ga.

Savannah, Ga.

I believe conditions are very much better for 1914 than prevailed in the previous year. In the season of 1912-1913 we had to contend with a short cotton crop of inferior grades, necessarily reducing the money circulation, which served to restrict credit and necessitated an extension of a large portion of the previous year's indebtedness.

In the season 1913-1914 the crop was very much larger, of better grade, and brought better prices. This placed the farmer in fairly good financial condition, enabling him to liquidate in a large measure his obligations that had been accumulating for from two to three years.

The cotton receipts for the season 1912-1913 up to the corresponding date this year were 1,270,000 bales; the receipts for 1913-1914, for this date, are 1,808,000 bales. The splendid increase in this commodity naturally placed more money in circulation.

The other commodities handled at this port, such as lumber and naval stores, no doubt show a small decrease in number of barrels and feet handled, but conditions are about normal.

It is true that during the past few months business has not been very active, but I see no reason to be pessimistic, and while it is true a great many of our business men are not very optimistic, I believe that upon investigation and a comparison of the volume of business handled, they will find that business has not only been normal, but has increased over previous years.

Be this true or not, with the brilliant prospects before us, I believe that the worst has passed and that the situation is very much on the mend, and that an era of prosperity and large business is before us.

W. F. M'CAULEY,
President Savannah Bank & Trust Company, Savannah, Ga.

Macon, Ga.

The consensus of opinion in this section of Georgia, if not the whole State, is that business conditions are better and prospects are brighter the last half year than the first half of 1913. Bank deposits are greater, as a rule, than they were this time last year, and, while the banks in this section are borrowing at the present time from their New York correspondents, we do not believe they are borrowing nearly so much as they did last year. All in all, we feel encouraged over the prospects, and if a fair price for cotton is obtained this Fall there is no reason why we should not have a prosperous season in Georgia.

L. P. HILLYER,
Vice President American National Bank,
Macon, Ga.

Birmingham, Ala.

Business conditions in this section for the first half of 1914 were not as good as they were for the same period in 1913, owing to the dullness of the coal and iron trade. Crop conditions in Alabama are more favorable than they were for the corresponding period last year, the average condition of cotton to June 25 being higher than the ten-year average. With seasonable rains from now to maturity there should be harvested the largest cotton crop ever grown in this State. In view of the excellent crop reports from the country at large, we look for an increased volume of business for the last half of the year.

J. H. BARR,
President First National Bank, Birmingham, Ala.

Louisville, Ky.

It is our custom each year to compile local trade information, but, in view of the present widespread discussion as to whether or not there are real or merely fancied grounds for apprehension as to continued trade recession, we have felt it timely to take a semi-annual pulse-feeling, and we have made a compilation of 109 replies to letters sent out to Louisville jobbers and manufacturers, selected from sixty branches of trade, and in some lines like whisky, corduroy clothing, agricultural implements, and tobacco, covering a wide territory.

The answers received compared with the compilation made last December for the year 1913 indicate a material falling off in business, which was our forecast at that time. At the same time, the situation is not altogether bad, and some superficially unfavorable reports on closer examination exhibit elements of great strength. For instance, the present heartrending policy of hand-to-mouth buying, causing mills to curtail production and creating idle workmen, has reduced stocks in many lines to a minimum, and in none of the replies received have we had an expression of an overproduced condition, a most healthy underlying situation.

Within the next four months the harvests will add nearly ten billions to our wealth. Consumption has been normal, production far less, and when the lagging wheels of industry do begin to revolve they will turn rapidly.

There are many who feel that even now we are turning the corner.

F. M. GETTYS,
Vice President Union National Bank,
Louisville, Ky.

Chattanooga, Tenn.

The crop prospects in this section were never better. This will stimulate business greatly. We have much idle labor, and many of our manufacturing plants are running only about half time. The iron and textile mills are especially complaining on account of the tariff. Business is hesitating to some extent over the proposed trust measures, the majority agreeing that it is better to pass these if they are to be passed, rather than to keep business in suspense. Upon the whole business is about the same as last year, with improvement indicated—especially if Congress adjourns soon.

T. R. PRESTON,
President Hamilton National Bank,
Chattanooga, Tenn.

Lebanon, Mo.

The recent rains have saved the great acreage of growing corn, and the plant shows little signs of drought. In some sections the rainfall within the past week has amounted to three or four inches. The wheat crop is at least five bushels per acre above the average and of fine quality. The hay crop is short but 75 per cent. of the farmers are sowing their available land in millet, cane, cow peas, and Kaffir corn. This will produce an enormous amount of roughness.

Pastures are coming out at a remarkable rate, and cattle men are well satisfied with the excellent prices received for their fat stock. Those farmers handling best grade stock are receiving the top prices for their shipments. Several loads of lambs, cattle, and hogs from Laclede County have topped the East St. Louis market, and we are insisting on our customers raising the very best grade obtainable.

J. L. DIFFENDERFER,
Cashier Bank of Lebanon, Lebanon, Mo.

Houston, Texas.

Conditions prevailing in Texas at the close of the half year ended June 30, 1914, present a sharp contrast and in many respects an entire reversal of form as compared with the similar period of 1913. This seems to be accounted for to some considerable extent as a reflex of the generally depressed business conditions existing over the whole country, but it is only fair to say that to a still larger extent the reason for the local situation may be found in the unusual and unfavorable weather and crop conditions which characterized the last half of last year and the first half of this year.

During the last half of 1913 our State had a disastrous and extensive drought at a critical time in the crop season, followed by unprecedented floods and destructive overflows. The greatest damage was done to the cotton and rice crops, both of which suffered severely, not only in greatly decreased yield but in the poorest average quality the State ever perhaps produced. The railroad business the last half of 1913 and the first half of this year has showed a general and great decrease in earnings, coupled with increasing operating expenses, the net results being the worst in many years. The railroads have had hard sledding indeed for the last twelve months. The effect of this has been very demoralizing on all business, and the manufacturing lumber business in particular has suffered.

The composite effect on the public mind is at this juncture that of unsettlement and uneasiness, growing out of the unsatisfactory business conditions prevailing over the country, as reported by the newspapers and other agencies; the troubles of the railroads, various large failures, the prejudice arising from the unsavory revelations of the affairs of several large railroads and other things of the same kind, the uncertainties of the effects of our new laws and other laws now in process, too much politics, both State and national; too many sensations, the complicated Mexican situation, the slowing down of big business, and the gloomy apprehensions of big business men, with the divergent and conflicting views of all manner of theorists, exploited through the public press.

The fact is that the country is paying the penalties for its indiscretions of the last fifteen years in frenzied finance, inflation, get-rich-quick methods, and more or less rottenness and rascality in high places.

The urgent need at this time is to get the correction and adjustment of all this behind us as soon as possible—bring our radical programme of legislation to a definite conclusion as soon as possible—but not in too great haste to give earnest heed to the just rights of all the people, including even the abused corporations (which are owned by the people) and adjourn Congress.

The railroads need some substantial relief and should have it.

When we can know definitely what our laws are and where we stand—when we can go ahead free of the dread of radical and unsettling changes in these laws—the vital energies and resources of this country, with a general restoration of confidence, will speedily usher in the great business revival for which we have been waiting so long. And this prosperity will be more substantial and permanent and genuine, proceeding from personal economies and thrift engendered by hard times; from the experiences of the past and the feeling that we are walking on solid ground and in our business methods not departing too far from "the old-time religion," honesty of purpose, and conservative standards of our ancestors.

BEVERLY D. HARRIS,
Vice President South Texas Commercial National Bank, Houston, Texas.

Fort Worth, Texas.

Compared with the same period last year, the past six months have been very satisfactory. Splendid rains during the Spring throughout North and West Texas resulted in a season that promises a bumper yield in this entire section. For feed and cotton, the principal money producing crops of Texas, prospects are the best in five years.

BEN O. SMITH,
President Farmers and Mechanics National Bank, Fort Worth, Texas.

Vicksburg, Miss.

Business conditions in this section depend mainly upon the returns from agriculture. At present cotton is in excellent and corn in good condition. Fields are clean and well cultivated.

Prolonged drought has tended to reduce the numbers of the boll weevil, of which there is a general infestation in this territory. Some corn has been materially damaged by the drought. No intelligent forecast of cotton-crop prospects can be made until after Aug. 15.

Business in Vicksburg for the last six months, as compared with that for the six months of 1913, shows marked improvement.

The gain probably has averaged 10 per cent. A canvass of leading business men made since the close of the first half of the current year indicates gains in gross business transacted ranging from 6 to 30 per cent.

In the grain and grocery business only has there been a failure to increase volume of business. Unusually large local production of corn, oat, and forage crops has tended to lessen the volume of grain business, but grocery jobbers have sold light groceries in volume sufficiently great to offset their losses in grain sales.

Collections have been good. Bank clearings show a comparative increase of 9 per cent. over the clearings reported for the first half of 1913. Post Office receipts have been the largest in the history of the Vicksburg office. Savings deposits have increased 20 per cent. over the savings deposits for the corresponding period in 1913.

While there has been a gain in volume of business, there is a distinct tendency toward conservatism among buyers and sellers.

FRANK H. ANDREWS,
Manager, Clearing House Association,
Vicksburg, Miss.

Detroit, Mich.

Concerns manufacturing pharmaceutical supplies, cigars, overalls, automobiles and accessories are enjoying an average business.

The manufacturing industries which appear to feel the depression are shipbuilding, lumber, leather products, copper and brass, steel and iron fabricating, freight cars, shoes, and stoves.

The report of the Department of Buildings of the City of Detroit for the first half of 1914 shows permits for new buildings and additions to cost $17,149,000, as against $16,334,000 for the first half of the year 1913.

The report of the Detroit Clearing House Association shows a gain of $62,195,000 in clearings for the first six months of 1914 compared with the corresponding period of the year 1913. The total for the first six months of 1914 is $699,282,000, against $637,086,000 for the first half of 1913.

The report of the Superintendent of St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., shows that freight traffic to June 30, 1914, amounts to 16,850,717 short tons, which is a decrease of 8,544,646 tons compared with the same period of the year 1913.

There is undoubtedly some recession in general trade in the City of Detroit and vicinity. We offer no prediction relative to the coming six months' business.

RICHARD P. JOY,
President National Bank of Commerce,
Detroit, Mich.

Evansville, Ind.

Our city is enjoying rapid progress in various lines of business, especially in manufacturing, which, owing to splendid shipping facilities, cheap coal and good labor conditions, has made Evansville a leader.

The record breaking wheat crop will require several million dollars to move and the merchants will soon receive the benefit by increased trade. New business firms are opening up and and the demand for homes to house the newcomers is on the increase. Each succeeding six months in business seems to surpass the former and when the Government dam in our Ohio River is completed, giving us a nine-foot stage of water all the year round, enabling ocean steamers to land at our wharves and carry merchandise and grain to foreign ports, we will then enter upon a new era of prosperity, and rapid increase in population will follow.

Bank deposits are increasing and money is obtainable at reasonable rates. Many buildings have been erected in the past six months, both for business and residence purposes, indicating a steady prosperity of our people.

HENRY REIS,
President Old State National Bank,
Evansville, Ind.

Chicago, Ill.

During the first half of 1913 the volume of general business was better than for the same period in 1914, and it is safe to say, though actual figures for the last six months are not yet available, that net earnings are considerably smaller this year. The diminishing volume of trade has been noticeable for some months and there has been but little actual improvement thus far. At the first of January in the seasons under review, the expectation differed widely. In the early part of 1913 there was a feeling of confidence in continued activity and prosperity, and as the months passed the crop prospect became very bright, but before harvest it was evident that there would be many sections where the yields of different kinds of crops would be extremely light, and the final results were disappointing. This naturally dampened the ardor of business men and added to the quietness that had settled over the country when it became evident that changing and somewhat adverse conditions would have to be met.

The year 1914 began in a halting way, and sentiment did not indicate a quick return to a normal position in the business world. It was realized that a period of readjustment was upon us; new laws of far-reaching effect had to be tried out, a settlement of the railroad rate question had not been reached, and we were face to face with the sin of several years of extravagance. All these things combined to check enthusiasm.

As an offset to these unfavorable factors, the early promise agriculturally was never better, and, contrary to 1913, there has been practically no deterioration. There does not seem to be any reasonable doubt about this country producing one of the greatest crops it has ever harvested. If this should be the outcome, there is no question but that it will act as a very great stimulus.

According to reports, the rate controversy will soon be decided. The Federal reserve banks will, no doubt, be in operation in time to assist in moving the crops, and while money will work toward a firmer level, there will be no lack of funds for all legitimate purposes. We have experienced twelve months of liquidation which has been so thorough as to clear away many of the bad spots.

I believe we are still in the period of readjustment to which I have referred, but having gone through several months of it, we are that much nearer the time of actual and substantial improvement, and the man who holds to a steady and hopefully conservative course, keeping in mind the new wealth to be added by this year's farm returns, will not go far astray in his calculations.

GEORGE M. REYNOLDS,
President Continental and Commercial National Bank, Chicago, Ill.

Des Moines, Iowa.

Iowa has not entirely recovered from the loss of $30,000,000 to $40,000,000 sustained last year through hog cholera, and this, coupled with the fact that the liquidation which has been going on for some time has continued throughout the year, and that large sums of cash have gone into the purchase of automobiles by farmers, has made money close and business generally has been on a lower level than during the first six months of last year.

Country banks have experienced a very heavy and unusual demand and deposits in banks in Iowa have been less than a year ago and more loans have been carried by banks.

Business has been running on a lower level in the State in manufacturing, wholesale and retail. The new tariff laws do not seem to have reduced the cost of living, and drastic legislation along all lines is causing business men to hesitate in engaging in new enterprises, and purchases do not seem to be made except for immediate requirements. Business men look with apprehension upon the continued agitation and possible passage of controlling and regulating legislation of too restrictive a character, and feel the time has come when the attacks upon business and business men should cease if we are to get back to a normal condition.

The crop outlook is wonderful in this State, but cannot aid the situation much for the next five or six months. But when the crop is marketed it will be of great assistance in overcoming the effect of many legislative errors that may have been made, and should be a strong stimulus to business.

ARTHUR REYNOLDS,
President Des Moines National Bank,
Des Moines, Iowa.

Sioux City, Iowa.

The volume of business in this section of the country for the first half of the year 1914 was, in my opinion, about the same as that of the first half of the year 1913, but I am inclined to think that the profits, especially in the jobbing lines, were better, owing to advances in market prices.

Locally and in this Sioux City territory we were favored with good crops last year, and no depression has been noted. Business has been good, generally speaking. Our crop prospects generally were never better than they are at present, although in certain localities throughout the territory they are not up to the average, but this is in exceptional cases only. Generally speaking, I believe the crop conditions are far better than they have been for several years, and in some parts of the territory, notably northwestern Iowa, the crop conditions are far above the average.

Generally speaking there seems to be a feeling of hesitancy throughout the entire country which is noted here, and were it not for this I feel that locally our business conditions might be much better than they are.

In this city business has been very good, and there are great improvements being made and labor is kept well employed.

The prospects are for a very active Fall and Winter business.

JOHN McHUGH,
President First National Bank, Sioux City, Iowa.

Minneapolis, Minn.

Our wholesalers report business for the first half of 1914 fully up to the same period of 1913. They report collections good and business on the whole as very satisfactory.

In banking lines, while rates have ruled unusually low for the past five months, the volume of business has been large, deposits have kept up well, and profits have been good.

While we hear some complaint as to retail business, one retailer, in speaking of his business to me, stated that out of a business of five months, amounting to $600,000, he was $7,000 below the corresponding period of 1913, but that his collections were something over $50,000 more for the period ending July 1 of this year.

In agricultural implement lines dealers report somewhat less business, occasioned largely by the partial failure of last year's crop in Central and Western North and South Dakota.

The crop outlook for the entire Northwest is exceptionally good, and, with favorable weather for the next thirty days, we will harvest a record crop.

This favorable condition is putting courage into people generally, and we are looking forward with confidence that we will have satisfactory business for the second half of the year.

F. A. CHAMBERLAIN, President
Security National Bank, Minneapolis, Minn.

Minneapolis, Minn.

Business during the past six months has been normal in a large part of our territory of Minnesota, the two Dakotas and Montana, in some cases being even better than 1913. The money market has been extremely easy and good loans hard to procure. Present conditions and prospects in our section are particularly brilliant, and if nothing unforeseen happens in the next thirty or forty days this territory is going to harvest a very large crop of all kinds of small grains.

The jobbing business is beginning to feel the impetus of buying by country merchants and everything looks toward a very excellent six months to come.

C. T. JAFFRAY,
Vice President First National Bank,
Minneapolis, Minn.

Omaha, Neb.

Business conditions in this State are poor and discouraging and money close. Merchants, manufacturers and live-stock dealers are timid and not inclined to carry usual stocks. All are curtailing and cautious. The demand for money during the Fall and Winter months will be very active, with the banks having much less to loan than last year. We have had too much legislation and too much agitation. Have raised large, small grain and hay crops, and have an exceptionally good prospect for corn.

F. H. DAVID, President
First National Bank, Omaha, Neb.

BUILDING PICKING UP.

Permits Issued in June Show First Increase This Year.

Permits issued in June for buildings in the leading cities of the country showed a gain over the same month of 1913 of 5½ per cent., according to the records of Dun's Review, and the month made, relatively, the most satisfactory display of the half year. In New York City, where much dullness had prevailed for a long period, the June upturn was fully 29 per cent. In outside communities gains and losses were nearly equally divided, thirty-six out of seventy-four cities reporting increases over June of last year.

Dun's Review said:

"These figures, as a whole, indicate considerable prospective activity in the building industry throughout the country, and while there are a number of points where sharp contraction is reported, the effect of this is counterbalanced by the marked improvement at many other places."

RAILWAYS SEE HOPE IN ENORMOUS CROPS

Traffic, Which Has Been Below Last Year, Expected to Feel Their Effect.

LITTLE CONSTRUCTION WORK

Car Movements Reduced and Taxes Constantly Growing — Operating Costs Cut Down with Revenues.

The railroads East and West report heavy falling off in traffic, net earnings and number of employes in the first six months of this year as against the same period of 1913. In the South and Southwest the outlook for an increase in traffic is bright, because of the crop prospects, and this is still more the case in the Northwest, because of the enormous grain yield this year.

New York Central Lines.

Howard L. Ingersoll, assistant to President A. H. Smith of the New York Central Lines, in the absence of Mr. Smith, was asked for his views of railroad business conditions. He said that the railroads throughout the country were in a "very bad way," because every one of them was losing greatly without any sign of relief. While it was true that the present situation might be mitigated by the movement of the new crop, he said, that kind of relief would be only seasonal.

"Something more than seasonal fluctuation has got to relieve the railroads," continued Mr. Ingersoll. "Depressing conditions will be mitigated if the Government consents to a rate increase, and further, if we are allowed to develop fair rates for carrying the mails.

"Generally speaking, the average number of men employed by the New York Central Lines in its operating departments, during the first six months of the present year, is less than for the first six months of 1913, and likewise there has been a falling off in the total appropriation for construction work. We maintain property and equipment have been forced to cut down expenses. The reduction has not been proportionate to the falling off of gross revenues.

"A railroad can still be operated after it ceases to pay dividends, but when it becomes unable to pay the interest on its loans, then it will go into the hands of receivers. A railroad is not like an individual. When its earning capacity is limited to such an extent that it is made a losing proposition, then the railroad has to go out of business. When a railroad is thus forced to go out of business, who is going to buy it? Only the Government can take it out of the hands of receivers, and then it would be a matter of confiscation."

Pennsylvania Railroad.

The number of employes in the operating department only on May 31 last year was 141,151; on May 31 this year, 117,033. The average daily car movement passing Lewistown Junction in June last year was 5,693; in June this year, 5,013. Pennsylvania Railroad Company dividends have been on same basis as last year.

Total operating revenues for the first five months last year were $22,241,348; this year, $20,274,409. Total operating expenses the first five months last year were $17,631,455; this year, $15,910,482.

This company has very little construction work under way. Of the construction work in hand all that is not absolutely necessary is being deferred.

IVY L. LEE,
Executive Assistant, Pennsylvania Railroad, Philadelphia, Penn.

Lehigh Valley Railroad.

The number of men employed in the operating department of the railroad on July 1 was about 19,000, as against 20,281 at the same time last year. The figures for this year are approximated because the exact total will not be definitely arrived at for nearly two weeks.

The capital value of all construction work, not including repairs, as we figure it, on July 1 was $4,663,021.44. This covers all construction work for which appropriation has been made and for which the total appropriation has not been expended as yet. On July 1, 1913, the amount was $4,557,605.60.

Your question regarding the total receipts and expenditures we interpret to mean the operating receipts and expenses for the period from Jan. 1, 1914. Our June figures have not been compiled as yet. Accordingly, we can only give you from Jan. 1 to June 1. These make the following showing:

OPERATING REVENUE.

Jan. 1, 1914, to June 1, 1914	$14,818,705.20
Jan. 1, 1913, to June 1, 1913	16,622,362.54

OPERATING EXPENSES.

Jan. 1, 1914, to June 1, 1914	$11,739,225.35
Jan. 1, 1913, to June 1, 1913	12,558,987.71

Revenue from outside operations is included in the above figures for "operating revenue," while taxes are included in "operating expenses."

Dividend totals are the same for the first half of this year as of last year. All dividends declared were on a basis of ten per cent. per annum. This year dividends were declared quarterly. Last year they were declared semi-annually. The amount necessary annually for dividend purposes is $6,060,800.

Car movement statistics for June will not be available for a couple of weeks yet, but, as in the case of operating employes, estimates have been made for this month in making up figures for the six months.

The figures for the first six months of 1914 show a total movement of 158,040,921 car miles as against 172,597,750 for the first six months of 1913. Of the movement in 1914, the car-mile movement loaded was 101,398,793 and 56,642,128 empty, against 116,150,382 for the former in the first half of 1913 and 56,447,368 for the latter during the same period.

JOHN DUFFY,
Lehigh Valley Railroad.

Erie Railroad Company.

The Erie Railroad has made such reductions in its clerical force as precludes making special statistics, and we are therefore compelled to decline giving you the detail.

The business conditions in the field occupied by the Erie Railroad are bad—bad enough without emphasizing them in print.

No construction work is being done.

As little repair work as is possible is taking place.

Up to July 1 about 25 per cent. of the engineers and conductors were reduced to firemen and brakemen, respectively.

The steel industry tributary to the Erie Railroad lags. Coal mining in Ohio is practically at a standstill, and the general business of that section is bad, as is shown in the current published net earnings.

F. D. UNDERWOOD,
President Erie Railroad Company.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Basic conditions throughout the territory served by this railroad are sound. From an agricultural point of view the prospects at this season of the year were never better. Without question the farming interests are in a thrifty condition and money is easy, and unless the remaining growing crops are seriously impaired by weather conditions we shall certainly witness a widespread improvement in general conditions this coming Fall.

Manufacturing and building industries are backward, due to radical legislation and the fears inspired thereby, but, regardless of this, with the fulfillment of present crop prospects, we may expect a healthy revival. With the adjournment of Congress and with the passing of uncertainties that are now hanging over the railroads it is hoped that time will temper the judgment of our legislative bodies and that more sane and rational views will prevail in the future. Whatever may be the final judgment of the legislative or judicial bodies that now control the situation, it is quite clear that unless such judgment is in accord with fundamental requirements of the country as a whole, it can have no lasting effect other than clarifying the situation and thereby giving us a better working basis.

Number of men employed in operating departments: This I state below by departments as of June 30, 1913, and June 30, 1914, the latter being estimated to a certain extent based on June 15 actual figures:

Number of men employed in—	1914.	1913.
Maintenance of Way Department	2,148	3,342
Mechanical Department (Equipment)	2,295	2,620
Traffic	172	208
Transportation	3,020	3,462
General	237	273
Outside operations	90	83
Totals	7,962	9,988

Status of construction work, not including repairs: On June 30, 1913, we had in hand improvement work aggregating slightly less than $4,000,000. As of June 30th this year we have in hand uncompleted improvement work aggregating about $600,000, this amount being unexpended balances on work already commenced, necessary to complete the improvements. Further than the completion of work already in hand, no additional improvement work is contemplated.

While we feel confident that railroad operating conditions will improve in the near future, based primarily on crop conditions, owing to impairment of credit in railroad undertakings generally, it may become necessary to further curtail improvement work.

Total receipts and expenditures during the six-month periods ending June 30, 1913, and June 30, 1914, respectively, are shown below, the later figures being estimated, partly, for the month of June, 1914.

	—Six Months Ending—	
Revenues—	June 30, '14.	June 30, '13.
Freight	$3,853,327.69	$4,564,673.44
Passenger	1,818,325.96	1,932,341.16
Other operating revenues	572,605.19	552,964.75
Total operating revenue	$6,244,258.84	$7,049,979.35
Expenses—		
Maintenance of way	845,408.80	1,354,421.91
Maint. of equipment	1,693,274.14	1,594,167.64
Traffic	269,177.25	281,809.13
Transportation	2,678,185.51	3,129,265.62
General	277,771.46	209,446.81
Total operating expenses	$5,722,817.16	$6,569,111.11
Outside operations, debit	23,847.60	20,854.52
Taxes	331,200.00	257,060.70
Net operating income	$166,394.08	$203,453.02

Comparative Car Movements. — The month of May, which possibly may be accepted as typical for the period, is stated as follows:

Mileages.	May, 1914.	May, 1913.
Gross tons, one mile, freight	279,296,466	361,202,468
Freight cars, loaded, mileage	5,380,855	6,758,697
Freight cars, empty, mileage	2,767,042	3,785,877
Freight cars, non-revenue	40,071	149,071
Miles per car per day, system (freight)	10.65	15.24
Miles per car per day, foreign (freight)	41.92	*32.84
Miles per car per day, all freight	19.95	25.07

Dividend Totals.—No dividends declared or paid in either period.

W. G. BIERD,
President Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

During the past six months the number of men employed was about 10 per cent. less than last year; construction work under way about 60 per cent. less than last year; total operating revenues for this fiscal year to May 31, (11 months,) $84,111,285, last year, $86,452,139, a decrease of $2,340,850; total operating expenses, $56,212,344 — last year, $57,594,628, a decrease of $1,382,283. The statistics for June are not available as yet.

There has been no change in the rate of dividend, 7 per cent. on preferred and 5 per cent. on common, and the amount of each class of stock outstanding is practically the same as a year ago.

The territory traversed by this company's lines has, as a whole, the most bountiful crop prospect ever known, and the season is so far advanced that there is but little doubt that the actual harvest will be correspondingly great. The movement of this crop should produce a marked increase in the revenues, and we are hoping for a corresponding improvement in merchandise and manufacturing lines, which improvement, however, is not as yet in evidence.

E. D. SEWALL,
Vice President C., M. & St. Paul, Chicago, Ill.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.

I inclose herewith memorandum giving the information as to this company as requested.

Our maintenance of roadway and equipment has been fully up to our standard.

The crop conditions upon the entire line are unusually fine and satisfactory.

C., B. & Q.—EAST and WEST.

	——May 31.—— 1914.	1913.
Number of men employed	46,101	52,709
Capital stock	$110,839,100	$110,839,100
Bonds	209,838,000	209,141,000
Total	$320,677,100	$319,980,100
	Five months ended May 31. 1914.	1913.
Construction, additions and betterments	$7,647,000	$6,520,795
Operating revenues	34,175,010	36,165,013
Operating expenses	24,941,939	26,385,308
Net operating rev.	$9,233,071	$9,779,705
Freight car miles:		
Loaded	174,528,091	183,926,393
Empty	90,060,734	71,919,233
Total	$264,588,825	$255,845,626

No changes in dividends.

D. MILLER,
President C. B. & Q.

Southern Railway.

The railroads in the Southeastern territory, in which Southern Railway Company operates, have not felt the pinch of the business depression during the past year as acutely as the railroads north of the Potomac and Ohio Rivers.

During the six months prior to Jan. 1, 1914, Southern Railway Company showed weekly increases in revenues averaging more than 3 per cent., but since that date revenues have receded, showing decreases, as compared with 1913, averaging about 1 per cent., but still the revenues were substantially greater than in 1912, and the total revenue for the fiscal year, just finished, is the largest in the history of the company.

Expenses have, however, kept up to the high level.

Believing that conditions in the country are essentially sound, particularly in view of the large crops of last year (which represented an addition to the wealth of the South of at least $100,000,000 more than in any previous year since statistics of the values of farm products have been kept), and that the present depression is temporary, the management of Southern Railway Company has not as yet practised any extraordinary measures of retrenchment to meet the reduction of revenue, but has during the past six months kept up its maintenance appropriations liberally. Furthermore, as indicating our outlook, we have taken advantage of the extraordinarily low prices to make large additions to our equipment on most advantageous terms, and have embarked on a large programme of construction looking to more economical and efficient operation in the future.

With all the practice of economy possible, the practical problem of a railroad today is largely one of securing a progressive increase of its revenues in an amount sufficient to provide for the steadily growing expenses and for some part of the improvements of its facilities made necessary by the unremitting expectation on the part of the public of improved standards. In the South in recent years this has been possible, due to the progressive development and growth of the territory in wealth and population by reason of enlarging industry and improving farming methods.

At the moment the railroads in the South are not securing such increases in revenue as they require, but the prospect of profitable crops in the South for the coming season is sufficient ground for encouragement that there may be expected a renewal of the increment of purchasing power and of confidence, and so of railway traffic which has been experienced in the recent past.

FAIRFAX HARRISON,
President Southern Railway Co.

Southern Pacific Railroad.

In general the first half of this calendar year has been a very unfavorable one with our company. As all of the States served by Southern Pacific lines are blessed with bountiful crops we are encouraged in the hope that the last half of 1914 will bring us better conditions than were experienced in the first half. In anticipation of an active demand for motive power and rolling stock the company's shop forces have been increased in the last six or eight weeks to catch up on repairs.

The average number of men employed on our rail lines for the first half of this year has been 57,447, compared with 61,519 last year.

During the first half of 1914 our expenditures for construction of new lines have been about $1,750,000, compared with $3,200,000 in same period of last year. For additions and betterments and for new equipment we have expended during the first half of 1914 about $5,500,000, compared with $8,500,000 last year, and the unexpended balances on such work are much smaller than in 1913.

June results are not available, but for the five months ending May 31 our gross revenues of 1914 were $53,556,000, compared with $55,482,000 for 1913. Our total operating expenses and taxes for 1914 were $41,900,000, and for 1913 $41,224,000.

Dividends declared by the Southern Pacific Company for six months ending June 30, 1914, were the same as in 1913, being $8,180,172.

The average car surplus on our lines for the first half of 1914 has been 10,707, compared with 6,830 for the same period of 1913. The average monthly loaded freight car mileage for 1914 is 30,640,000, compared with 30,262,000 in 1913. The empty movement shows a large decrease, the monthly average for first half of 1914 being 14,701,000, compared with 15,878,000 for same period of 1913. The total freight car movement, therefore, shows a decrease, the monthly average being 45,341,000 in 1914, compared with 46,141,000 in 1913.

J. KRUTTSCHNITT,
Chairman Executive Committee,
Southern Pacific Company.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.

A year ago much of the territory served by the Atchison System was suffering from the prolonged drought which resulted in almost total failure of the Southwestern corn crop, and serious damage to the cotton crop, to pastures, and to the stock industry; California had lost 60 per cent. of its citrus fruit crop for the season. Today California has nearly completed marketing a full citrus fruit crop, a record breaking wheat crop has been harvested in the Southwest, while the prospects are unusually good for corn and fair for cotton; thus agriculturally conditions now present a striking and favorable contrast to those prevailing a year ago.

The pay roll of this company for the past six months has averaged about $475,000 per month less than a year ago, representing a decrease of approximately 13 per cent., or roughly 9,000 less employes. Capital expenditures for additions, betterments, and construction for the first six months of last year were approximately $8,000,000, for this year $3,300,000, or a decrease of $4,700,000. Total receipts have decreased in 1914 from the corresponding six months of 1913, $3,100,000; operating expenses decreased, $2,700,000; taxes increased, $290,000; net income decreased, $690,000; dividends increased approximately, $600,000, while interest charges decreased approximately, $450,000. As there was substantially no change in capitalization, the changes in dividend payments and interest payments are due to the conversion of convertible bonds bearing 4 or 5 per cent. interest into common stock on which dividends are paid at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. Car miles have decreased 18,500,000 miles, or 5.3 per cent.

On account of the favorable agricultural conditions the Atchison company anticipates a substantially greater volume of business during the next six months than during the corresponding period a year ago; but no considerable improvements, enlargements, or extensions are contemplated. The disturbing features in its outlook are the unsettled coal strike in Colorado, the large and continued increases in taxes, and especially the cloud of uncertainty which overshadows the future of all railroad properties due to the mass of State and Federal legislation proposed for enactment, in addition to the mass already on our statute books, but as yet not well assimilated. This uncertainty makes growth and progress impossible because it tends to impair railway credit and increase expenses, and we are all left in doubt as to where we stand today or what to expect tomorrow.

E. R. RIPLEY,
President A. T. & S. F.

CAR BUILDERS SANGUINE.

Business Dull, but Quick Upturn Is Expected.

The American Car and Foundry Company, being directly dependent upon the railroads for all of its business, has suffered from the effects of poor transportation earnings during the first half of the current year. At this time the company's plants are running at about 40 per cent. of capacity. A year ago they were running about full. There are few orders of consequence on the books. In the annual report, under date of June 25, President Eaton said:

"The year closed with orders on our books considerably less in number than we had at the close of the preceding year. The company has so arranged its affairs as to be quite prepared for a continuance of the conditions that prevailed at the close of the year. The company will be found equally well prepared to take immediate advantage of any improvement with respect to those conditions, at whatever time such change may occur."

"This is a peculiar business," commented Clarence Price, a Vice President of the American Car and Foundry Company. "At the moment the situation is very dull, but it may change in an hour. A favorable rate decision would start the railroads buying equipment they need and would probably fill us up with orders. Our shops are turning out a number of steel passenger cars, but we are not doing enough to keep more than a part of the force busy. But we are not discouraged, for car builders expect either a feast or a famine, and we have seen dull periods before that were followed by quick upturns. We look for improvement rather soon now."

HERR FORESEES BETTERMENT.

Electric Equipment Follows Steel Trade, He Says.

A comparison of conditions in the plants of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company now and a year ago is impossible, for the reason that the company has just passed through a big strike, and has been unable to employ as many men as it wanted. President Herr reports improvement in the situation at Pittsburgh, and hopes that before long the men will be back at work. He says that a considerable part of the works is running again after the enforced shut-down.

"While the works were almost closed down for the past month, June shipments were not so far off from previous months as might have been expected," says Mr. Herr. "There is not a great deal of improvement in the electrical business yet, but our industry inevitably trails the steel trade about three or four months. When steel picks up our orders increase, but about three months later. Our business holds up for a similar period following a decline in the steel trade.

"I am now hopeful that a permanent improvement in the steel industry has set in. The prospects are better. Reports from Pittsburgh that railroads have taken on more shopmen and have ordered freight car repairs immediately mean more business for the steel mills. Our business should feel the effect of that later."

STEEL TRADE BETTER AS HALF YEAR ENDS

Slight Improvement After Severe Depression Believed to Mark Turning of the Tide.

MANY STILL OUT OF WORK

Number of Men and Amount of Payroll of Principal Producer Shows Conditions of Recent Past.

Although a survey of the steel and iron industries in the first half of 1914 must needs be discouraging when the period is studied by weeks or months, an offsetting factor is the decided improvement noted by The Iron Age as the second half opened. This periodical says:

"The corner seems to have been turned at last and manufacturers are now confident that the remainder of the year will show a much larger volume of business than the first half. A most significant fact in this connection is that not only the mills of the United States Steel Corporation, but also those of numerous independent steel manufacturers have shortened their mid-year shutdown for inventories and repairs. Not only is the demand for finished steel products better, but indications are seen of a strengthening price. While the demand for pig iron is improving this branch of the trade is not showing the same strength as finished steel products. Production is at a minimum. However, a cessation in the three months' declining pig iron production is indicated in our general statistics."

Further evidence of a turn of the tide in the Steel industry came later in the unfilled tonnage figures of the United States Steel Corporation at the end of June, showing an increase, though slight, for the first time since February.

Big Drop in Men Employed.

From the United States Steel Corporation were obtained the following figures of the number of employes for the first six months of 1914, compared with the same period of last year:

	1914.	1913.
January	190,000	228,000
February	203,000	230,000
March	208,000	229,000
April	198,000	232,000
May	188,000	239,000
June	190,000	230,000
Average for Six Months to	No. of Employes.	Total Payroll.
June 30, 1914	196,300	$88,998,000
June 30, 1913	232,849	105,231,000

Figures as to volume of output and gross sales are made public by the Steel Corporation only at the end of the year, but from other published facts and matters of general knowledge in the trade, these may be closely estimated.

In 1913 the output was 12,500,000 tons, the larger portion being in the first six months. The output this year has been about 30 per cent. less than in 1913, so that, assuming an output of 6,500,000 tons in the first half of 1913, the output for the half year of 1914 would be 4,600,000 tons, a decrease of 1,900,000 tons.

At an average of $35 a ton, the decrease in value would be about $66,000,000, aside from the decline due to the lower prices that have prevailed in 1914 as compared with 1913. This has averaged at least $3 a ton, which, on the total output, would make the entire falling off in sales value for the period under consideration about $80,000,000.

Official figures of net earnings for the first three months of the two years are available and show decreases as follows:

	1914.	1913.
January	$4,941,337	$11,342,533
February	5,655,611	10,830,051
March	7,397,433	12,254,217
	$17,994,381	$34,426,801

The falling off in unfilled tonnage for the full six months is shown below:

January 31	4,613,680	7,827,368
February 28	5,026,440	7,656,714
March 31	4,653,825	7,468,956
April 30	4,277,068	6,978,762
May 31	3,998,160	6,324,322
June 30	4,032,857	5,807,317

J. C. Maben, President of the Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Company of Birmingham, Ala., says that the manufacturing departments have practically the same number of employes this year as last. In the coal mining department about half the men are laid off.

"We spent $500,000 out of earnings on the plant and earned our preferred dividend," he said. "The first half of this year was one of the worst periods in our history. We have close to 100,000 tons of pig iron stacked up at Birmingham, and the normal supply is 20,000 tons. The tariff has hurt steel and pig iron makers in this country. Paying twice the wages, they have to compete with the European manufacturer.

"With 100,000,000 people buying necessities we ought to see some improvement in business this Fall."

Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

Our volume of business in agricultural districts served by us, which comprise most of the States west of the Missouri River, has been just as good during the last six months as in the corresponding period last year. Trade with other classes, however, has been very greatly curtailed, with the prices on steel products generally such as to return very little, if any, profit.

J. F. WELBORN,
President Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, Denver, Col.

PIG IRON LAGS BEHIND.

No Signs Yet of Effects of Beginning of Steel Revival.

Month by month during the first half of the year the country's production of pig iron fell behind the corresponding months of both 1913 and 1912. As compared with the same periods of 1911 each month showed a gain, but, with few exceptions, the increases were not as large as the decreases from the records of the two years following. In June there was an increase of buying by steel manufacturers over May, although The Iron Age notes that the accumulation of stocks at the steel mills failed to proceed in proportion to the purchasing of steel, and the output of furnaces was far from satisfactory. In fact, production in June was, next to January and February, the smallest for any month of the year.

In this table is given the monthly output of coke and anthracite pig iron during the first half of each of the last two years in gross tons:

	1914.	1913.
January	1,885,054	2,795,331
February	1,888,670	2,586,337
March	2,347,867	2,763,563
April	2,269,955	2,752,761
May	2,092,686	2,822,217
June	1,917,783	2,628,565
Total	12,402,015	16,348,774

The output for the first six months of 1911 was 11,470,054 tons, and in the same period of 1912 13,892,807 tons were produced.

The table below shows prices for the leading grades of pig iron, with comparison with July and January of this year and last:

Per Gross Ton.	July 8, 1914.	July 9, 1913.	Jan. 7, 1914.	Jan. 8, 1913.
No. 2 Philadelphia	$14.75	$15.75	$14.85	$18.50
No. 2 Valley furnace	13.00	14.00	13.00	17.50
No. 2 Southern Cincinnati	13.25	13.75	14.00	17.25
No. 2 Birmingham	10.00	10.50	10.75	14.00
Basic Valley furnace	13.00	14.50	12.50	16.50
Bessemer, Pittsburgh	14.90	16.90	15.15	18.00

While June results were admittedly discouraging, close observers of trade conditions stated that they saw, when the month closed, some evidences of improvement. The leading factor back of this belief was the increasing demand of consumers for steel, which was reported to be better in June than in any other month of the year.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 13, 1914.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

The reports on the business situation all over this country which are printed in The Times this morning carry an unmistakable message of good cheer. The statements of the bankers, manufacturers, and merchants are not academic or theoretical. The truth is not evaded or glossed over. There has been depression in many branches of trade. But in these statements of the views and experiences of the business men of all sections there is evidence of an obvious and justifiable feeling of confidence in the future. The idea that we have reached the turning point is not founded on personal optimism, and is shared by nearly all, even by those who have felt most strongly the recent trade depression.

Of course, the abundant crops have much to do with this hopeful outlook, but not all. Trade is already better in branches which have suffered least, and is picking up in others. The condition of the steel trade, in which the signs are now encouraging, is assuredly a better index of economic conditions than that of the motor car trade, which is veritably booming. The facts set forth in these well-filled columns are indisputable. The opinions are sound and unprejudiced. The result does not justify over-enthusiasm. There are difficulties yet to be encountered. General prosperity has not yet set in, but there is no doubt that the worst has been passed and the good times are coming.

PERTINENT AND IMPERTINENT.

The investigation of personal qualifications is a delicate matter, and the Senate is accustomed to conduct it confidentially. We hear almost nothing of the inquiry into the records of the three approved nominees for the Federal Reserve Board, but the details are published of the questions and replies in the case of the two contested nominations. The publication seems intended to show the disqualifications of the gentlemen disapproved by the Senate, but it may be asked whether what is shown is not the disqualification of the Senate to make the investigation which the law requires. Certainly the questions are not in the line of the Senators' duty according to the statute. Hardly any of them are pertinent to the lawful qualifications of the nominees. Many of them are not pertinent, some of them are even impertinent or actually insulting in their insinuations. The pertinent questions to individuals would have been: What are your qualifications as a banker? Are you willing to devote your entire time to the duties of the office? Will you consent to the disqualification of yourself for similar duties for two years after the ending of your term? With regard to the nominations as a whole the pertinent questions would have been whether they were suitably distributed among the reserve districts, whether they were chosen with due regard to a fair representation of the commercial, industrial, and geographical divisions of the country, whether there was the lawful provision for nominees suitably experienced in banking or finance.

The publication of the committee's confidential proceedings reveals little of this sort. There is no criticism of the President's procedure regarding the nominations as an entirety. Therefore it is necessary to assume that the five members are properly proportioned in all the respects the statute requires. No nominee can be rejected because the five taken together are not deserving of approval. The pertinent questions regarding individuals as published are few and far between, the impertinent questions being innumerable. Mr. Jones was asked: "Was there any reason in "the world why you should have "associated yourself with a company "of lawbreakers?" The meek reply was that the nominee did not think them lawbreakers. Mr. Warburg was asked many questions obviously inspired by political and financial considerations foreign to the statutory qualifications. Nothing could be more respectful or complete than his reply that the questions had nothing to do with his duties, nor with his personal record. He showed reluctance to pass judgment upon the acts of others, especially because the passage of time had given materials for judgment not possessed when the acts were performed. He frankly expounded the principles upon which he thought railway reorganizations ought to be conducted or financed, and added: "The "Federal reserve bank system can- "not deal in nor grant advances upon "bonds and stocks of corporations; "bond and issuing houses cannot be- "come members of the system, and "I fail to perceive the pertinency of "the question, and do not see my way "to answer it in more than this gen- "eral fashion."

On the record thus made up the committee is rash enough to ask the country to judge between the Senate on the one hand and the President and his nominees on the other. The Senate is succeeding in exhibiting rather its prejudices than the disqualifications of the nominees to whom it objects. There is not a word about politics in the law, but the examination of the nominees reeks of politics of both partisan and economic sorts. At best the insinuations of the questions relate to contentious subjects. It is impertinent to examine gentlemen fit for such duties with less reference to the law than with reference to facts and theories about which men differ, and on which the courts have not passed. What hope can there be for acceptance by other suitable nominees when these have such unpleasant experiences? By descending the scale the places can be filled, but at the cost of efficiency and prestige.

PLAYING WITH FIRE.

The meeting of the anarchists in Union Square Saturday was held in check by the presence of a strong police guard. We are led to believe that the anarchists were on their best behavior. Berkman intimated that they could do much worse if they tried, and said that when they were ready to do "those things" the police and the newspapers would not be informed beforehand. But many of the utterances delivered from the platform to a comparatively small number of avowed sympathizers with criminal lawlessness and some thousands of curious idlers are not to be justified by the right to free speech. Berkman deliberately commended the employment of dynamite to kill any or all whom these malcontents choose to regard as their enemies. "We will get our rights in bloodshed if need be!" he exclaimed. The Edelson woman glorified the use of dynamite, and Plunkett cried out for "violence."

The idea of the local authorities who permit such a meeting and compel the police to stand by silently while such counsel is given to the weak-minded and unfit is presumably that violent speech is a safety valve, and that Berkman and his kind do not really mean what they say. They cannot possibly believe that the anarchists really mean to counsel the use of dynamite or they would not permit them to hold public meetings. Yet there is strong evidence that Caron meant what he said, and Berkman would not feel flattered if he were taken for a harmless scatterbrain. The local authorities are playing with fire.

A VANISHING PARTY.

In North Dakota the Progressive Party failed to nominate a State ticket because it had fallen short of the number of votes necessary to secure a place on the official ballot. To nominate a candidate, it is necessary, under the law, that a party must have at least 25 per cent. of the vote cast for its candidate at the last previous election, and the North Dakota Progressives could get only 2,430 votes. So they were ruled out.

In Minnesota, which went for Roosevelt in 1912, the Progressives face a similar danger. Minnesota has a law like that of North Dakota, only that the requirement is 10 per cent. instead of 25. They cast only 2,874 votes in the primary, which is less than 10 per cent. of the 33,455 votes they cast for their Gubernatorial candidate in 1912. In that year they cast 125,856 votes for Roosevelt. The State Canvassing Board, in ignorance of the law, placed the Progressive nominees upon the ballot.

The Progressives have just awakened to the situation and to the fact that even if their nominees stay on the ballot they must cast 5 per cent. of the total vote of the State in order to retain the right to nominate candidates. This means that they must get from 15,000 to 18,000 votes, and they are doing some lively scrambling to get them, with every prospect that they will fail. There is an understanding between the Progressives and the Republicans that they will not fight each other very hard, the Republican candidate being entirely satisfactory to the Progressives, and for that reason they nominated their ticket only to preserve their party standing. It now seems that they are in danger of losing it altogether. They are trying to get the necessary number of votes for Halbert, their candidate, but as he has already indicated his satisfaction with Lee, the Republican nominee, it is going to be hard to make his followers see the necessity of throwing away their votes. Minnesota is the State in which the desired rapprochement between Republicans and Progressives has been carried furthest, but it now seems to have worked out in a situation perilously close to the extinction of the Bull Moose member of the combination. And this in one of the greatest of the Roosevelt States.

PERPETUAL MOTION IN VOTING.

A few days ago the City of Seattle voted upon a city charter. One-tenth of the registered voters approved the charter; one-sixth voted against it; three-fourths did not vote. In the Spring 40,000 citizens voted for the drawing of the charter; in the Summer only 20,000 of them were sufficiently interested to go to the polls and approve or disapprove of it.

It is evident that the citizens of the Far West are becoming tired of the constant attendance at the polls which direct legislation demands. In theory questions will be submitted to the people only when they are of importance; in practice any small and noisy body of thinkers can inflict some new proposition upon the rest for decision at any time they feel like it. The result is that our Western fellow-citizens spend their lives in galloping madly from primary to primary, from election to election, from referendum to referendum. They have no time to breathe between poll times. "The people," says The Tacoma Ledger, "are worn out with repeated "elections, special and general. In "truth, there has been too much "changing of laws and charters, and "of the Constitution of this State. "We are at it nearly all the time." The Seattle Post-Intelligencer says that few of the debates on the charter attracted as many as fifty people, more of them only a baker's dozen.

Over across the line in Oregon, the home of direct legislation, there are signs that this constant round of voting is more than flesh and blood can bear. They are talking now of holding only one election upon nominations by petition as a way out of the interminable labyrinth. In North Dakota, too, there is muttering against the constant disturbance of business and the multiplicity of elections. If these States are to retain the direct legislation, they will have to find some way of checking the facility with which it can be invoked, or, by tiring out the voters, they will ultimately keep everybody away from the polls except those who have a personal interest in the elections, and that way corruption lies.

TITANIC SUITS IN ENGLAND.

Judge Hand has permitted the claimants of damages due to the sinking of the Titanic to withdraw their suits in American courts and to seek redress in England. The American admiralty law permits a recovery of damages limited by the value of the ship and her salvage after the wreck; the British courts estimate the liability according to her value before she sank. Under English law the owners of the Titanic may have to pay $3,000,000 to American claimants to whom American law would award only $97,000. The French and German laws also differ on the question of maritime liability.

England is a great owner of ships. It recognizes the fact that a company no longer stakes all in a single venture; that modern steel ships do not incur the risks of the old wooden sailing vessels; that voyages formerly of months are matters now of days, and that the shipowner, by prescribing routes, sets of signals, and close communication by wireless, can control his ship even after it falls below the horizon almost as completely as railroad managers control their trains. International agreements already cover many of our laws of the sea. It is of the first importance that the chief maritime nations should agree upon rules that would equitably govern the financial responsibility of owners of ships that are wrecked through negligence. Doubtless the subject will have attention when the postponed Brussels conference is held.

HOPE FOR BARBERS.

An epic might be written on the decline of that most noble profession whose striped pole is now merely a symbolic monument to its former greatness. Two centuries ago in both Europe and the Levant the barber not only shaved the face or trimmed the beard, but he also performed the work of a surgeon, as his sign—a conventionalized bleeding, bandaged arm, with basin to receive the blood—still indicates. Then materia medica appropriated his scalpel and the hairdresser his shears, and now today the safety razor seems on the point of delivering his coup de grace.

From Egypt, however, there comes a message which should give him heart, for it suggests the manner in which his ancient craft may be revived and made a valuable auxiliary to sanitation. There in Egypt Lord Kitchener has turned the village barbers into health inspectors—for who comes into closer and more frequent contact with the people than the barber?

> They are being pressed into the service as "first-aid sanitary barbers," duly trained and certificated, and are now very important functionaries. When they are not wielding the razor they vaccinate, treat simple complaints, render first aid, report infectious cases, and look after sanitation.

Thus reads Lord Kitchener's latest report. It is full of suggestion for those communities which are too poor or too remote to support a surgeon, a doctor, or a hairdresser, but which have always managed to support a barber with his Saturday night symposium of gossip. But this barber has had a hard time of it. In order to live he has been obliged to find odd jobs during the week. He has hunted and fished, farmed, and been plumber, carpenter, and stonemason. His Saturday nights with razor and shears have been but a poor reward for a week of undignified, commonplace toil. Lord Kitchener's scheme shows how he may be restored to something of his former importance as a professional man.

BIG OWNERS OF TIMBER.

That 1,694 timber owners hold in fee 105,600,000 acres, over one-twentieth of the land area of the United States from Canada to Mexico, is revealed in the maps published today by the Commissioner of Corporations at Washington, the first ever made of extensive forest holdings. They show that the areas of concentrated ownership contain 755,000,000,000 feet of lumber, one-third of all privately owned in the country. The few enormous holdings combined are four-fifths the size of France and more than two and one-half times the area of the New England States. Their concentration in a few hands is due, Commissioner Davies says, to "lavish land grants" and "loose, ill-enforced land laws."

At a time when the policy of the inhabitants was to destroy natural resources, not to conserve them, the speculators who got the timber land were the only conservers. They foresaw the vast increase in value of this land of which Commissioner Davies speaks so eloquently. Timber would have been more scarce and dearer than it is had they not stepped in and prevented the land from being cut and burned over for the purposes of grazing and tilling. The land grants were lavish and the laws could have been better enforced. Much can still be done to recover grants of disputed title and to require proper forestry even of privately owned timber. As it stands it does not represent a loss to the community. Enlightened selfishness may yet harmonize with the public interest in its conservation.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

"Healing" Made Profitless.

In affirming the conviction under which the Christian Science "healer" Cole was fined $100, the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court held that the treatment given by him to the woman detective employed by the County Medical Society was "practice of medicine" as defined by law. As it was done by him without the educational qualifications or the license which the statute requires, the court held that the infliction of the provided punishment was proper.

This decision will be a stunning blow to the exploiters of the particular form of suggestion to which Mrs. Eddy gave vogue among the credulous and erratic. As Cole is of good and regular standing in the cult, its votaries cannot, as often, disclaim responsibility for him, and as his dealings with the detective were typical of what goes on daily in the offices of these "healers," all of them are declared to be violators of the Medical Practice act and amenable to its penalties.

Thus is supplied a weapon against the sect more useful than is prosecution for neglect in cases when patients die under Christian Science treatment, for juries will almost never convict of a heavily punishable offense persons against whom the charge of evil intention cannot be proven or even brought. A persistent infliction of fines, however, which now becomes possible, would make "healing" an unprofitable business and soon put an end to it.

In this case, as always when Christian Scientists are indicted, the defense rested on the claim that Christian Science is a religion, and that its cures, being effected by prayer, come in the same category, so far as the law is concerned, as do the ministrations to the sick by clergymen. It seems strange that the learned Justices did not question the defendant or his counsel on the place that prayer, as commonly understood—an appeal, that is, for aid to a divine personality—has in Eddyism. They would have soon discovered that the "healers" do not pray at all, but simply make affirmations, silent or audible, of the non-existence of disease, addressed to nobody in particular and depending wholly for efficiency on the suggestibility of the patient and the nature of his or her malady.

Forts Must Not Be Photographed.

We have not been accustomed to ascribe as much importance as they do in Europe to confining within our own military circle all detailed knowledge as to the construction and armament of our forts. Of course, some effort has always been made to foil the real or pretended photographic amateur when he came too near or too far into what a Times poet recently called "the grim guns' lair," but our fears of treacherous betrayal have been by no means hysterical, and the guardians of our defenses were usually content with chasing away the snap-shotter, sometimes with, but oftener without, the confiscation of his or her camera.

The result is that innumerable pictures have been taken here, and hundreds published, to nobody's deep concern, that abroad would have meant jail sentences for all involved in the disclosures made. But when it came to flying an aeroplane over the Bay of Panama and from the machine taking photographs of the beginning of what is to be the great fortress on Naos Island, the War Department officials took serious notice.

They were the more disturbed because the magazine which reproduced these pictures and others similarly secured from over the Presidio at San Francisco expatiated on the ease with which foreign spies could have done the same thing. Perhaps it was the implication of official carelessness, more than fear of the disclosures, that prompted the prosecutions now in prospect.

It is not likely that they will end in any severe punishments—this time. The possibility of injury to the Panama Canal, however, does make us nervous, and what is likely is that this somewhat amusing flurry of excitement over a long familiar form of journalistic enterprise will lead to an approach to the European strictness in protecting our military secrets. Even then the foreign Information Bureaus will probably continue to learn about what they choose, and the chief inconvenience will be for innocent vacationists hunting for "subjects" of interest.

Who Does Make the Styles?

Something like war seems to have broken out between the Executive and the Styles Committees of the associated manufacturers who supply New York women—and some millions more—with coats. The Styles Committee, after such solemn deliberation as the importance of the subject deserved, decided, and proclaimed that coats for immediate sale should be short, and those for the Fall trade long, or, at any rate, longer. The Executive Committee protests against this arbitrary ruling and declares against any attempt to impose uniformity of design on the American manufacturer or of dress on the American woman.

The one, insist the executives, shouldn't stand it and the other won't, but both should be left free to follow the dictates of genius and taste.

Here is a quarrel into which the uninitiate layman would fear to venture with an expression of either opinion or advice, but he will watch it attentively in the hope that at last he may get some light on that deepest of mysteries—the source of the laws that determine the ever-changing sequence of styles.

Even the members of this Styles Committee do not pretend that they do the determining themselves; they only assert the possession of advance knowledge of decisions to be handed down from some remote court of ultimate jurisdiction, the authority of which is derived whence nobody knows, or, at least, reveals.

To complicate the situation, the Executive Committee of the coatmakers says that the docility of women to the decrees of abstract fashion is only seeming, and that they cannot be coerced!

Opposition Hard to Justify.

A bill favorably reported by the House Committee on Labor forbids the use in any Government work of what is known as the Taylor system to promote efficiency, and bars the stopwatch as a means of finding out what men are doing and can do.

The bill is supposed to have the approval of organized labor, but in the discussions of it nobody seems to have raised the question whether the so-called Taylor system does or does not promote efficiency to the injury of the workers to whom it is applied. Its originators vigorously deny that it has any such effect, claiming, on the contrary, that even greater advantages accrue to the employed than to the employer.

But what they do not deny, what they assert, is that the new methods make larger the output of a given number of men selected and trained under them, and this, so far as known, is the one cause of the opposition which the system has encountered. It is apparently antagonism of the kind that so often delays the introduction of machinery in trades previously manual. Yet such machines in the end always have made more jobs, as well as better ones.

The only "labor-saving" they have ever done is as to the amount of work put into each unit of product, and it is hard to see why anybody should object to that.

JURIES OF WOMEN.

Would Not the Sex Prefer to be Tried by Juries of Men?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mrs. Helen Hoy Greely, suffragist and lawyer, is reported to have spoken in a street address on July 10 as follows:

> Think of that woman in Freeport, Mrs. Carman. She was arrested by a man, taken to jail by a man, her keeper in the jail is a man, and her physician is a man. * * * If her case comes to trial, she will be tried by a jury of men, and there will be a man judge. And yet it is a law of this country that none shall be tried except by a jury of his peers. No man can be the peer of a woman. With different thoughts and actions, how can he understand her?

And then she goes on to ask the men in her audience how they would like to be arrested, &c., by women?

If the unhappy woman now in the Mineola jail under suspicion of having murdered one of her own sex, whose misery has been caused by suspicions of the behavior of one of her own sex, could publicly voice her sentiments, is it probable that she would state a preference for placing her fate at the mercy of women?

Just because, as Mrs. Greely points out, men "have different feelings, thoughts, and actions," would not all women, barring the obsessed haters of "brute man," prefer anything to being subjected to the biased judgments of their own sex? Is a jealous woman usually lenient toward another jealous woman? Does the virtuous Venus invariably put herself in the position of the fallen beauty? Is the unhappily married or embittered single woman generally the one to take an impartial view of men and matrimony? It does not require the most vivid imagination to depict the wranglings that would arise among a jury of women trying a case such as Mrs. Carman's.

IN FAVOR OF MEN.

Flushing, July 11, 1914.

WOMEN WHO VOTE.

Mrs. Dodge Corrects Statistics from a Suffrage Source.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In appearing before Secretary of State May last week, Miss Caroline Lexow made two misstatements which I hope you will allow me to correct.

The first was that 4,000,000 women vote in this country. The facts are that the census shows that in the nine suffrage States and Illinois a total of only 3,565,564 women 21 years old and over, and this total includes the foreign born, the unnaturalized, the negro, the Indian, and the Japanese and Chinese. Under the limitations and restrictions put on the franchise in these States it is a liberal estimate to say that there are 2,500,000 women voters of all conditions and nationalities who are able to vote. A very high estimate would be that two-thirds of the women of voting age and condition register, and not more than 70 per cent. of those who register go to the polls. In some States it is as low as 30 per cent.

Two-thirds of 2,500,000 does not amount to 1,700,000. Consequently the statement that 4,000,000 women vote in this country is a gross exaggeration. Much has been made of the vote of the Chicago women at the election of April 7. These are the official figures. There were 516,297 women qualified to register. Of these 217,614, or 42.7 per cent., registered, and of these 163,852 voted, that is, 75.2 per cent. of those registering, or 31.7 per cent. of all qualified to vote did vote.

The second misstatement is that 1,000,000 club women indorsed suffrage at the recent biennial convention of the General Federation of Clubs. It was estimated that there were nine or ten thousand present at this convention. Of these, 1,716 were entitled as delegates to a vote. This delegation was packed for suffrage and a majority voted for a resolution indorsing woman suffrage, no opportunity being given for the minority to be heard. This minority, however, sent in a protest which was placed on the records and not only the State federations all over the country, but the individual clubs are now in a ferment of discontent on the question of this resolution, and no one can tell what the outcome will be.

As Mrs. Dimies T. S. Denison expressed it, "Any woman who says that 1,000,000 women by the resolution indorsed woman suffrage is a qualified member of the Ananias Club." Or as has been suggested, the Sapphira Club.

MRS. ARTHUR M. DODGE,
President National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage.
Simsbury, Conn., July 11, 1914.

GOOD MEN OUSTED BY NAVY PLUCKING BOARD

Richard Harding Davis Exposes the Evils of a System Secretary Daniels Had Already Deplored.

By RICHARD HARDING DAVIS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Before this was written, I had sent a letter to ex-President Roosevelt, asking him to let me tell what I believed he probably thought of Capt. John H. Gibbons, who, two week ago, was retired from the navy by the Plucking Board. Col. Roosevelt's answer arrived after this had been sent out, but his letter requires no context.

This shows us Capt. Gibbons as Theodore Roosevelt, when President of the United States, knew him. Eager and generous, it shows us also something of the man who wrote it, who, deep in his own affairs, which are the affairs of many millions of people, found time to answer a signal of distress from a shipmate in trouble.

This is Col. Roosevelt's letter:

> Oyster Bay, L. I.
>
> Dear Davis: While I was President, and therefore Commander in Chief of the navy, Capt. Gibbons served under my personal eye, and I am able to speak from first-hand knowledge of his conduct and efficiency. I saw him in command of the Dolphin; I saw him in non-command positions on other ships; I saw him in the Navy Department at Washington, and I consulted him about questions of equipment, direction and general policy in naval matters. In every position he showed himself to be a man of marked efficiency—one of the most useful men in the navy, one of the men who, as President, I should, in the event of war, have been delighted to see in a position of responsibility and command, because I was well assured that in such a position he would bear himself fearlessly, efficiently, and honorably.
>
> From the standpoint of the country I regret very greatly that there is any danger of our losing his services. I am faithfully yours,
>
> THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Fifteen years ago promotion in the navy was so slow that officers did not attain high rank at an age when they best were fitted to wield it.

So Congress enacted that each year unless forty officers, by resignation or death, left the navy, as many as would make up that number of vacancies must be forcibly retired. The duty of eliminating them was given to a Board of Rear Admirals known as the Board on Selection for Retirement, or more familiarly as the Plucking Board. The idea was to get rid of the dead wood. But last year and this the Plucking Board has shown that either already it has cut down the dead wood and to obtain its annual sacrifice must lop off living boughs, or that it does not know dead wood from green.

Last year it eliminated Capt. Templeton Potts, a most efficient and capable officer, against whom nothing could be urged except lack of sea service. To this Capt. Potts has replied that he repeatedly asked for duty at sea, but was ordered by the Navy Department to serve on different boards on shore. Accordingly for no other reason apparently than that he obeyed the orders of his superiors, the Plucking Board dismissed him from the navy.

This year the Plucking Board has eliminated officers of such value to the service that hereafter undoubtedly the Plucking Board itself will be eliminated.

When he announced the names of those ordered out, Secretary Daniels said that since he had taken charge of the Navy Department it was the most unpleasant duty he had been called upon to perform. In the list of those he retired he said he recognized some of the most efficient officers in the service.

"There should be some method by which officers will be able to reach higher grades," said the Secretary of the Navy, "while they are yet young enough to be of real service. But the present method is too cruel. The retirements today are tragedies. I think this is the last Plucking Board the Navy Department will call together."

For the appreciative and sympathetic attitude of Secretary Daniels in this matter those who consider the Plucking Board a menace, and who believe, for the good of the navy, it should go, are grateful.

But, removing a Judge from the bench because he has condemned innocent men is not enough. If the innocent men still remain in prison, punishing the Judge will not help them. If the Plucking Board has cast into outer darkness efficient officers, men the navy wants, men for years trained and drilled in her service, who are her loyal and devoted servants, not only should the Plucking Board be "plucked," but the men who have been so unjustly humiliated should be restored to duty. Not only in justice to them, but for the "good of the service." The navy cannot afford to lose them. She cannot at the age of their greatest usefulness throw them on the scrap heap.

Just as each year the value of a battleship decreases, the value of the man who commands a battleship grows; his blow is heavier, his experience is more widely gathered, his ability and judgment have been put through severe tests; each day, considering him merely as a machine, he has increased in power, output, and efficiency. His growth in discipline, loyalty, in devotion to his country may be taken for granted.

Of those officers plucked this year, except by reputation, I know but one. He is Capt. John H. Gibbons, until a few days ago in command of the battleship Utah. And to illustrate the kind of man the Plucking Board sees fit to "recall" I would like to remind the readers of The Times of his record.

Thirty-five years of his life have been given to the navy; eighteen and a half years of that time have been spent at sea. This is sea service proportionately equal to or even greater than that of the five Rear Admirals who condemned him. In all the wars in which our country has engaged since Gibbons joined the navy he has taken an active part. He saw service in Cuban waters at the Battle of Manzanillo and the bombardment of Morro Castle; in the Philippines, where he commanded the gunboat Gen. Alva, and after a fight rescued from the Filipinos a party of American soldiers and hundreds of Spanish prisoners; in China during the Boxer revolution, and in Vera Cruz, where on shore he commanded the fighting forces of the Florida, Arkansas, San Francisco, Chester and of his own dreadnought, the Utah. For two years he was our Naval Attaché in London. He was good enough for both Mr. Taft and Col. Roosevelt. Under each he commanded the Dolphin, the navy vessel assigned to the use of the President.

For three years he held a position which is one of the most responsible in the service, that of the Superintendent of the Naval Academy, the man who trains and teaches our future Admirals, and who sets them an example. For his services at that post, by both Secretary Meyer and Secretary Daniels, Gibbons was most heartily praised, and also by the President of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy, Herbert L. Satterlee, an ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

When Gibbons was in command of the Detroit she won the gunnery trophy; when he was in command of the Charleston she won the gunnery trophy. As long ago as the hurricane at Apia, Gibbons, then a junior lieutenant, was commended for leading his men up the shrouds of the storm-driven Vandalia and forming a living sail, thus helping to save the lives of the crew and the life of the ship.

When the navy was policing Vera Cruz, Gibbons was on shore in command of 3,000 bluejackets. But when he returned to the Utah, during the two months before he was ordered to home waters, he did not visit the plazas nor loiter under the portales. With the exception of one evening, when he dined at the Diligencias, if you wanted to find Gibbons you could find him only on his ship.

Three weeks ago, when the Utah came north I had the privilege of returning with her and of sharing the Captain's mess. As a junior officer on different warships, and as our Attaché in London for seventeen years, I have known Gibbons, but I had never before seen him in command of a dreadnought. And what I saw of him in that capacity led me to write this.

At a safe distance I have followed the sea for twenty years, and when I say I know few Captains smarter than Gibbons, more efficient, more intelligent, physically more alert and fit, in habits as temperate, in mind and thought as kind, sane and conservative, I echo only what all the officers of his wardroom said of their Captain. And they see him at first hand; their lives as well as those of 1,100 bluejackets, and property worth $14,000,000 are—or were—in his keeping. They ought to know; and what they think of him ought to count.

During the passage home Capt. Gibbons did his own inspecting, his own navigating. In dungarees he crawled through manholes and down oily ladders; in thick or fair weather he spent his time upon the bridge. His mind was always on his job. When at dinner the marine would spoil my best story by announcing that somewhere on the horizon a suspicious looking oyster boat had appeared, or that the officer of the deck wanted to make it eight o'clock, Gibbons would give that fact as grave consideration as though the orderly had told him a hurricane was approaching under forced draught, or that the German Navy was in our course and cleared for action.

When last I saw Capt. Gibbons as I left the Utah at Tompkinsville the fog and rain were dripping from his oil skins. The entire night he had spent upon the bridge; and the following morning, without a pilot, he docked his ship at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Twenty-four hours later he opened a telegram and found he was dismissed from the navy.

As he went down the gangway in the clothes of a civilian his shipmates still in uniform saw him leave them with eyes that were blurred with angry tears. For them the scene was the essence of injustice and ingratitude. For them it was both a mockery and a menace. What hope did it hold out for their future? They saw a man in the prime of life who had held with honor three of the highest posts in their profession thrown out, as you would throw out a drunken cook. What incentive for unceasing vigilance, study and risk of life did it leave with them? What lesson did it teach to eight hundred midshipmen at Annapolis to whom Gibbons, their commanding officer and their friend, had been the living promise of what after thirty years they might hope to attain?

Secretary Daniels is determined the Plucking Board must go. That is good, but it is not enough. It has robbed the navy of a man the navy needs, and the people of a good and faithful servant. An act of Congress with the recommendation of the President can return Capt. Gibbons to his ship and to the service. He is a man "who never sought an honor or shirked a duty." His country cannot afford to lose him. It cannot afford to wrong him.

RICHARD HARDING DAVIS.

New York. July 12, 1914.

PREVENTING BLINDNESS.

State Commission Asks Employers to Co-operate.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is well understood among workers for the blind and, to a certain extent, among managers of industries, that bursting water gauges on boilers not infrequently cause injury to the eyes, but I have been astonished to observe by press clippings that during the last thirty days three persons in the State have had their eyesight wholly or partially destroyed in this manner. In common with many other matters of daily occurrence an accident of this kind is inexcusable. There are manufactured today several types of safety water gauges, all of which are on exhibit at the American Museum of Safety, and I trust owners of plants will soon recognize the absolute necessity of procuring a proper attachment of this character for their boilers.

Other recent accidents resulting in a serious impairment of vision which have come to our attention and which are in many instances preventable are injury to the eyes from quicklime, explosion of flasks containing caustic, a blow from a stick, explosion of gas, shot with an air-gun, explosion of dynamite cap, burned by chemicals, delayed blast in quarrying, automobile accident, injury from wood sliver, a thrown stone, and part of machine thrown off by centrifugal force.

Fortunately the almost certain results of death or blindness from drinking wood alcohol or inhaling its fumes within a closed space are becoming increasingly recognized, as the public prints of the day contain accounts of unfortunate persons who, wittingly or otherwise, have used this poisonous fluid.

The New York State Commission for the Blind is charged in part with the prevention of blindness, and it has great interest in this feature of its work which will so largely determine the amount of constructive effort in the State which is necessary for its sightless persons.

CLARENCE M. ABBOTT,
Secretary of the New York State Commission for the Blind.
New York, July 12, 1914.

THE SENTIMENTAL PIKER.

In town he carefully eschews
The sex misnamed the weak,
And cabarets and gay cafes
Is never known to seek.
He never walks a block with Bess,
Or boards a car with May;
His conversation is confined
To just a cool "Good-day."

But down beside the Summer sea
He is a ladies' man,
And dangles at the fluffy skirts
of Madge, and Maud, and Nan,
Et cetera, because it does
Not cost a picayune
To spoon all night upon the sand
Beneath the silver moon.

MINNA IRVING.

DAMS THE HUDSON TO BUILD BIG PIERS

Dock Commissioner Smith Tells of the Preliminary Work Now Under Way.

RIVER BED IS TO BE BARED

Rock Bottom Will Then Be Blasted Out to a Depth of 44 Feet Below Mean Low Water.

Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith has reported to Mayor Mitchel that the work on the new piers between Forty-fourth and Forty-eighth Streets for the accommodation of the largest passenger steamships is proceeding rapidly. The work necessitates the building of an immense coffer dam to keep back the water of the river while excavation is going on.

The plan in course of execution will provide one entire pier in the line of West Forty-sixth Street and half a pier in the line of Forty-fourth Street, which can readily be converted into an entire pier by going back into the land south of Forty-fourth Street. These structures will be 1,050 feet in length and 150 feet wide, with slips between them 360 feet wide. The slips will be dredged and excavated to a depth of 44 feet below mean low water, allowing ample accommodation for the largest and deepest steamships now entering the port or that are likely to arrive here for many years. The pier and a half will furnish three berths, and these, it is estimated, will be sufficient for some time.

When the terminal is completed, Commissioner Smith says, it will provide the finest and most accessible wharfage accommodations to be found in any harbor in the world, and it will mean that passengers will be landed from the largest liners at a point of unrivalled accessibility to the centre of the city, with the largest hotels and railroad depots only a few minutes from the terminal. Describing the work, Commissioner Smith says:

"In carrying out the task set before the City of New York to supply accommodations for the maritime commerce of the world requiring facilities at Manhattan Island the Dock Department is literally damning the Hudson River. Progress in carrying out the agreement with the Federal Government as to the situation in the Hudson River proceeds satisfactorily. The city has reached a period in the work where engineering skill has been put to a supreme test.

"The problems of the Panama Canal solved by the engineers, of paramount consequence to the whole world, were not more difficult in many of their aspects than those which have confronted the engineers of the Dock Department in the carrying out of the work on the new piers at West Forty-sixth Street. The maritime commercial interests of the whole world now have a feeling of assurance that New York will take care of the shipping requiring accomodation. The cornerstone for the whole new system is being laid in the operations at West Forty-sixth Street, and while it is of great consequence as a commercial benefit, it is also of exceptional consequence in its engineering features.

"After the dredging had been completed, work was immediately begun to provide for the blasting out of the bed rock at the inland end of the territory, where the 1,000-foot berths are to be. To do this blasting necessitated the disposal of the water lying over the rock to be removed. To accomplish this a coffer dam was devised. This dam had to be something more capable of resistance than anything of the kind that had gone before, because it literally had to dam the waters of the Hudson. The most modern and ingenious devices that engineering skill has devised are being employed in the construction of this dam.

"When the water lying between the dam, when completed, and the upland has been pumped out, this dam will be holding the prodigious weight of the volume of water of the main body of the Hudson. This dam is unusual in the size and the demands on it. No duplicate of the dimensions of this situation has ever been created by engineering processes. It is considered by the engineering profession both remarkable and completely modern."

As a preliminary to the construction of the temporary dam a contract was let for the dredging away of all soft material covering the bedrock. A contract was also let for the construction of the temporary dam and the rock excavation. The Dock Department engineers estimated that the work would cost $497,500. Eleven contractors bid upon the work, their estimates ranging from $487,812.90 to $708,128.52. The contract was awarded to Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins, the low bidder.

QUARANTINE EXPERT NAMED

Dr. Oscar Teague Made Director of Laboratory Here.

Dr. Joseph J. O'Connell, Health Officer of the Port, announced yesterday that to guard New York against the possibilities of infection from bubonic plague he had appointed Dr. Oscar Teague of the Cornell University Research Laboratory as director of the new bacteriological laboratory at Quarantine.

Dr. Teague was sent to Mukden from Manila in 1911 as the American delegate to the International Plague Conference when the epidemic was at its height in Manchuria. Previous to this he served in Manila from 1908 in the bacteriological department of the Bureau of Science, and collaborated with several physicians in the production of "Studies on Bubonic Plague and Plague Immunization."

While with the Bureau of Science at Manila Dr. Teague had experience with the other quarantinable diseases, particularly cholera and leprosy. He was in the service when the cholera epidemic in the Philippines reached a case rate of fifty a day. Afterward he was the bacteriologist at the Asylum for Lepers, and went through the Philippines to collect unfortunates afflicted with that dread malady. He took back to the asylum 193 lepers.

The State Civil Service Commission approved the appointment on the ground of the high scientific qualifications possessed by Dr. Teague.

Dr. O'Connell said that there was a risk of infection from New Orleans, Havana, Santiago, and South American ports, and he wished to guard against it in every way.

COL. GLENN COMING HERE.

Infantry Commander to be Chief of Staff for Gen. Wood.

With the coming of Major Gen. Leonard Wood to assume the active command of the Eastern Division of the Army, with headquarters on Governor's Island, there will be a change in the Divisional Staff which will bring to New York, Col. Edwin F. Glenn of the General Staff, as Chief of Staff. Lieut. Col. William G. Haan, who has been Chief of Staff for the past year is ordered relieved and will go to Washington as a member of the General Staff on duty in the War Department.

Col. Glenn, who comes to New York to succeed Col. Haan, is one of the best known officers in the Army, and until his transfer to the General Staff was in command of the Twenty-third Infantry, one of the regiments guarding the American side of the Rio Grande. Col. Glenn is also the President of the United States Infantry Association.

GUNDA MUST SUBMIT TO SHACKLES AGAIN

Hoes Can't Be Used to Clean His Cage and Big Elephant Is in a Tantrum Still.

BUT HE'S GETTING BETTER

Observer Who Knows About Elephants Says Zoo Specimen Will Be Calmer Soon.

Gunda is going to be tied up again today temporarily. The long-handled hoes which Director Hornaday provided for the elephant keepers in the Bronx Zoo, so they would not need to enter his cage, can't be used successfully. The wire screen, which fences the big elephant off so that the public won't get within reach of the vicious swings of his trunk, interferes.

Thousands passed before him yesterday and stood fascinated, watching his five tons of brute strength gyrating back and forth, "weaving" as the elephant men call it.

"Ain't he terribly restless?" said a housewife who was obviously taking a vacation from the farm.

"Pretty tough to stand there year after year," commented a youth. "He acts like he wanted to tear himself loose."

"It's perfectly natural for him to do this weaving," said a man with a military bearing wearing a mustache pointed after the fashion affected by the Kaiser. He proved to be Capt. Pieter Keppler, and he acknowledged that he knew more or less about elephants, having been connected with Hagenback's animal shows for a number of years.

"Just now a man who has any knowledge of elephants," he said, "can see at a glance that Gunda is passing through a disorder that affects these animals about this season of the year. He has reached the climax of this. You can see that by the size of the swelling on his forehead between his eyes. In a week or two he will be well out of it and will then be tired out and comparatively tractable.

"In his present disordered state no stranger could tell whether he was by disposition a rogue elephant or not. But even rogue elephants can be subdued by man. They are an uncertain quantity, but I have known of Indian mahouts who have gone into the jungles and captured rogue elephants and broken them to harness. It takes two or three months to master them, however, while more docile brutes can be trained to work in the lumber yards in a month or so.

"These Indian elephants like Gunda are bought by the Indian Government for construction work on dams and bridges and railroads, and some of the big tuskers will carry heavy loads on their tusks. I've seen them pick up a log weighing half a ton and walk off with it. There's nothing much for the mahout perched on his forehead to do but ride around. You won't believe how well those old elephants know their jobs until you see one of them pick up a big teakwood log. He'll run his tusks along it calculating its weight, and when he picks it up it is balanced perfectly.

"Those old boys that work in the lumber yards belong to a union, I honestly believe. When the 12 o'clock whistle blows they drop their loads wherever they happen to be, and no beating or argument would persuade them to pick it up till they've had their dinners.

"The Government has found that, in spite of their strength, they aren't economical. Elephants have appetites in proportion to their size, or even larger. When working hard they will stow away a couple of hundred pounds of green stuff a day with a half bushel of grain for muscle food."

"Don't you think that Gunda wants a drink? He looks so thirsty," said an anxious looking woman who was an interested listener.

"No, madam," answered the Captain. "You don't need to worry about Gunda's water. If the keepers water him once a day he won't suffer. An elephant can go without a drink almost as long as a camel, for, like a camel, he has an auxiliary stomach. Gunda can hold ten gallons of water in this reservoir, and he has this advantage over the camel: If he gets too hot he can pump that water into his mouth, suck it up with his trunk, and spray it over his back to give himself a shower bath."

"He's got a small fortune in ivory on the front of his face," asserted one knowing youth.

"Not more than $200 or $300 worth, I should judge," responded the Captain. "Gunda has made two assaults on his keeper, they tell me, and both times he broke off part of his left tusk. Now, you would have thought that on the second attack he would have used the unbroken tusk as the more effective weapon. That brings out a curious fact. Elephants are right or left-handed in the use of their tusks—usually left. In their wild state they will use them to uproot trees so they can eat the tender foliage at the tops, out of reach of their trunks. They will dig at the roots until they topple over a tree more than a foot thick at the base. And when one of them can't manage a big tree two or three will help him to pry it loose. The African elephants have the larger and more valuable tusks. Ivory hunters have been killing them off at the rate of thousands every year, and they are rapidly becoming extinct. As they won't breed in captivity, all the animals used as beasts of burden in India have to be replaced from the wild herds."

"Is Gunda's cranium solid ivory, too?" the Captain was asked.

"Not a bit of it. Not in any sense," he answered. "But his brain isn't as big as the dome of his head indicates. Nature provides him with a big head to give balance to the load he puts on his tusks."

"Do the elephants fight tigers with their tusks?" asked a little boy, eyeing Gunda's wicked looking ivory sabres; "or do they hit them with their trunks and knock them dead?"

"They never go after tigers with their trunks," said the Captain. "Tigers try to tear the elephant's trunk with their claws. They know that it is the most sensitive part of an elephant's body. Gunda's trunk is like a long finger and he can feel with it in the dark more surely than you could with your hand. I've been told by anatomists that there are thousands of muscles in an elephant's trunk. That's why Gunda can twist it around so easily.

"If he were fighting a man, he might slap him with his trunk, knock him down, then pick him high in the air and dash him on the floor. But fighting a tiger, he would hold his trunk high in the air to keep it out of reach and lunge at him with his tusks or trample him with his feet. When an elephant is wounded in the trunk he goes wild with pain."

"It's like me getting a punch in the nose," said the youngster.

"Yes, only it's a lot worse. That trunk is Gunda's nose and hands and his upper lip, too. One of the funniest sights you'll see in a jungle is a fat old lady elephant that has pulled a branch from a tree and sits fanning herself with the branch held in her trunk like a palm leaf fan.

"They say that elephants live to be 150 years old, though I must confess that I've never personally known an elephant to live that long. They are very sociable animals, and possibly Gunda's peevish disposition may be cured when he gets out in his yard again and enjoys the companionship of the other elephants in their neighboring yards.

"Elephants live in herds, and there is always a leader who is like the big chief of an Indian tribe. If he is threatened the others will rally to his aid. But they won't stand for any mean dispositions in the family. If one of their number is chronically quarrelsome he is exiled. And once driven out of his own herd he can't walk over and join another elephant family. He is an outlaw. This never effects a cure, and those elephants are known as 'rogues'—bad elephants—and they usually do a lot of damage in the native villages and plantations before they are shot or mastered. If a native thought Gunda was a rogue elephant and he wanted to train him, do you know what he would do? He'd get that female elephant, Alice, over there, and ride into the cage on her. Gunda wouldn't try to hurt her. They never attack their women folk. Then he would yoke the two of them together; put chains around their necks. After that wherever Alice went Gunda would go. With a little punishment now and then when he did wrong Gunda would probably change his disposition. But in his present state he must be handled with care, or, better still, not handled at all."

Gunda was so obviously in an evil mood yesterday that the crowds were satisfied to stay well back from his cage. Loaves of bread, usually gobbled down by him with avidity, lay untouched on the floor. No one cared to come close enough to his trunk to offer him the peanuts and lumps of sugar that he had accepted with gratitude the day before.

This morning Thuman and Richards, the two keepers, will attempt to noose his forelegs and spread them apart slightly so that he cannot get sufficient leeway to snap the ropes. Then they will risk cleaning out his cage. Yesterday they attempted it, but Gunda snapped the inch rope they got on him as though it was a thread.

SELWYN PLANS ANNOUNCED

Firm's Productions Will Include Several New Plays.

Selwyn & Co., the theatrical managers, announced last night their plans for the coming season. They will present Margaret Illington in New York in a new play by Henry Arthur Jones after she has made a brief tour of a few larger cities, appearing in Bayard Veiller's "Within the Law." A second company of "Within the Law" headed by Cathcrine Tower and a third company headed by Clara Joel will also be seen on tour.

Rehearsals for Charles Klein's new play, "The Money Makers," which is described as a drama that visualizes the workings of an awakened public consceince, will begin on Aug. 24, and the play is to open in Washington on Sept. 14, coming to New York a week later at either the Shubert or the Maxine Elliott Theatre. Alexandria Carlisle and Emmett Corrigan are to be featured in "The Money Makers."

Owen Johnson's own dramatization of his "The Salamander" will be the next play. Rehearsals begin on Sept. 14. The names of the players in "The Salamander" are Janet Dunbar, Beverly Sitgreaves, Francine Larrimore, Hilda Keenan, Suzanne Morgan, Becky Bruce, A. E. Anson, Albert Bruning, Leslie Faber, George M. DeVere. "The Salamander" will be produced at a Times Square theatre in October.

Early in October, rehearsals will be begun of Bayard Veiller's and Irvin Cobb's play, "Back Home," founded on Mr. Cobb's series that ran in The Saturday Evening Post and subsequently had a wide circulation in book form. Maclyn Arbuckle is to be the featured member of the cast, which will include well-known actors, whose names will be announced later. This play will have a Broadway production in November.

In addition to these plays Selwyn & Co. have arranged to produce a farce, "Peace and Quiet," by Edwin Milton Royle, author of "The Squaw Man." In the holidays, the firm will present "Rolling Stones," a new comedy by Edgar Selwyn, author of "The Country Boy." In association with A. H. Woods, Selwyn & Co. will also present François Coppée's "The Guilty Man." The English adaptation of "The Guilty Man" is by Charles Klein and Helen Ruth Davis. In association with the same manager, they will present Jane Cowl in a new play early in the Fall, and a production of "Under Cover" will be made at the Playhouse in London.

BRIDGE ENGINEER RESIGNS.

Ill Health Forces Johnson Out and A. L. Bowman Succeeds Him.

Alexander Johnson, Chief Engineer of the Department of Bridges, has resigned his office because of ill health, Commissioner F. J. H. Kracke announced yesterday. Mr. Johnson was appointed Chief Engineer by former Bridge Commissioner O'Keeffe and was held over, Mr. Kracke said, because of his recognized ability.

Austin L. Bowman, a consulting engineer in the Department of Bridges, has been named as Mr. Johnson's successor. Mr. Bowman's old place paid $7,500 a year; his new one pays $10,000. Mr. Kracke said:

"I regard Mr. Bowman as one of the most capable engineers in his profession. In him the city has an expert from whom it will get thoroughly proficient service. Mr. Bowman has many achievements to his credit, not the least being his recent working out of the problem of doubling the strength of the Williamsburg Bridge without interrupting traffic after several leading engineering firms had said the thing could not be done."

Mr. Kracke also announced that the positions hitherto held by the three consulting engineers of the Department of Bridges had been abolished, but, he said, the two consulting engineers besides Mr. Bowman, C. L. Ingersoll and Gen. Theodore A. Bingham, former Police Commissioner, would not be dropped from the department. As soon as the Board of Estimate makes the provision, Mr. Kracke said, Gen. Bingham will be reappointed consulting engineer, and Mr. Ingersoll will be made engineer in charge of traffic improvements on the Queensboro Bridge. The building of the Fifty-ninth Street subway will necessitate many alterations on the Queensboro Bridge, Mr. Kracke said, and these will give Mr. Ingersoll plenty to do.

WORSHIP ON ROOF GARDENS

Two Churches Hold Services Over Their Parish Houses.

Two churches held religious services last night on the roof gardens of their parish houses. Large attendance in both cases showed the appreciation of the worshippers, and it was determined to continue the innovation during the hot weather. The services were held at the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, at Seventy-third Street, and at St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Parish House, in East Forty-second Street.

The roof of the parish house of the Madison Avenue Church has no elevator, but the people climbed the stairway, and every seat was taken when the services began. More than a hundred electric lights were placed on the iron framework, over which an awning could be drawn on stormy evenings. The Rev. Paul D. Moody preached the sermon, and the music was played on a piano.

Worshippers at St. Bartholomew's were carried to the roof on the elevators. The Rev. John A. Wade, rector of St. John the Evangelist, 224 Waverly place, preached the sermon, assisted by the Rev. C. B. Ackley. Among the visiting clergy was the Rev. Dr. W. Miller Reid, rector of the Parish of Immingham, Humber, England. The Pilgrim Fathers sailed from Immingham Parish for Holland before coming here.

"I have come here to raise interest in a proposed international celebration to commemorate the lives of the Pilgrims, the work of their original parish, and their work in the new world," Dr. Reid said. "Humber has undergone great development in recent years. We have expended $15,000,000 in building pier facilities there, with sufficient depth to provide for steamers as large as those coming to this port."

The congregation of the chapel at St. Bartholomew's presented two religious pictures to the parish. They were dedicated at the morning services in the chapel. The pictures were done on a concrete base inlaid with mother of pearl and glass mosaic. They were placed on either side of the altar. The pictures were 8 feet 5 inches high and 32 inches wide.

Universalist Union 25 Years Old.

LYNN, Mass., July 12.—The delegates to the annual convention of the Young People's Christian Union of the Universalist Church, which ended in Boston yesterday, came here today to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the union. A tablet commemorative of the event was dedicated at the First Universalist Church, where the Rev. Marion D. Shutter, President of the Universalist General Convention, delivered a sermon on the need of a revival in the Universalist Church.

WEEDS OUT CLAIMS ON SULLIVAN ESTATE

W. B. Ellison Expects to Reduce Total Sought to Half the Indebtedness.

LEGALITY MUST BE PROVED

Tangled Affairs Now Show Appraised Value of $1,001,277, Exclusive of Realty.

Claims aggregating more than $700,000 have been filed against the estate of the late Timothy D. Sullivan, and because the appraisals of the estate made so far amount to only $1,001,277.33 there have been rumors that nothing would be left for the heirs. But this appraisal was exclusive of any of the realty in which the estate had an equity of about $570,000. It is certain that all of the claims will not be paid. Two of them aggregate $370,000. Who these claimants are will not be made known until a final settlement is reached or until the courts pick out the just from the unjust claims.

Mr. Sullivan was careless in business matters. He never knew what he owed or what he possessed. He was absolutely indifferent concerning money. While he stood on the deck of the steamship on his last trip abroad he saw on the pier a man who had rendered him some service. He sent a messenger to this man to learn what his bill was. The man replied that if he never got another cent from Mr. Sullivan he would consider himself well paid for anything he had done. Mr. Sullivan wrote a check for $1,000 and sent it to the man. Among the claims filed against the estate is a claim from this man amounting to many thousands of dollars.

A short time before Mr. Sullivan died he borrowed $50,000 from a Brooklyn bank, leaving securities worth about $200,000 as collateral. He reduced the loan by payments to $12,000. When the executors took charge of the estate they discovered this loan with a list of the securities deposited to secure it. They were fearful that the loan might be overlooked, and so a check was deposited to cover the note when it became due. The securities were taken away, and when they were examined it was found that among them were some worth $45,000 which did not appear on the list found among Mr. Sullivan's effects.

The executors found other glaring instances of carelessness that made the task of getting the estate into some sort of business shape difficult. It was this that set them back, and led to threats by Surrogate Cohalan against the executors for their delay in filing an inventory.

In the list of parcels of real estate owned by Mr. Sullivan are several of which no mention has been made. The full list consists of a half interest in the Savoy Theatre, in which Mr. Sullivan's equity was $200,000; a half interest in the Gotham Theatre, in which the equity was $75,000; the equity in the Dewey Theatre worth $200,000; 240 West Seventy-fifth Street, equity $10,000; 207 Bomley Street, equity $15,000; lots in the neighborhood of Sherman Avenue and Hawthorne Street, the Bronx, equity $10,000; five parcels in the Bronx in the neighborhood of the extreme end of 149th Street, equity $30,000; a farm at East Millstone, Somerset County, N. J., that was intended as a breeding farm, $20,000, and a plot in Mount Vernon in which the equity is $10,000.

It is said that some of the stocks and bonds were undervalued in the appraisal, and that the total estate, after all the debts are paid, will amount to more than $1,000,000. William B. Ellison, counsel for the executors, who was a warm friend of Mr. Sullivan, said that no doubtful claim would be paid until after it had borne the scrutiny of a court. He said that undoubtedly many of the claims were just, or had some element of fairness in them, but that others were surely unworthy.

"Many of the claims that have been filed," said Mr. Ellison, "are entirely without legal foundation so far as I have been able to judge. There is no written evidence to support many of these claims, which rest, so far as I have been able to learn, on conversations between claimant and the deceased, and are therefore not admissable in court procedure. Many of the claims appear to me to be spurious, and display attempts to take advantage of a dead man's estate.

"No claim will be paid that cannot be legally proved, if for no other reason than that there are infants interested as beneficiaries whose share may not be made subject of charitable disposition. In order to expedite the liquidation of the estate I shall reject every claim concerning which there is the least question, and that applies to substantially all of the claims presented. This rejection brings all of the claims within the short statute of limitation, which is six months. Every claimant, whose claim is rejected, must begin an action within that period or be barred forever. Many such actions have been begun and I invite all of the claimants to follow this example.

"When all of the claims are in I shall take up each one and investigate it, and if I am convinced that a claim can be legally proved, it will be satisfied without litigation. The others will be litigated providing the claimants have the hardihood to press them to a trial. The rejection of the claims made so far was for the purpose of winding up the estate and was not at all fractious. At the same time I was determined that every claimant should bring himself within the rules of legal proof.

"I believe that this course will result in greatly reducing the total of the estate's indebtedness. I will be disappointed if, when the matter is all threshed out, the total of the debts exceeds one-half of the total amount of the claims."

The latest suits begun against the estate were filed on Friday last. The plaintiff in one of them was Emanuel Blumenstiel, who sued the estate for $12,718.68 that was claimed as the balance due on loans made to Mr. Sullivan between July, 1906, and March, 1911, and which aggregated $19,718.68. The difference between the total loaned and the amount claimed was paid at different times. The other suit was begun by Patrick H. Sullivan, one of the heirs, and Sarah F. Sullivan, his wife, for a partition of certain parcels of real estate, or for the sale of the property in order that the estate might be divided beween the heirs.

Mr. Sullivan died on Aug. 31, 1913. He left all his property to his brother, Patrick H. Sullivan; his half brother Lawrence Mulligan, and his sisters, Margaret E. Hickey and Mary Ann Summers. Mrs. Summers is dead. She left four children, Irene, Olive, Timothy, and Charles, who will get her share of the estate."

BESIEGE THEATRE FOR PAY.

Actors and Others Menace Manager Whom Police Rescue.

At the close of the performance last night the musicians, actors, and employes of the Grand Street Theatre gathered in front of the box office shouting complaints against the manager, Leon De Costa. They were joined by the employes of the Thalia Theatre, also under Mr. De Costa's management, who voiced similar grievances, to the effect that they had had little money for the week's work. Some of them said they had received checks, which had been returned marked "insufficient funds."

The clamor grew so threatening that a call was sent to the Clinton Street Police Station. Policeman Redmond was sent over to the theatre, and when he saw the situation he called for a patrol wagon and several policemen as the only way of getting the manager safely outside the building. Mr. De Costa was taken to the Clinton Street Police Station in the patrol wagon, the crowd of complainants following.

George W. Reynolds, who booked vaudeville acts, used in the combination moving picture programmes at the two theatres, explained to the desk lieutenant that he also had received some of De Costa's checks, but was confident that all would be made right the next day. Others expressed similar confidence, and the police decided not to interfere. Thereupon the manager was conveyed through the back door of the police station, escaping the crowd which was clamoring for him outside.

DISPUTE IN FISCHER ESTATE

Was Testator a Resident of New York or of New Jersey?

Whether Carl Fischer, Jr., a musical instrument dealer, who died on Dec. 31, 1912, was at the time of his death a resident of New York or of New Jersey is a question which has been submitted to the Surrogates' Court for decision. The estate was appraised in New York for transfer tax purposes, but no tax can be levied until the question of his residence is determined.

Mr. Fischer was a son of the head of the firm of Carl Fischer, in Cooper Square. In October, 1908, he married Miss Amelia Ahrens in the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Atonement, at 140th Street and Edgecombe Avenue. His younger brother, George Fischer, was married on the same day to Miss Ahrens's sister, Florence. Carl Fischer was married first, his brother and his brother's fiancé attending him. The ceremony was followed by a dance at the Hotel Astor.

Carl Fischer, Jr., died at the age of 33 at his home, at 27 Chestnut Street, Englewood, N. J. At a hearing before the Transfer Tax Appraiser, Walter S. Fischer of 448 Riverside Drive, a brother, testified that Mr. Fischer was a resident of New Jersey. He said that when his brother was first married he lived with his wife in an apartment in West 145th Street, but that he occupied this apartment for only about two years and then moved to Englewood, where he bought a private house. Walter Fischer said that the house was purchased at least three years before his brother's death; that his brother died there and was buried from there, and that he owned no property in New York outside of his interest in his business. The witness said that his brother voted in New Jersey.

It was then pointed out to Mr. Fischer that, although his brother drew up his will as late as April 22, 1912, and although he was supposed at that time to have been a resident of New Jersey for at least three years, he had begun his will, "I, Carl Fischer, Jr., of the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York."

Walter Fischer said that he did not know that the will contained that clause.

BALLOONS END FLIGHTS.

Most of St. Louis Contestants Soon Seek Earth.

ST. LOUIS, July 12.—Reports from the balloons which started yesterday afternoon in an elimination race came in rapidly this evening. There were eight entrants in the race, which is to determine the third entrant in the international race for the James Gordon Bennett Cup which will start from Kansas City next October. The starters were America III., San Francisco 1915, Uncle Sam, Miss Sofia, Aero Club of St. Louis, Kansas City II., Pennsylvania, and Good Year.

These reports of the landing of balloons were received by the Aero Club:

America III., piloted by Dr. Jerome Kingsbury of New York, landed near Princeton, Ind., approximately 138 miles east of St. Louis, at 11:10 o'clock this morning. It was forced to land because of the lack of ballast.

Uncle Sam, piloted by Paul J. McCullough, landed six miles southeast of Lewis in Clay County, Ind., at 9:20 o'clock this morning. Distance approximately 140 miles.

Miss Sofia, Pilot William Assmann of St. Louis, landed at Flat Rock, Ill. Distance, 132 miles from St. Louis.

Aero of St. Louis, Capt. John Berry, pilot, landed three miles east of Terre Haute, Ind., at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Was compelled to descend to avoid a severe wind and rainstorm. Distance, about 150 miles.

Kansas City II., Pilot John Watts, landed at Enfield, Ill., at 2:30 this afternoon.

Pennsylvania, Pilot Arthur Atherholt, landed four miles southwest of Rockville, Ind., at 9:15 o'clock this morning. Atherholt reported that he flew at an altitude of 17,000 feet most of the trip. Compelled to land when gas supply was exhausted.

Good Year, in charge of Pilot R. A. D. Preston, landed at 6:20 tonight at Constance, Ky., a few miles below Cincinnati. The ballast gave out.

QUESTIONED ON PURE FOOD.

Officials Get Queries from Civic Federation Committee.

Having decided to organize a department to work for pure food and drugs at its last annual meeting, the National Civic Federation is sending out a list of questions to food, drug, and dairy commissioners and health officials, both State and municipal, throughout the country.

The questions are designed to classify the legislation on these lines and gather suggestions for needed legislation and for making the laws of the various States more uniform and co-operative. Vincent Astor is Chairman of the committee that has the matter in charge, the other members being:

Dr. Carl L. Alsberg, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, Washington; J. H. Wallis, President Association American Dairy, Food and Drug Officials, Boise, Idaho; Dr. S. S. Goldwater, Commissioner of Health, New York; Miss Maude Wetmore, Chairman Woman's Department, the National Civic Federation, New York; Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor, Washington; John M. Stahl, Farmers' National Congress, Chicago; Edward N. Breitung, ore producer, Negaunee, Mich.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The Great Northern Film Company has obtained the motion picture rights to the novel, "Lay Down Your Arms," by the late Baroness Bertha von Suttner, the Austrian authoress and exponent of universal peace, who died on June 21 in Vienna. A five-part film dramatization is now being produced abroad by the Great Northern Company, whose studios are at Copenhagen, Denmark.

More than 300 poor children of the lower east side will be the guests of Lee Shubert and Christ Church at "New Series, 1914, Paul J. Rainey's African Hunt Pictures" at the Casino Theatre this afternoon.

On the stage of the Palace Theatre this afternoon Ruth Roye will be formally presented with the "World's Championship Ragtime Singing Cup." The presentation will be made by Eddie Foy on behalf of the Palace management. The cup is a heavy silver emblem, gold lined, and engraved as follows: "World's Champion Ragtime Singer, Ruth Roye."

John Hyams and Leila McIntyre have just been placed under a long-term contract by the Shuberts. Mr. Hyams and Miss McIntyre have not played on Broadway since their last appearance here in "The Girl of My Dreams." For the present they will assume the leading roles in "The Dancing Duchess."

Among the new plays for the coming season will be a comedy in three acts, entitled "Are You My Wife?" by Roy Atwell and Max Marcin. This will be Mr. Atwell's first attempt as a playwright. He will assume the principal role, and others in his support will be Ethel Morrison, Harry Maitland, Albert Reed, Albert Andruss, Frank Walsh, Fletcher Harvey, Margaret Skirvin, and Marion Stephenson.

"Under the Japanese Moon" is the title of a new ensemble number which has been added to the second act of the "Ziegfeld Follies" at the New Amsterdam Theatre. It is presented by Louise Meyers, C. Morton Horne, and the entire chorus.

George Relph, who created the part of Joseph in Sir Herbert Tree's London production of "Joseph and His Brethren," has been engaged by George C. Tyler, Managing Director of the Liebler Company, for an important role in the forthcoming production of Edward Sheldon's "The Garden of Paradise."

Rehearsals of the company which will present "A Pair of Sixes" in the Cort Theatre, Chicago, on Aug. 9, will begin on the stage of the Longacre Theatre this morning under the direction of Edgar MacGregor. The Chicago cast, headed by Frank McIntyre, who is to play the role created here by Hale Hamilton, includes Joseph Kilgour, Sam Hardy, Oza Waldrop, Elizabeth Nelson, Louie Emery, Harold Jarrett, Jack Raffael, and Elmer H. Brown.

GIVES ROOF GARDEN TO EAST SIDE BLIND

Gathering Place Opened Atop the United States Bank Building in Delancey Street.

TO BE A DAILY HAVEN

Relatives May Leave Those Afflicted There in the Morning and Call for Them at Night.

The roof of the new seven-story building occupied by the Bank of the United States at 81 Delancey Street, near Allen Street, was opened yesterday afternoon for the free use of the blind on the East Side. The roof garden and its equipment is the personal gift of Joseph R. Marcus, President of the bank, and he will pay for its maintenance. This is said to be the only case known where business property has been used in such a way.

Some fifty blind persons, many of whom had not been out of their homes for years, were taken to the roof for the opening exercises. These consisted of addresses and music played by the band of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, which consists of forty boys under sixteen years of age. Their playing was applauded heartily.

The address of the day was delivered by Benjamin Berinstein, a lawyer who is blind. He told those who would have the management of the roof garden that while the success of the philanthrophy depended in large measure upon the beneficiaries themselves, it depended also upon the wisdom and patience of the managers.

"Blind people," said Mr. Berinstein, "are timid and retiring. There is something about blindness that makes a person feel as if he ought to hide, as if his affliction should be kept from the public gaze—and there is some reason for this. No one likes to be the object of particular inspection, no one wants to be stared it. So, when a blind man's son or daughter or parent takes him out on the streets and the blind one is made the object of bold scrutiny and curiosity, both the man and his relative feel it, and both become timid. The result is that the blind person is hidden away or hides himself away. He is made a prisoner in his own home.

"Now if this roof garden is to be a success, if it is to be what its founder intends it to be, the blind must be drawn out, they must be encouraged to come here. If you who will manage this roof garden think at first that fewer blind persons come here than should, do not be discouraged. Go to the blind, draw them out, let them know that they are really wanted here.

"And the managers should remember that blind people cannot be treated as a class. Among the blind, as among those who see, varying degrees of intelligence, differences in disposition, and varieties in taste are found. A great mistake will be made if this fact is forgotten and the blind, because they are blind, are treated as if they all were of the same dead level. And, in making the distinctions among the blind, I hope that the intelligent blind persons will be interested in this roof garden. By suggestion and assistance they can make it a success."

In speaking to the blind themselves, Mr. Bernstein was hopeful. The effect of his words was plainly visible in the faces of those who heard him.

"Blindness is not, absolutely is not," he said, "the worst affliction that can come to a human being. I know a man with two good eyes but no mind—and I would rather be as I am than as he is. Blind persons can do many things, they can enjoy many things, if they will not start with the idea that their blindness is an affliction and a handicap that cannot be overcome. And blind girls, usually considered useless in this world, can do things as well as men. I know several girls who cook the dinners for their families and cook good dinners, too."

Mr. Bernstein closed his address with a tribute to Jacob Salamowitz, a blind man, who, he said, had done more for the east side blind than any one else.

Ex-Judge Leon Sanders presided at the exercises, and explained the use to which the roof garden would be put. He said that it would be open daily from 8 o'clock in the morning until 11 o'clock at night, and that any blind person living on the east side, regardless of age, race, or religion, would be welcome to spend as many hours on the roof as he desired. Relatives may bring the blind to the roof in the morning, and leave them until night, and while they are on the roof amusements, lectures, instruction, refreshments, and care will be provided for them. At some future time, Mr. Sanders said, a large automobile omnibus would be used to carry the blind to and from the roof garden. The roof is 92 feet above the street level, higher than any building in its neighborhood, and is 40 by 76 feet in size. It will accommodate at least 150 persons in comfort. Other speakers yesterday were C. Lionel Marcus, State Senator Henry W. Pollock, and Rabbi Samuel Buchler.

Obituary Notes.

ISAAC HESS, 74 years old, a pioneer in the packing industry and a close friend of the Armours, Swifts, Morris's, Marshall Field, and others, died at his home in Chicago on Saturday. He was born in Heckingen, Germany, and went to Chicago in 1862 and started in the packing business. He founded the firm of Hess Brothers and consolidated with Morris & Co. in 1870. He is survived by his widow and six children.

JAMES C. McCARTHY, said to have been the first man in this country to open a retail store for the exclusive sale of laces, died at his home in Winthrop, Mass., on Saturday at the age of 62.

WILLIAM S. LOOMIS, 75 years old, President of the Holyoke Street Railway, died on Saturday at his home in West Harbor, Me. He was General Manager of the company for twenty-four years and President for two.

The Rev. MAURICE O'SULLIVAN, 80 years old, pastor of St. Mary's Church, Uxbridge, Mass., for the past fifteen years, died on Saturday of heart disease. He was born in Cork, Ireland, and completed his studies for the priesthood at Rochester, N. Y., and was ordained a priest forty years ago.

Mrs. FLORENCE MURRELL MATHEWS, wife of Charles Patterson Mathews, died on Saturday at her home, 1,248 Dean Street, Brooklyn. Before her marriage in 1906 she was a belle of Louisville, Ky., the daughter of an old Southern family. She is survived by her husband and one sister, Mrs. Addison Ricaud of this city.

Mrs. REBECCA HOWELL CHURCH, widow of John Skillman Church, formerly of Rockville Centre, L. I., but recently of Summit, N. J., died yesterday at her home in that city. Her husband was a clothing manufacturer and was closely identified with the civic life of Rockville Centre, having been Treasurer of the Improvement Association of that place. She is survived by one daughter, Mrs. Maud S. Morrison of St. Louis, Mo.

Mrs. MELINDA NILES VAN VLECK, 83 years old, died last evening at the home of her stepson, William D. Van Vleck, 59 Upper Mountain Avenue, Montclair, N. J. She was the widow of the late Joseph D. Van Vleck of the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co. of New York, who died in 1886.

The Rev. JOHN HEMPHILL SIMPSON of Chester, S. C., Moderator of the General Synod of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, died at Charlotte, N. C., yesterday.

BENJAMIN DURFEE of Washington, formerly statistical clerk of the United States Senate, died yesterday at Marion, Mass. He was a civil war veteran and 67 years of age.

Commodore WILLIAM S. MOORE, U. S. N., retired, died at his Summer home in Duxbury, Mass., yesterday. He was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1909 and 1910.

1% Per MONTH UPON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
Seventh Ave., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Ave., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
East 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Ave., cor. 148th St.
BROOKLYN
Graham Ave., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Ave., cor. Rockaway Ave.

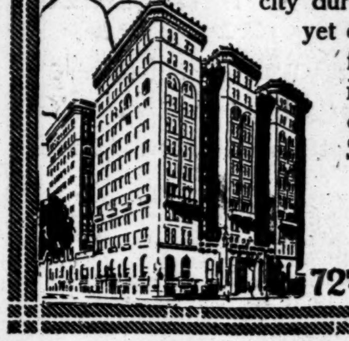
1/2 PER CENT. CHARGED UPON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE

HOTEL MAJESTIC

A SUITE of rooms at The Majestic solves the problem of New Yorkers who must stay in the city during the Summer months, and yet dread the tedium and discomfort of housekeeping. Surprisingly low rates may now be obtained for July, August and September.

J. CHARLTON RIVERS,
Managing Director.

72nd Street & Central Park West



GETTING A NEW LINE ON EARTH'S ANTICS

Something Is Going On in Its Interior That May Draw Continents Together.

GERMANS ARE STUDYING IT

And 50 Years or So from Now, Dr. Flotow Shows, We'll Know When to Begin Worrying About It.

Dr. Albrecht von Flotow of the Prussion Geodetic Survey, has reached Far Rockaway in the course of an investigation which is intended to find out whether Europe and America are really getting closer together or sliding farther apart. A great many German scientists think that it is possible that something of the sort is going on, and several experts, of whom Dr. von Flotow is one, are trying to find out about it.

No one, however, need lie awake at night worrying over the possibility of collision, for if the two continents are changing position, it is probably at a rate no faster than a few inches every thousand years; and it may be thirty or forty or fifty years before the world will know whether the theory is really founded on fact.

D. von Flotow explained yesterday how the investigation was proceeding. Far Rockaway is one end of the Commercial Cable Company's line to Germany. The other end is on the Island of Borkum, off the Prussian Coast; and there is an intermediate station at Horta, in the Azores. The investigators are going to try to judge the change, if any, in the position of the two continents by calculations of longitude, and Borkum and Far Rockaway are the spots whose exact longitude is to be taken.

Dr. von Flotow and a colleague will take the observations this year; in ten or fifteen years the operation will be repeated; in ten or fifteen years more somebody will do it again; and by the time four or five sets of observations have been compared it will be possible to find if there has been any change in the longitude of either or both of the places, and if so, whether it is a steady change or proceeding in jerks. In other words, we shall know whether America and Europe are really sliding closer together or pushing away from each other.

The longitude is to be ascertained exactly by means of comparison of time, and it is for this reason that the two cable stations were selected as the seats of the investigation. The electric current which passes through the cable, Dr. von Flotow explained, is the most nearly instantaneous signal that can be obtained. Every night Dr. von Flotow will flash a signal to his colleague on the island of Borkum, and the Borkum observer will signal back. By various scientific computations, by exact observation of the time of the signals, and by calculation of the retardation caused by the passage through the wire and the half-way station at Horta, the exact difference in time between Borkum and Far Rockaway can be ascertained. The difference in time will give the difference in longitude and by taking the difference in longitude every ten or fifteen years, as above explained, it will be possible to find out whether the continents are really drawing closer, as a result of a subsidence of the bed of the ocean, or being pushed apart as a consequence of an upheaval of the ocean's bed.

The idea was first suggested, said Dr. von Flotow, by the observations of several exploring expeditions in arctic regions, particularly in the neighborhood of Spitzbergen. But the apparatus carried by these expeditions was necessarily more or less insufficient, as they were first of all exploring trips and only secondarily geodetic surveying parties. Moreover, they were not equipped in all cases with the most modern instruments for obtaining longitudinal observations. But the question aroused the interest of the Prussian Geodetic Institute, which took steps, with the co-operation of the Commercial Cable Company, to utilize the Far Rockaway-Borkum line for accurate research.

The actual work of determining the longitude will begin this week, as Dr. von Flotow has just completed the installation of his apparatus. There will be daily observations for twenty days, and after that Dr. von Flotow will go to Borkum and the other man will come to Far Rockaway. This, said Dr. von Flotow, is to obviate as far as possible the chance of error that must arise in any scientific calculation. Moreover, each scientist will take his own instrument with him to make his observations from the other end of the line, so that by checking each other's work the possibility of error will be reduced to a minimum.

The thoroughness with which the inquiry is being conducted may be shown by another detail. The United States Geodetic Survey is taking observations to establish the exact longitudinal relation of Far Rockaway with Washington and with Cambridge, Mass., so that if an earthquake or a tidal wave or anything else should abolish the Long Island coast resort before the period of observation is up, it will be possible to relocate the exact situation of the cable house where Dr. von Flotow's instrument is now situated.

As to the reason why America and Europe are changing position, if they really are doing so, Dr. von Flotow was very reluctant to say anything definite.

"Probably," he said, "it is due to some change in the interior of the earth. We do not know much about what is going on below us; we do not know whether the earth's interior is fluid, solid, or a mixture of the two. If it turns out that there is any change in the position of the continents, it will probably be due to some changes far inside of the earth, something like those which produce earthquakes. But all that is only speculation. And maybe nothing is happening at all."

And with this remark the distinguished scientist placidly resumed work on the investigation which may last 100 years.

Daniels Visits Training Station.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 12.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels will make an address at the Naval War College tomorrow. Secretary Daniels and his sons attended a religious service at the training station this afternoon. There were a thousand apprenticed seamen at the service. Secretary Daniels, Mrs. Daniels, and their party took tea today with Commander and Mrs. John K. Robinson at the training station.

FIFTH BUBONIC PLAGUE CASE

Negro Woman Stricken in New Orleans—4,000 Rats Examined.

NEW ORLEANS, July 12.—Another case of bubonic plague, the fifth discovered here since the disease appeared two weeks ago, was found today. Dr. W. C. Rucker, Assistant Surgeon General of the United States Health Service, called in to diagnose the illness of a negro woman who became ill on Thursday, said it was a typical plague case. This is the first woman to be stricken.

The woman was employed in a restaurant within two blocks of where the first case was found. Her father, who also is employed in the restaurant, said today that on the day his daughter was stricken he had killed a rat in the establishment. He said the rodent appeared to be suffering. On the next day he killed another rat, seemingly in the same condition. The woman was near death tonight.

The number of rats bacteriologically examined here since the first plague case is approximately 4,000. No infected rats have been found.

CANCER KILLS C. S. BARTON.

Worcester Manufacturer Underwent Three Operations on His Throat.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 12.—Charles Sumner Barton, President of the Rice, Barton & Fales Machine Company, Director of the Worcester Trust Company and other banking institutions, and a prominent member of many clubs in Worcester, Boston, and New York, died this morning after a brave fight for nearly a year against a cancerous affection of the throat. Three serious operations have been performed by eminent specialists. Mr. Barton was optimistic to the last, although his suffering most of the time was intense.

Mr. Barton was a Harvard graduate. He inherited considerable wealth from his father, who was President of the Rice, Barton & Fales Company before him. When just out of college he donned workmen's overalls, and in time worked up through all the departments of the business.

Mr. Barton is survived by his widow, a son, George S., and two daughters, Miss Nancy E. and Helen Katherine, wife of Dr. William E. Ladd of Boston. He was a member of the Brook Club, the Tennis and Racquet, the Strollers, and the Calumet in New York.

Actor Dies in His Chair.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWTON, N. J., July 12.—William Cole, 48 years old, a vaudeville actor, died last night while sitting on a hotel porch here. A commercial traveler who knew the man thought he was exceedingly quiet, and walked over to his chair, to find him dead. Cole, with Florence Williams, had appeared in vaudeville for twenty years, and had traveled throughout the United States and Canada. Dr. S. B. Willow said the actor had succumbed to heart disease. The body was taken to the home of his sister, Mrs. William Fleckner of Brooklyn, for burial.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BERNSTEIN.—July 6, 505 West 143d St., to Mr. and Mrs. B. Bernstein, a son.

SCHOTTLAND.—July 6, 535 West 163d St., to Mr. and Mrs. Schottland, a son.

Engaged.

FINKELSTEIN—ABRAHAMS.—Mr. and Mrs. Mark L. Abrahams of 107 East 80th St. announce the engagement of their daughter, Grace R. Abrahams, to Mr. Nathan R. Finkelstein of this city. Reception in September.

CARO—LEHMAN.—Laura Lehman to Harry Caro.

COHN—HALLE.—Louise Halle to Bernard L. Cohn.

FIEDELBAUM—REITMAN.—Helena Reitman to Herman Fiedelbaum.

FINKELSTEIN—ABRAHAMS.—Grace R. Abrahams to Nathan R. Finkelstein.

FISCHMAN—LEVINE.—Hannah Levine to Solomon Fischman.

FREEMAN—BISHER.—Kate Bisher to Dr. A. Freeman.

HEFTER—SELONICK.—Miriam Selonick to David Hefter.

LISSNER—WEAVER.—Anita Weaver to Leo N. Lissner.

REICHE—VANDERVELDEN.—Essie Vandervelden to Conrad Reiche.

REISS—MEYER.—Leah Meyer to Leon E. Reiss.

RENTNER—NORMAN.—Essie Norman to Harry Rentner.

SCHLUSSELBERG—SELIGMAN.—Bessie Seligman to Abraham Schlusselberg.

STIEFEL—HAUF.—Eugenie Hauf to Jack Stiefel.

Married.

ROTH—GARMISE.—July 5, Helen Garmise to Jack S. Roth.

SICHEL—WEISSBROT.—July 5, Rayna Weissbrot to Otto Sichel.

Died.

BOEHM.—Suddenly, at Far Rockaway, N. Y., July 11, 1914. Max S., son of Samuel and Caroline Boehm, beloved husband of Belle Weil Boehm. Funeral from his late residence, Franklin and Ocean Avs., Far Rockaway, Monday, July 13, at 10 A. M.

CLIFFORD.—Suddenly, at Belmar, N. J., on Friday, July 10, 1914. Isabella J. Clifford, widow of William Clifford. Funeral service at her late residence, 569 West 184th St., N. Y. City, on Monday evening, July 13, at 8 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn.

FIERO.—Sunday, July 12, 1914, at her residence, 610 Riverside Drive, Alice Elizabeth Miller, widow of the late Senator William P. Fiero. Funeral private.

GUINNESS.—On July 11, 1914, Louise Cox, daughter of the late Nathaniel Cox and Louise Dunkin-Cox Guinness. Funeral services at her late home, 464 Herkimer St., Brooklyn, Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment at Greenwood.

HEPPENHEIMER.—Edward F., son of Minnie Marie and the late Edward A. Heppenheimer, in the 22d year of his life, died at Atlantic City, Saturday, July 11. Funeral at his late home, 611 Pavonia Av., Jersey City, Wednesday at 10:30 A. M.

ISENSTEIN.—On July 11, Tessie S., dearly beloved daughter of Max and Bertha Isenstein. Funeral from her late residence, 215 West 138th St., on Monday, July 13, at 10 A. M.

JONES.—Mary Knowles, wife of Jenkin Jones, mother of Olive M. and Lyde Jones, Mrs. William O. Bentley, and Frank Hurtado, on Sunday, July 12. Funeral services will be held on Tuesday evening, July 14, at 8 o'clock, at her late residence, 424 Central Park West.

KELLY.—On Saturday, July 11, 1914, Mabel Wilson, wife of Charles C. Kelly and daughter of George and the late Elizabeth V. R. Wilson. Funeral service at her late residence, 15 Tonnele Av., Jersey City, Monday, July 13, at 8 P. M.

KRAHNSTOVER.—On July 10, Marian, widow of George T. Krahnstover. Funeral service at her late residence, 2,291 University Av., Bronx, on Monday, July 13, at 1:30.

One Risk You Need Not Run

—is that of defalcation. Despite the honesty of a majority of employes, this Company alone deals with an average of six new defaulters every day! No doubt you bond your employes, but remember that the value of your bond depends upon what real protection it will give when a defalcation actually occurs. Assure yourself not only of the Bonding Company's ability, but of its willingness to pay just claims promptly.

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Died.

LEWIS.—John. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 241 West 23d (Campbell Bldg.). Time later. Automobile cortege.

McCAGUE.—Suddenly, July 12, 1914, Mary Rose Straus, beloved wife of Benjamin McCague, at her late residence, 530 West 136th St. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MATHEWS.—On July 11, 1914, Florence Murrell, beloved wife of Charles P. Mathews of 1,248 Pacific St., Brooklyn. Funeral service private. Louisville, Ky., papers please copy.

MOORE.—On July 10, at Wilmington, Vt., Marjorie Glentworth, daughter of Thomas Channing and Bertha Stone Moore. Burial at Mohawk, N. Y.

NICKLAS.—On July 11, Adelaide, wife of August J. Nicklas. Funeral services at her late residence, 1,008 Bull's Ferry Road, Woodcliff, N. J., on Monday at 8 P. M.

OLCOTT.—At his residence, New Canaan, Conn., Neilson Olcott, in the 65th year of his age. Funeral services will be held in the Congregational Church in New Canaan on Monday, July 13, on the arrival of the 12:03 N. Y., N. H. & H. train from New York. Interment at Woodlawn at the convenience of the family.

REEDE.—Grace Viola, 1,026 Walnut St., Richmond Hill, L. I., July 9. Funeral services July 13 at 8 o'clock. Funeral Tuesday morning at 10.

TUPPER.—On July 10, at San Bernardino, Cal. Dr. Perry Caswell Tupper of Montclair, N. J., in his 36th year.

WALKER.—Suddenly, July 11, Alanson Burton Walker, Jr., son of Alanson Rodgers Burton and Almy Walker. Services private at his home, 253 Barclay St., Flushing, L. I., N. Y.

WORDEN.—Military Order of Foreign Wars, New York Commandery, New York, July 11, 1914. It is with deep regret that the Commander announces the death of Daniel T. Worden on July 9th, 1914. Companions are requested to attend the funeral services at Grace Church on Monday, July 13, at 10 A. M.
WILLIAM G. BATES, Commander.
DAVID BANKS, Secretary.

BEAN.—William F., 227 East 33d St., July 11. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

BRADY.—John J., Jr., 212 East 39th St., July 11. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

CONROY.—Patrick, 2,635 Jerome Av., Bronx, July 11. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

CURTIN.—Michael, 1,334 2d Av., July 11. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

DALTON.—Mary E., 113 East 123d St., July 11, aged 2.

GILL.—Annie M., 221 East 44th St., July 9. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

GUNTHER.—Nicholas, 827 Freeman St., Bronx, July 10. Funeral tomorrow, 8 P. M.

HEWSEY.—Mary F., 2,024 Madison Av., July 10.

HILLER.—Max, 236 East 237th St., July 10.

JOHNSON.—Lewis F., 116 East 123d St., July 11. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

LEE.—Michael, 402 West 58th St., July 11. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

LEHNERT.—Conrad, 423 East 82d St., July 11. Funeral today.

McCARTHY.—John, 187 Monroe St., July 10. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

McGOWAN.—Kate, 401 West 56th St., July 10. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MEYER.—Hans, 420 East 169th St., July 11.

MONTGOMERY.—Jennie, 468 East 143d St., July 11. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

REIDY.—William, 213 East 21st St., July 10. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

RIVET.—Bridget, 40 West 98th St., July 10. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

SCHELLER.—Max A., 236 East 237th St., July 10. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

SHEIL.—Mary E., 873 Fairmont Place, July 10. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

STUBENVOLL.—Gustave A., 173 East 75th St., July 11. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

TRACY.—Margaret, 114 West 16th St., July 11.

WEHNER.—Lena R., 1,214 Evergreen Av., Bronx, July 10.

WESSEL.—Charlotte M., 524 East 136th St., July 11.

Brooklyn.

ANDERSON.—Minnie, 1,062 Broadway, July 11.

EMMELUTH.—Henry W., 257 Stanhope St., July 11, aged 63. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

FOLEY.—Joseph, 22 Chapel St., July 10. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

GALPIN.—Elnathan, 2,823 West 6th St., July 11. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

HOLBERT.—Mary A., 1,731 Benson Av., July 11. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

KRUGLER.—Charles L., 447 East 34th St., July 11, aged 85.

LEEN.—Dennis, 61 3d Place, July 10. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

McDOWELL.—John, 96 Garfield Place, July 11, aged 70. Funeral tomorrow.

McMANEMIN.—Annie, July 10. Funeral 302 Jay St.

MILES.—William H., 254 Kingston Av., July 10, aged 59. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

RAAD.—William, July 11. Funeral 136 Smith St. today, 2 P. M.

WARD.—Lillian M., 57 Sumpter St., July 10. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

WEST.—Jennie, 155 Guernsey St., July 10, aged 52.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

BARRY.—Mary A., 928 Garden St., Hoboken, July 11. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

DONOVAN.—Anna, 23 Greenville Av., Jersey City, July 11.

KOPP.—Katherine, 413 Hoboken St., West Hoboken, July 10.

MAURER.—Ella, 95 Garden St., Newark, July 11, aged 42.

REUSS.—Barbara, 55 Columbia Av., Jersey City, July 10, aged 60. Funeral today.

SCHAEFFER.—Henry, mass St. Benedict's Church, Newark, N. J., July 18, 8 A. M.

SHUPE.—Edward A., 232 6th Av., Newark, July 11, aged 67.

WATSON.—Aaron, 1,080 Summit Av., Jersey City, July 11. Funeral today, 11 A. M.

WILSON.—Lillian, 150 Grant Av., East Newark, July 11. Funeral today, 3 P. M.

Long Island.

BLANEY.—Catherine D., Richmond Hill, July 10.

BUIDEN.—Margaret F., Steinway, July 11. Funeral notice later.

DITTRICH.—Elizabeth, Glendale, July 10. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MUHLFELD.—Barbara W., Middle Village, July 10, aged 29.

O'DEA.—Mary A., Whitestone, July 10. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

In Memoriam.

ALEXANDRE.—Belle, unveiling monument Salem Fields Cemetery, July 19, 3 P. M.

COLELL.—Helen E., in memory of; died July 13, 1913.

CRAIG.—Ellen C., mass St. Aloysius Church, Newark, N. J., to-day, 8:30 A. M.

DAVIS.—Leah, in memory of; died July 13, 1913.

FITZPATRICK.—Margaret, mass St. James Church, Newark, N. J., today, 9:30 A. M.

KEELEN.—Bridget and Edward, mass St. James Church, Newark, N. J., today, 8:30 A. M.

McMANUS.—Helen, mass St. Patrick's Cathedral, Newark, N. J., today, 8 A. M.

MANNHEIMER—Jeannette, in memory of; died July 14, 1913.

MARTIN.—Stephen and Mary, mass St. Rose of Lima's Church, Newark, N. J., today, 9 A. M.

NATHAN.—Charles S., unveiling monument Linden Hill Cemetery, July 26, 3 P. M.

NEWMAN.—James G., in memory of; died July 14, 1910.

SIMONS.—Esther, unveiling monument, Maimonides Cemetery, July 19, 3 P. M.

SIMPSON.—Benard, in memory of; died July 15, 1909.

WEINSTOCK.—Ben, unveiling monument, Maimonides Cemetery, July 12, 2 P. M.

CEMETERIES.

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GIANTS WIN AT CHICAGO---TENNIS---YACHTING---CYCLING

GIANTS BEAT CUBS IN FIRST CONTEST

New York Plays Winning Ball Before 20,000 Persons in Crucial Series.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 12.—In the presence of nearly 20,000 fans the Giants simply walked away with the Cubs in the first game of the first crucial series of the year. The score was 7 to 2, and at no stage of the game did it appear as though the home club was in the running, even though they did get the first runner on in six of the innings.

It was a hard game for the flag aspirants to lose, especially in front of their biggest home crowd of the year. The Cub players showed signs of stage fright several times during the encounter. The victory put the New Yorkers back on "Confidence Street" four and one-half games to the front, and traveling easy.

Just as Cheney was bad, Jefferson "Ozark" Tesreau proved to be good. He had everything except control, and when the Cubs failed to take advantage of this weakness he experienced no trouble in pulling ahead. He permitted six hits, two coming at once on one occasion, and six walks clustering up the paths with Cub runners in every session except the eighth. In the pressing times he generally used a strike-out ball, and it was effective enough to retire Zimmerman twice, when a hit might have changed the complexion of the combat.

From the time Fletcher slammed a Cheney "groove ball" to the left field stand in the second inning, until Burns doubled in the ninth, the Giant innings were jammed with timely wallops, Merkle especially rising in time of need and delivering a run-getting bingle. Fletcher was another New York athlete to enjoy a profitable afternoon, a homer, double, single and sacrifice completing his work. Burns and Stock drove in the other visitors' markers.

Ground rules, made necessary when three or four thousand fans crowded on the playing field, aided materially in the New York victory, for at least three of their four doubles would have registered as singles under the usual conditions. Although the Cubs had the same opportunity, McGraw's outfielders played in close for the express purpose of heading off such swats, while the home fielders were back in their regular positions.

Fletcher broke the scoring ice with a homer in the second and two runs followed in the fourth, Robertson's double, Fletcher's single and Merkle's one-base swat being responsible. Larry hit Meyers and Sweeney's error put another runner on, but Tesreau ended the round. Not satisfied with this total, the leaders went after Cheney for another pair in the fifth, Bescher opening with a double. A walk and wild pitch followed, and Burns's one-base hit put them over the counting place. This finished Cheney, and Zabel came on.

Outside of a double and triple in the eighth, the youngster got away unmarked during his flinging turn. He retired the side in order in the sixth and seventh, and then wavered temporarily in the eighth long enough for Fletcher to double, Merkle to triple, and Stock to send up a sacrifice fly, resulting in two runs. This completed their ventures on the paths.

The home club had chances to score runs in the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, seventh, and ninth, and passed up all but two of the opportunities. Two walks put the job up to Zimmerman in the first, and he fanned. In the third he had the same chance before him and breezed again. In the fourth, however, a double by Sweeney and a single off Schulte's bat netted one. The second and last marker came in the ninth, when Williams, batting for Bresnahan, walked and managed to get around and score on a couple of infield outs. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'sc'r, cf.	5	1	1	3	0
Doyle, 2b.	4	1	0	3	2
Burns, lf.	5	0	2	2	0
Rob's'n, rf.	4	1	2	2	0
Fl'c'r, ss.	3	3	3	3	3
M'rkle, 1b.	4	1	2	8	0
Meyers, c.	2	0	0	5	1
M'Lean, c.	1	0	0	1	0
Stock, 3b.	3	0	0	0	2
Tesr'u, p.	4	0	0	0	2
Total	35	7	10	27	10

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, cf.	4	0	2	2	0
Good, rf.	3	0	0	0	0
Saier, 1b.	3	0	0	11	0
Zim'n, 3b.	4	0	0	5	2
Sch'lte, lf.	4	1	1	1	0
Sw'n'y, 2b.	4	0	2	1	4
C'r'd'n, ss.	4	0	1	2	1
Br'han, c.	3	0	0	5	2
Cheney, p.	2	0	0	0	3
Zabel, p.	1	0	0	0	0
*Williams	0	1	0	0	0
†Bates	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	2	6	27	12

*Batted for Bresnahan in ninth inning.
†Batted for Zabel in ninth inning.
Errors—Sweeney, Corridon.

New York ....0 1 0 2 2 0 0 2 0—7
Chicago ....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1—2

Two-base hits—Robertson, Sweeney, Bescher, Fletcher, Burns. Three-base hit—Merkle. Home run—Fletcher. Hits—Off Cheney, 7 in 5 innings; off Zabel, 3 in 4 innings. Sacrifice hit—Fletcher. Sacrifice fly—Stock. Stolen base—Leach. Left on bases—New York, 5; Chicago, 10. First base on balls—Off Tesreau, 6; off Cheney, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Cheney (Meyers); by Tesreau (Bates). Struck out—By Cheney, 2; by Tesreau, 6; by Zabel, 1. Wild pitch—Cheney. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hart and Rigler.

Boston Overwhelms St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 12.—Boston slugged out a victory over St. Louis to the tune of 12 to 5 here today. Though the locals used three pitchers, they could not stop the hitting of the visitors. Three of the five runs gained by St. Louis were brought in by Magee's triple in the third inning. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Devore, cf.	6	2	3	5	0
Evers, 2b.	3	0	2	2	4
Con'ly, lf.	5	0	2	1	0
Whit'd, ss.	3	0	0	3	1
Sc'dt, 1b.	5	2	2	7	1
Deal, 3b.	3	2	1	1	1
Gilb'rt, rf.	2	2	0	3	0
Whal'g, c.	4	2	3	5	3
Tyler, p.	1	1	1	0	0
Cr'ch'r, p.	3	1	1	0	2
Total	35	12	15	27	12

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'g'ns, 2b.	2	1	0	5	3
Magee, cf.	3	0	1	1	0
Dolan, lf.	3	0	0	0	0
J. Miller, 1b, 2b.	4	0	1	9	4
Wilson, rf.	4	0	2	1	1
Beck, 3b.	4	0	0	2	2
Snyder, c.	4	0	0	5	2
Butler, ss.	2	1	0	0	2
Doak, p.	1	1	0	1	3
Perdue, p.	1	0	0	0	1
C.M'ler, cf.	2	0	2	0	0
Dres'n, 1b.	2	0	0	3	0
Wil'ms, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Rig'rt, lf.	2	1	1	0	0
Nash, ss.	1	1	1	0	0
*Cruiz	0	0	0	0	0
Total	35	5	8	27	18

*Batted for Williams in the ninth inning.

Errors—Doan, Nash, Evers, Crutcher.

Boston ....1 0 2 3 0 0 4 0 2—12
St. Louis...........0 0 3 0 0 0 0 1 1— 5

Two-base hits—Connolly, C. Miller. Three-base hits—Wilson, Magee, Evers. Sacrifice hits—Evers, Deal, (2,) Tyler, Whitted. Sacrifice fly—Cruiz. Stolen base—Whaling. Double plays—Huggins, J. Miller, and Beck; Whaling and Evers; Wilson and Huggins; Beck, Snyder, and Dressin. Hit by pitched ball—By Perdue, (Gilbert.) Base on balls—Off Tyler, 3; off Doak, 3; off Perdue, 1; off Williams, 4. Hits—Off Doak, 7 in three and two-thirds innings; off Tyler, 3 in three innings; off Perdue, 6 in three and one-third innings; off Crutcher, 5 in six innings; off Williams, 2 in two innings. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Boston, 10. Time of game—Two hours and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

Phillies Win from Reds.

CINCINNATI, July 12.—Philadelphia hit Schneider hard in the first two innings and scored enough runs to win from Cincinnati today, 7 to 4. In these two innings the visitors batted Schneider for a single, a double, and three triples, which with an error gave them all of the runs they scored in the game. Mayer had one bad inning, the second, when the locals scored three runs on four singles, a base on balls and an error. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 2b.	4	1	0	2	2
Pask't, cf.	5	2	2	2	0
Beck'r, rf.	5	1	4	1	0
Lob't, 3b.	3	2	1	2	4
Magee, lf.	4	0	3	4	0
L'd'r's, 1b.	3	0	0	7	1
Martin, ss.	4	0	0	2	6
Dooin, c.	4	0	0	6	1
Mayer, p.	3	1	0	0	1
Total	35	7	10	27	15

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf.	5	0	2	0	0
Herz'g, ss.	3	0	0	0	0
B'g'm'r, ss.	2	0	1	1	1
Tw'b'y, lf.	4	0	0	1	0
Nieh'f, 3b.	4	1	2	1	2
Groh, 2b.	4	0	1	1	3
Mol'tz, 1b.	4	1	1	8	1
Miller, cf.	4	0	1	4	0
Erwin, c.	3	1	2	7	1
Gonz's, c.	1	0	0	3	2
Sch'der, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Doug's, p.	2	0	0	0	3
*Hoblitzel	0	0	0	0	0
†M'L'g'lin	0	1	0	0	0
‡Uhler	0	0	0	0	0
§Yingling	0	0	0	0	0
Total	36	4	10	27	13

*Batted for Schneider in second inning.
†Ran for Erwin in seventh inning.
‡Ran for Miller in the ninth inning.
§Batted for Douglass in ninth inning.
Errors—Becker, Magee, Martin, Herzog.

Philadelphia ....2 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—7
Cincinnati ....0 3 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—4

Two-base hits—Lobert, Berghammer. Three-base hits—Magee, (2,) Becker. Hits—Off Schneider, 5 in two innings; off Douglass, 5 in seven innings. Stolen bases—Paskert, Becker, Groh. Double play—Martin and Luderus. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 5; Cincinnati, 7. First base on balls—Off Mayer, 2; off Schneider, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Douglass, (Luderus.) Struck out—By Mayer, 5; by Douglass, 7. Time of game—One hour and fifty-eight minutes. Umpires — Messrs. Byron and Johnson.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
No games scheduled.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York, 7; Chicago, 2.
Philadelphia, 7; Cincinnati, 4.
Boston, 12; St. Louis, 5.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
St. Louis, 4; Kansas City, 1.
Chicago, 6; Indianapolis, 5.
(Thirteen innings.)
Indianapolis, 4; Chicago, 2.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Newark, 4; Jersey City, 2.
Newark, 6; Jersey City, 0.
Providence, 6 Baltimore, 3.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	45	32	.584
Detroit	44	36	.550
Washington	42	35	.545
Chicago	41	35	.539
St. Louis	42	38	.525
Boston	41	38	.519
New York	28	45	.384
Cleveland	26	50	.342

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
New York	43	29	.597
Chicago	41	36	.532
St. Louis	40	38	.513
Philadelphia	35	36	.493
Cincinnati	37	39	.487
Brooklyn	33	37	.471
Pittsburgh	33	38	.465
Boston	32	41	.438

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	44	30	.595
Indianapolis	40	32	.556
Buffalo	36	32	.529
Baltimore	37	34	.521
Brooklyn	35	34	.507
Kansas City	34	43	.442
St. Louis	33	43	.440
Pittsburgh	30	41	.423

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Baltimore	49	28	.636
Rochester	44	32	.579
Buffalo	44	33	.571
Providence	42	33	.560
Newark	36	37	.493
Toronto	36	38	.487
Montreal	27	50	.351
Jersey City	25	52	.325

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Chicago at New York.
(Two games.)
Detroit at Washington.
Cleveland at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
Boston at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Pittsburg at Brooklyn.
Buffalo at Baltimore.
St. Louis at Chicago.
Indianapolis at Kansas City.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Newark at Jersey City.
Baltimore at Providence.
Toronto at Rochester.
Montreal at Buffalo.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Chicago and Indianapolis split a double-header today. The first game was won by Chicago after thirteen innings of hard play. A home run in the eighth inning by Wilson, which scored Tinker, also tied the score and saved Chicago from defeat. In the second game Billiard was hit freely, but received fine support. The score:

R. H. E.
Chicago ...0 1 0 0 0 0 1 3 0 0 0 0 1—6 14 0
Ind'polis ..0 0 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—5 11 3

Batteries—Mullen, Mosely, and Rariden; Fisk, Hendrix, and Wilson.

SECOND GAME.

R. H. E.
Indianapolis ..0 0 0 1 0 0 1 2 0—4 4 1
Chicago .....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0—2 10 3

Batteries—Billiard and Warren; Prendergast and Block.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 12.—A triple by Chapman in the second inning scored three runs for the local team, a lead which the visitors could not overcome. St. Louis played errorless ball. The score:

R. H. E.
St. Louis....0 3 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—4 7 0
Kansas City..1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 4 1

Batteries—Stone, Cullop, Harris, and Easterly; Davenport and Chapman.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT JERSEY CITY.

R.H.E.
Newark ......0 0 0 0 0 3 1 0 0—4 12 3
Jersey City...0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0—2 4 3

Batteries—Smith and Heckinger; Thompson, Gilbert, and Tyler.

SECOND GAME.

R.H.E.
Newark ......3 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 0—6 11 0
Jersey City...0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 8 1

Batteries—Lee and Heckinger; Brucke and Reynolds.

AT ROCKY POINT, R. I.

R.H.E.
Providence ...0 4 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—6 11 1
Baltimoer ....0 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 0—3 12 1

Batteries—Mays and J. Onslow; Russell and McAvoy.

Cornell and Harvard in Dual Meets.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., July 12.—That the Harvard and Cornell track teams have signed a two-year agreement for dual meets was announced here by Graduate Manager Kent of the Cornell Athletic Association.

IF you don't kill friction, friction will kill your car. Get the jump on friction with the perfect friction killer—use

DIXON'S
Graphite Grease 677
For Transmissions and Differentials

It forms a smooth, oily surface over bearings that eliminates metal-to-metal contact, results in longer mileage, cuts down repair bills and gives long life to your car.

The Dixon Lubricating Chart tells you when to lubricate. We'll send it to you on request.

The Joseph Dixon Crucible Co.
JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Established in 1827

RACING CYCLISTS HURT AT BRIGHTON

Bobby Walthour and Ralph Ginder Carried to Hospital, the Latter with Fractured Spine.

Ralph Ginder of East Orange, N. J., a mechanician, was badly hurt and Bobby Walthour, the crack bicycle racer, was injured so that he will probably be off the track for the remainder of the season in a collision between two racing motorcycles at the Brighton Beach Motordrome yesterday afternoon. The accident occurred in the fourth mile of the thirty-mile race, when an attempt was made to substitute another motorcycle for the machine which was being used to pace Clarence Carmen of Jamaica, L. I., one of the riders. Freddie West, an experienced pacer, went out on the track to take the place of Carmen's pacemaker, but he had trouble starting, and before he got going Albert Morin, a French rider, who was pacing Walthour, crashed into him. The latter followed his pacemaker into the collision.

The accident was witnessed by 5,000 spectators who were on hand for the first Sunday afternoon meet of the season. Excitement ran high until an announcement was made that no one had been badly hurt. The collision occurred almost directly in front of a box occupied by Mrs. Walthour, wife of the injured rider, and his little daughter. Mrs. Walthour became hysterical.

Both of the injured men were carried off the field unconscious. Ginder was sent to the Coney Island Hospital after a brief examination by Dr. James M. Thompson at the training quarters. It was stated at the hospital last night that the indications were that Ginder had a fractured spine, which, if true, will mean that he probably cannot recover. Walthour was found to have a long gash in the left leg. Fifteen stitches were taken in the cut and he was sent in an automobile to his home in Orange, N. J. His wife and daughter accompanied him.

The injury will probably keep Walthour off the track for the rest of the season. Walthour is considered the best motor-paced rider in the world and holds all the records for that style of racing from five up to thirty miles.

Ginder was employed to do odd jobs about the track and was something of an amateur bicycle rider.

The accident was undoubtedly due to the failure of West and Ginder to realize that the racers were so close behind them.

The race in which the accident occurred was the second heat of a thirty-mile point race. Walthour had won the first heat, with Carman second, but in this heat he and Carman were running behind George Wiley, the American champion, and Jimy Moran, the other two riders. Despite the acident to Walthour the race was finished and was won by Carman, who secured ten points. Carman was forced to quit in the heat in which the accident occurred, but Moran and Wiley circled the tangled wreckage and kept up their grind about the track. Summary:

Thirty-Mile Motor-Paced Race.—Won by Clarence Carmen, Jamaica, L. I., 10 points; Jimmy Moran, Chelsea, Mass., and George Wiley, tied for second, with 8 points apiece; Bobby Walthour, 5 points, fourth.

Two-Thirds-Mile Novice Race.—Won by F. Hiban, Newark, N. J.; Harry Kix, Brooklyn, second. Time—1:35 4-5.

Unknown Distance Race.—Won by Adam Byerman, Mohawk A. C.; Jerry Nunziata, Empire City Wheelmen, second; Tom Bella, Empire City Wheelmen, third. Time—5:31.

Five-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by P. L. Kane, Newark, (425 yards;) Charles Barron, New York, (400 yards,) second; W. F. Segelken, Empire City Wheelmen, (450 yards,) third. Time—10:43.

Two-Mile Motor Cycle Race.—Won by Mike Costello, New Rochelle; Paul Ohne, New York, second. Time—1:35.

Six-Mile Motor Cycle Race.—Won by Mike Costello, New Rochelle; George Sperl, Brooklyn, second; John Cox, New York, third. Time—4:35 1-5.

Three-Mile Motor Cycle Race, Handicap.—Won by Paul Ohne, New York, (one lap;) George Mercier, Brooklyn, (one lap,) second; Marty Kesler, Newark, (scratch,) third. Time—2:17.

GRENDA DEFEATS MORETTI.

Tasmanian Cyclist Wins Match Race at Newark Velodrome.

Alfred Grenda, the Tasmanian cyclist, repeated his victory over Caesar Moretti, champion of Italy, yesterday, in a mile match race at the Newark Velodrome. Grenda won two out of the three heats—the first and third. The Tasmanian made it a point to get the position at the first turn, and he succeeded in all but the second heat, when the Italian outsprinted him to the turn and maintained the lead to the tape.

Harry Kaiser, the Bronx amateur rider, who has practically clinched the 1914 amateur championship, won the July Prize, a half-mile open race, and the three-mile handicap.

Alfred Goullet, the Australian, won the ten-mile tandem paced match race, in which A. Jackie Clark and Walter Rutt, the world's champion, started. Goullet beat out Rutt at the end, while Clark was out of the race, having lost his pace machine in the ninth mile.

Frank Kramer, the American champion, surprised the field in the two-thirds mile open when he accepted Cavanagh's pace two laps from home.

BARROWS DENIES RUMORS.

International League Head Says All Clubs Will Finish the Season.

Stories that the International League is in serious financial difficulties were denied yesterday by President Edward G. Barrow, who asserted that no club in his organization has any idea of quitting, but, on the contrary, that every club will finish the season regardless of any cloud that may arise on the baseball horizon.

It had been rumored that Jack Dunn, owner of the Baltimore Internationals, is ready to quit the field on account of the decrease in patronage in Baltimore, due to the invasion of that city by the Federal League. It also was rumored that the Jersey City Club was in difficulties, and that its franchise would be transferred to some other city. In regard to these uncalled for rumors,

Record for Past Week.

The record in the National and American Leagues for the week of games played, won, and lost with runs, hits, errors, and men left on bases follows:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	P.	W.	L.	R.	H.	E.	LB.
New York	7	2	5	29	69	14	43
Chicago	5	2	3	23	48	13	40
St. Louis	5	3	2	20	46	9	34
Cincinnati	5	3	2	30	46	10	24
Philadelphia	6	4	2	28	47	8	33
Brooklyn	6	2	4	28	50	8	40
Pittsburgh	6	2	4	21	44	9	42
Boston	6	5	1	25	50	3	38

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	P.	W.	L.	R.	H.	E.	LB.
*Philadelphia	7	3	3	28	60	13	44
*Detroit	7	2	4	23	57	13	52
Washington	6	4	2	25	53	4	34
Chicago	6	4	2	23	53	12	35
St. Louis	8	5	3	29	73	12	52
Boston	6	2	4	17	41	8	34
†New York	7	4	2	29	46	7	39
†Cleveland	7	1	5	21	52	17	34

*Tie game, Friday, July 10.
†Tie game, Thursday, July 9.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

New York State League.

At Syracuse—Syracuse, 5; Wilkes-Barre, 4.
At Troy—Troy, 1; Albany, 0.
At Elmira—Elmira, 3; Scranton, 1.
At Utica—Utica, 7; Binghamton, 4.

American Association.

At Columbus—Columbus, 9; Minneapolis, 8.
At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 5; Milwaukee, 8.
At Cleveland—Kansas City, 4; Cleveland, 3.
At Louisville—Louisville, 7; St. Paul, 2.

Eastern Association.

At Waterbury—Waterbury, 7; Pittsfield, 1.
At New Haven—New Haven, 7; Springfield, 2.
At Bridgeport—Bridgeport, 6; New London, 2.

Southern Association.

At Memphis—New Orleans, 5; Memphis, 1.
At Nashville—Nashville, 4; Mobile, 2.

WOMEN IN WATER SPORTS.

National Life-Saving Society Gives Clever Display at Glen Island.

Women of the National Life-Saving Society took part yesterday in a water carnival at Glen Island, which was witnessed by 8,000 spectators. Swimming races, fancy and high diving, water baseball, and water polo comprised the programme. The water baseball appealed to the spectators more than any of the other sports.

The Brighton Beach water poloists proved superior to the Glen Island team, winning by 5 goals to 1. Miss Millie Barteldis, who figured prominently in the swimming races, led the Brightons attack with 4 goals. Miss Barteldis and Miss Lillian Bartlett tied for first place in the fancy diving contest with 53½ points, but first place went to the former on the jump off. The 100-yard swim went to Miss R. Greenfield, who was two yards in front of Miss Barteldis at the finish. Seven started in this event.

Mrs. Lillian Howard, five-mile national swimming champion, gave an exhibition of life-saving, and in the rescue race she was first home, "saving" Miss Millie Barteldis. The rescued were marooned in a canoe twenty-five feet from shore.

SUMMER MATINEE RACES.

Road Drivers Begin Series on Speedway to Continue Until Fall.

Members of the Road Drivers' Association who prefer the Harlem Speedway to campaigning their horses at the county fairs and other minor circuits, yesterday began a mid-Summer matinee season which will continue until the Fall. The fields were small and of the five classes slated for competition two were scratched, as the owners preferred not to send their horses out for the strenuous work in the torrid heat which prevailed. The first and last events were scratched and only three were contested, but these were decided in straight heats.

Few of the horses which started were prominent during the season which closed two weeks ago, but the Brush Committee has been assured that there will be more horses out for next Sunday's brushing.

Probably the best racing of the afternoon was seen in Brush 4, in which Lee Wilson, a bay gelding owned by R. Jacobs and driven by P. Hopkins, defeated a field of four horses in the one-two order. Kinney McGregor was thought to be the best of the field, but Hopkins piloted the Jacobs's entry to victory. Both heats of the race were caught in the same time, 1:07¼.

TAUB FIRST IN ROAD RACE.

Winner of 50-Mile Cycling Event Exhausted at Finish.

The first open road race of the Inter-club Amateur Cycle Road Racing League was held yesterday over a fifty-mile course from Floral Park, L. I., to Amityville and back. The winner was Isadore Taub of the Century Road Club Association, who completed the fifty miles in 2 hours 46 minutes 15 1-5 seconds. He was not pushed hard by his opponents, but he was practically exhausted when he crossed the finish line.

One of the interesting features of the race was the showing of John Boyes, who finished with the leaders despite the fact that he had got out of the course and was forced to make a detour of eleven extra miles. He rode sixty-one miles while the others were riding but fifty miles.

While Taub won, the best time was made by James Papesca of the New England Wheelmen, who covered the course in 2 hours 33 minutes 50 2-5 seconds. He started from scratch.

AUTO CONTESTS ANNOUNCED

Three A's Contest Board Gives List for Rest of Season.

The following dates have been assigned for automobile contests during the remainder of the present season. Those marked * have been officially sanctioned by the Contest board of the American Automobile Association and the others are tentative dates which are contingent upon proper completion of the preliminary requirements under the Contest Rules:

*July 15—Track, Streator, Ill.; Indiana Auto Racing Association.
July 18-19—Track, Seattle, Wash.; Meadows Amusement Company.
July 20—Track, Cambridge, Ill.; Indiana Auto Racing Association.
*July 30-31, Aug. 1 and 3—Beach, Galveston, Texas; Galveston Beach Racing Association.
*Aug. 21-22—Elgin road races; Chicago Auto Club.
Sept. 7—Track, Providence, R. I.; F. E. Perkins.
*Sept. 12—Track, Hamline, Minn.; Minnesota State Fair.
Sept. 14—Track, Milwaukee, Wis.; State Board of Agriculture.
Sept. 15-16—Track, Norfolk, Neb.; N. A. Huse.
Sept. 18-19—Track, Hutchinson, Kan.; Kansas State Fair.
Sept. 18 and 26—Track, Springfield, Ill.; Illinois State Fair.
Oct. 2-3—Track, Oklahoma City; Oklahoma State Fair.
Oct. 2-3—Track, Trenton, N. J.; Interstate Fair.
Oct. 9—Speedway, Chicago, Ill.; Chicago Speedway Association.
Nov. 3 and 11—Track, Shreveport, La.; Shreveport Auto Club.
November—El Paso-Phoenix road race; El Paso Auto Club.
November—Los Angeles-Phoenix road race; Maricopa Auto Club.
November—Albuquerque-Phoenix road race.
November—Track, Phoenix, Ariz.; Maricopa Auto Club.

Yachts Becalmed in Race.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., July 12.—Just as the Black Duck, E. V. Willis's yacht of the little duck class, crossed the finish line on the Port Washington Yacht Club course in Manhasset Bay this afternoon, a fairly sporty breeze that had been blowing almost completely subsided. As a result the boats that were in the rear struggled home under extreme difficulties. The Black Duck succeeded in covering the four-mile triangular course in 1:00 flat. He had six minutes to spare over Charles E. Ryde's Teal, but the latter came to a standstill almost when it struck the calm.

Notes for the Golfers.

Professional golfers will play a conspicuous part in the competitive game during the next month or so. Tomorrow and Wednesday of this week over the beautiful links of the Shawnee Country Club the "pros" will have a chance to start tuning up for the metropolitan and national open championships at Scarsdale and Midlothian, respectively.

The winning of F. W. Dyer in the final of the Sleepy Hollow tournament on Saturday proved another feather in the cap of the so-called younger set. Dyer, who has been preparing at Lawrenceville, will enter Princeton in the Autumn. John N. Stearns, 3d, who lost to the Montclair boy in Saturday's final, is a Princeton golfer.

Y. M. H. A. League Opens.

The first games of the championship series of the Young Men's Hebrew Association Athletic League were held on Saturday. The Ninety-second Street team defeated Mount Vernon 6 to 2 and Brooklyn defeated Borough Park 6 to 5. The score by innings:

R.H.E.
Ninety-second St....4 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—6 8 6
Mount Vernon.......1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—2 7 2

Batteries—Cohn and Fine; Rappapert and Neimann.

R.H.E.
Brooklyn ....0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 2 2—6 8 1
Borough Park....0 0 1 0 2 1 0 0 0 1—5 7 2

WILLIAMS DEFEATS JOHNSTON AT NET

Californian, Affected by Heat, Loses Westchester Tennis Match, 2 Sets to 1.

By defeating William M. Johnston, the California schoolboy champion, yesterday in the final round of the Davis Cup trial tournament on the grass courts of the Country Club of Westchester, R. Norris Williams, 2d, of Philadelphia, improved his chances for again representing America in the defense of the Davis Cup. The contest was hard fought, Williams winning two sets to one by the scores of 2—6, 9—7, and 6—4. Both men were affected by the heat, the Californian evidently suffering more severely than his opponent, and his game lacked its usual aggressiveness in consequence. As it was, Johnston scored more points than Williams, as the respective totals stood at 122 to 118.

The biggest crowd of the tournament witnessed the match, and it was necessary to rope off a section of the court in order to keep the spectators clear of the play. Johnston again revealed his skill as an artist at passing shots that placed the Philadelphians at a disadvantage on several occasions. He demonstrated that he knew how to wait for the opening, and then make the most of it. His deep driving and his cleverness in working for passes made it possible for him to run five game in a row in the first set. Williams appeared to be all at sea with the aggressive attack of his young opponent, and the best he could do was eto get the first and seventh games.

In the second set, Williams struck his true form and soon got the measure of the Californian. His shots for the lines were wonderfully played and his back-hand strokes brought off many seemingly impossible shots. Johnton led at 6—5 on games and was within two points of winning the match, but Williams keyed himself up to a wonderful burst of speed and by marvelous court covering in the rallies saved the set at 9—7.

Owing to the heat it was decided to shorten the match to three sets instead of fiv,e as originally intended. As both players had won a set, neither objected to the arrangement. Johnston's physical condition was evident in the third set and he tired rapidly under the attack of Williams. The Philadelphian made an excellent start, but Johnstone made an equally good recovery, but when once in his stride Williams played his opponent to a standstill, Johnston weakening to such an extent that he double faulted several times.

LOVIBOND CAPTURES CUP.

Fast Play in Final Round of University Heights Tennis Tourney.

Arthur M. Lovibond defeated J. O'Neale, the Columbia University pitcher, in the final round of the lawn tennis tournament yesterday on the clay courts of the University Heights Tennis Club, three sets to one, by the score of 6—2, 6—1, 10—12, and 7—5. Lovibond played his usual forcing game throughout, and in the first two sets played all around his opponent. O'Neale made a splendid rally in the third set, which was carried to twenty-two games, many of which went to deuce. O'Neale pulled the set out of the fire by a 12—10 score. The Columbia player opened the third set in aggressive style and had his opponent three games to one. The latter rallied and brought the score to even terms, but for a time was unable to hold his younger opponent. The latter, however, weakened in the end and dropped the set 7—5.

In the lower section of the doubles semi-final, Dr. Benjamin F. Drake and Harry Steinkampt outclassed E. W. Pegram and F. Wills by the score of 6—0, 6—4. Owing to the absence of Steinkempf, who competes at Utica this week, the doubles finals has been postponed until next Monday afternoon. The summary:

Men's Singles.—Final Round—Arthur M. Lovibond defeated J. O'Neale, 6—2, 6—1, 10—12, 7—5.

Men's Doubles.—Semi-Final Round—Dr. Benjamin F. Drake and Harry Steinkampt defeated E. W. Pegram and F. Wills, 6—0, 6—4.

GERMAN TEAM COMING.

Foreign Tennis Players Will Compete for the Davis Cup.

The German tennis authorities have again changed their minds and will send a team to compete for the Davis Cup. This announcement was made yesterday after the Country Club of Westchester tournament by Robert D. Wrenn, Chairman of the Davis Cup Committee of Management. The German Nation has nominated Otto Froitzheim and Oscar Kreutzer as the German representatives.

In explanation of the entry at this time Chairman Wrenn said that the German Bund had cabled last Thursday, the date of closing the lists, requesting a further delay so that every effort might be made to send a team to the United States. The request was granted, and Germany is now to be one of the competitors.

Wrenn stated that a meeting would be held today at which it would be decided on what course the German team will meet the winners of the Australasian-Canadian ties. It is his understanding that the two German players will sail for this city this week. It is probable that the match will be played on the West Side Courts at Forest Hills, Long Island, where the stands are being erected for the final Davis Cup match.

Union Settlement A. C. Games.

The second set of monthly members' games of the Union Settlement A. C. was held yesterday at Thomas Jefferson Park, 112th Street and First Avenue. All of the star athletes of the club entered to make the meet one of the most successful the club ever held. A stirring race was seen in the 220-yard dash handicap, the first three men running abreast till about two yards from the tape, when D. Skiba made a spurt and won by two inches from J. Schwars, who in turn defeated B. Eberlin by an inch in the sterling time of 24 seconds flat.

Haueter Wins Fast Half Mile.

The Federal A. C. held its first tri-monthly members' handicap games yesterday on the club grounds and fast time was registered in several of the events. The half-mile run was the feature event, with Haueter, Hursch, and Ruth on scratch. The event furnished an exciting contest between Haueter and Hursch, who alternated the pace throughout the race, but in the final twenty yards Haueter forged to the front and won by inches in the fast time of 2 minutes 2 3-5 seconds.

Belmont's Injury Not Serious.

August Belmont, Jr., who was painfully injured in a fall while playing polo on the Rockaway Hunting Club's grounds on Saturday, was removed yesterday from the Rockaway Clubhouse, where he was taken unconscious after the accident, to St. Luke's Hospital in this city. Dr. Winfield Scott Sehley, Mr. Belmont's private physician, superintended the removal. At St. Luke's last night it was stated that young Belmont had been taken there for an examination, and might have to remain for only a day and perhaps for a week or more. It was said that his condition is not serious, but necessitated a careful diagnosis.

BASEBALL TODAY—Two games. 1st game 3 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. Chicago. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

THE TURF. THE TURF.

RACING TODAY
EMPIRE CITY TRACK
BETWEEN YONKERS AND MOUNT VERNON
SPECIAL FEATURE MONDAY
THE $1,500 DEMOISELLE STAKES
AND FIVE OTHER STAR EVENTS. FIRST RACE AT 2:30 P. M.
SPECIAL RACE TRAINS
leave Grand Central Station at 12:08, 12:54, 1:11, and 1:29 P. M. Regular trains every few minutes from Grand Central Station and 155th St. Station. Broadway Subway trains to 207th St., thence by trolley; 6th and 9th Ave. "L" trains to 155th St., thence by Jerome Ave. trolley.
ADMISSION: GRAND STAND AND PADDOCK, $3; LADIES $1.50.
CATERING BY THOMAS HEALY, NEW YORK'S FAMOUS RESTAURATEUR.

"This Is What I Call Delicious Beer!"
You Will Agree With That Opinion, for
Imperial Gold Label Beer
Is Wonderfully Snappy and Refreshing!
Bottled only by the Brewers.
Beadleston & Woerz, New York.
Order from any dealer.

FLYAWAY II. AGAIN LEADS.

T. B. Taylor's Motor Boat Wins Stratford Shoals Race.

T. B. Taylor's speedy motor craft, Flyaway III., which last week demonstrated its superiority over the best power boats in this vicinity, when it broke all records for the Cornfield Light race and return, added another fast performance to its list yesterday, when, starting from scratch, she captured first prize in the class for cruisers rated from 48 feet to 65, in the annual Stratford Shoals race of the Columbia Yacht Club.

Ethatay, the property of F. Gardner, of the New York Motor Boat Club, was first prize winner in the second division, for cruisers rated from 32 to 48 feet. The Virginia, owned by H. M. Betts of the Colonial Yacht Club, was the only other boat to finish in this division. Three of the entrants failed to accept the issue. The summary:

CLASS 2—CRUISERS RATED FROM 32 TO 48 FEET.
Start, 4:30.

Yacht and Owner.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.	Correc'd Time. H.M.S.
Etathay, F. Gardner	15:48:30	14:39:36
Virginia, H. M. Betts	17:35:27	16:44:33

CLASS 2—CRUISERS RATED FROM 48 TO 65 FEET.
Start, 4:30 P. M.

Yacht and Owner.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.	Correc'd Time. H.M.S.
Flyaway III., T. B. Taylor	7:36:55	7:36:55
Blue Peter V, A. Nachmann	11:47:26	10:12:21
Elsana III., H. C. Pearson	12:01:55	10:54:49

BALLESTIER WINS RUN.

Scholastic Champion Captures Feature Event at Greenpoint.

One event opon to the Catholic Athletic League, three closed to members, and an exhibition mile walk by Dick Gifford, the McCadden Lyceum champion, composed the programme at the annual athletic games of the Knights of St. Anthony yesterday at Knights Oval, Greenpoint. E. Ballestier, the quarter-mile scholastic champion, captured the half-mile run closed to the C. A. L. after a nip-and-tuck race with T. J. Condon of McCadden Lyceum.

The closed contests were all marked by close finishes. In the 100-yard handicap T. F. Corley, with eight yards, was the victor, with W. Walsh, seven yards, second, and W. Tyler, with five yards' allowance, third.

The mile intersectional relay between Gowanus, Greenpoint, Flatbush, and New York resulted in a warm contest, with the first named the gold medal winners. Greenpoint was second, Flatbush third, and New York's quartet, favorites, brought up last.

In his mile exhibition walk, Gifford was clocked in 7:10, very good time considering the poor track.

Harmsworth Cup Chalenger Shipped

CHICAGO, July 12.—Disturber IV., the American challenger for the Harmsworth Trophy, today was shipped to New York on its way to England. The giant hydroplane, which weighs six tons and develops 1,800 horsepower, will arrive Tuesday and be transferred at once to the transport Minnetonka. James A. Pugh, owner of Disturber IV., will be at the wheel when on Aug. 15, at Cowes, she takes part in the race that will decide the motor boat championship of the world. He will leave tomorrow, accompanied by four mechanics and a carburetor expert.

Entries for Empire City Racing.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; five furlongs. Al Reeves, 109 pounds; Tamira, 104; Chanteuse, 102; *Miss Fielder, 104; Business Agent, 99; Alhena, 104.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; maidens; one mile and seventy yards. Cooster, 107 pounds; Elbiod, 107; Balgee, 110; Early Morn, 110; King Box, 107; Margaret Meise, 105; Frontier, 107.

THIRD RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; handicap; six furlongs. Superintendent, 108 pounds; Ambrose, 90; Benanet, 105; Gypsy Love, 103; Hester Prynne, 100; Springboard, 116; Surprising, 109; Helen Barbee, 107; Leo Skolney, 111; Hedge, 103; also eligible, Frederick L., 107; Working Lad, 97.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-old fillies; the Demoiselle; five and a half furlongs. Comely, 126 pounds; Brigs Sister, 122; Catalina, 122; Coquette, 119; Goldcrest Girl, 105.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards. Hermis, Jr., 112 pounds; Lohengrin, 112; Brave, 112; *Reno, 105; O. U. Buster, 107; Captain Swanson, 110; Yodeling, 102; Tay Pay, 112; Big Dipper, 110; Robert Oliver, 97.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and a sixteenth. *Honey Bee, 101 pounds; *Perth Rock, 96; Donald MacDonald, 110; Monocacy, 108; Impression, 108; Rolling Stone, 111; Granite, 111; Star Actress, 107; Guy Fisher, 116.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

NEW MAINSAILS FOR THREE CUP YACHTS

America's Cup Candidates Are Ready for Newport Final Trials This Week.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 12.—Owners, skippers and crews of the America's Cup yachts were busy today putting the boats in shape for the races that they are to sail this week. This was their last chance to make any important changes, for they are scheduled to sail every day except Wednesday. Tomorrow and Tuesday will conclude the Newport series of the New York Yacht Club, and Thursday, Friday and Saturday races will be held under the direction of the Newport Yacht Racing Association.

New mainsails were bent on all three candidates in the forenoon. Resolute at once hoisted her new canvas and went out for a short spin under mainsail and jib off Brenton's Reef lightship. It was hazy off shore and after an hour's sail in a light southwest breeze the Herreshoff sloop returned to her anchorage. The new sail fitted as smooth as a starched collar.

Vanitie also took a short spin with her new canvas, but Defiance remained at anchorage all day. The Cochran sloop manoeuvred for an hour or more in the harbor off the torpedo station on Goat Island. Her sail, too, fitted like a board. She carried for the first time the much-talked-of hollow steel gaff, but this spar will have its first real test in tomorrow's race. It arrived here this morning, and was immediately substituted for the heavier wooden gaff. There are no seams in the steel gaff, and while it is many pounds lighter, it is believed to be stronger than the old one.

Saturday's race in the fog was sailed over more than once today by yachtsmen afloat and ashore. They showered praise upon Harry Haff upon the way he held Vanitie to her course, and almost ran the buoy down at the finish, but honors were also shared by Capt. Dick Sherlock, skipper of Alexander Smith Cochran's auxiliary yacht Mohican, who is the latest addition to Vanitie's quarter deck staff.

Capt. Sherlock is a veteran racing skipper, and when Vanitie's log was found to be faulty he made a new one, and it was used for the first time Saturday. With it Capt. Haff was able to fetch the mark without the least trouble, while Resolute lost her bearings and did not finish. Responsibility for Resolute's inability to find her way was assumed today by George Nichols, the member of her amaetur quarter deck staff who fills the position of navigator.

The fog is setting in fast tonight, and the outlook for tomorrow is not as cheering as it might be.

JAMAICA BAY REGATTA.

Surprise Disqualified After Leading Fleet of Knockabouts Home.

Yachtsmen of Jamaica Bay gathered at the Old Mill Yacht Club yesterday to take part in the second open regatta of the Summer season. On account of the tide, the start was made in the morning, and the craft were sent over the regular championship course of the Yacht Racing Association of Jamaica Bay. At the starting hour the wind was south and light. As it came the sailboats had a beat and a run home.

Interest centred in the knockabout division, that promises to be the star class of the year. The contest narrowed down to a close scrap between Surprise and Clinco. The former craft was disqualified at the finish line for not crossing in the proper manner, and the prize was taken by Clinco. Psyche finished second.

On both actual and corrected time the winner among the cabin catboats was Virginia, and Bill Nye turned the same trick in the open catboat class. A special class for open catboats was won by Bull Pup. The first of the cabin cruisers home was Margaret, which also won handily on corrected time. Jessie R. took the prize for open launches in Class G and in Class H Lee beat Smarty for the prize.

BASEBALL TODAY—Washington Park. "Tip Tops" vs. Pittsburgh Feds. 3 P. M.—Advt.

Distinctively Individual
FATIMA
TURKISH BLEND CIGARETTES
A distinctive enjoyment
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.
Fatima Coupons can be exchanged for distinctive Gifts
The sale of Fatima reaches the enormous figure of over 1,500,000,000 a year. That makes it clear why there are now so many *imitations* of the Fatima *package*.
20 for 15¢
FATIMA
TURKISH BLEND CIGARETTES
CAMERON & CAMERON CO. RICHMOND VA.

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THE LARGEST, MOST IMPORTANT SALE
of
Express Horses Ever Held
500 Mares and Geldings, 1100 to 1600 lbs., Pairs and Single
250 Sets Single and Double Harness, Wagons, etc.
Property of the
United States Express Co.
At Auction Without Reserve,
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY NEXT,
July 14th, 15th and 16th, 9:30 A. M.,
At the Company's Stables, 10th & Brunswick Sts., Jersey City.
No such opportunity may ever occur again to secure Horses that every one knows are reliable, seasoned and ready for immediate work. Not an unserviceable animal in the entire lot, and all have been in daily use up to July 1.
UNITED STATES EXPRESS CO.

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I Can Board There for $7.00 to $10.00 per Week.

Did you know that board costs the same or less in Colorado than at home, $7 to $10 a week, and it's always out-of-doors weather? There are 320 days of sunshine every year and the nights are cool, sleep-bringing, restful. Only one night out from Chicago or St. Louis and every hour of the trip is delightfully interesting, especially on the Rock Island Lines' "Rocky Mountain Limited," with steel sleepers, free reclining chair cars and coaches. Meals at reasonable prices. Other fast daily trains.

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Write, phone or drop in for our fascinating picture-books of wonderful Colorado. K. E. Palmer, G. E. P. A., Rock Island Lines, New York. Phone 2350 Madison Square.

Low fares daily all Summer.

HEAVYWEIGHTS AT STADIUM.

Local Boxing Clubs Announce Good Bouts for Week.

Several interesting boxing bouts are scheduled this week at the local clubs. Manager Billy Gibson has signed Battling Jim Johnson, the big negro, and Joe Jeannette for another ten-round contest at the Stadium Athletic Club on Wednesday night. Johnson arrived in the city from Boston yesterday, and will be assisted in his final preparations for the contest by Joe Walcott, while Jeannette is training at Hoboken.

Dick Stosh of Cleveland will be kept busy during the week. He is scheduled to box Young Dyson ten rounds tonight before the Olympic A. C. of Harlem and will tackle Willie Adams of Yorkville Friday night at the New Polo A. A. Stosh has been doing good work recently at the local clubs.

At the Rockaway Beach A. C. tomorrow night, Johnny Harvey, the crack New York lightweight will box Danny Ridge of the east side in the main attraction. Both fighters are on the slam-bang style, and a tough battle is expected.

Battling Lahn, the Brooklyn bantamweight, who will box Frankie Burns of Jersey City in a ten-round bout at the Broadway Sporting Club tomorrow night, is confident that he will give his clever opponent a surprise of his life.

In addition to Dick Stosh and Willie Adams, Manager McDonald has booked Eddie Seigel and Bobby North and Willie Baker and Young Foley for the weekly show of the New Polo A. A. on Friday night.

Handicaps for Larchmont Yachts.

The allowances for yachts of the handicap yacht racing class, racing at Larchmont today, will be as follows:

First Division — Dorinda, 1½ per cent.; Amada, 8 per cent.; Joker, Okee, and Alert, scratch; Rohilla, 1 per cent.; Senora, 2½ per cent.; Heron, scratch; Ediaux, 1 per cent.

Second Division—Sally IX., 2½ per cent.; Victory, 5½ per cent.; Tillicum II., 7 per cent.; Nadia, 3½ per cent.; Clara, 1 per cent.; Sentana, 6 per cent.; Red Wing, 3 per cent.; Ariel, 8 per cent.; Kenmuir, 4 per cent.; Lillian, 3½ per cent.; Mist, 7 per cent.; Mignon, scratch; Alerion, 3 per cent.

Third Division—Robin Hood III., 2 per cent.; Cliphora, 2 per cent.; Twinkle, 1 per cent.; Amanita IV., 1 per cent.; Natoma, scratch; Peg, 3 per cent.

Fourth Division—Blue Bill, 6 per cent.; Mediator, Kenosha, and Solita, scratch; Insurgent, 3 per cent.; White Cap, 7 per cent.; Grace II., 5 per cent.

For you, son!
Sale of small boys' wash suits—Russians and Sailors, sizes 2½ to 10—all from our regular stock.
White and colored linen, galatea, repp, bedford cord, mercerized poplin, chambray, gingham, linene, ratine.
234 were $2.25.
263 were $2.50.
111 were $2.75.
237 were $3.00.
103 were $3.50.
$1.50 now.
116 were $3.25.
122 were $3.50.
78 were $3.75.
156 were $4.00.
77 were $4.50.
107 were $5.00.
70 were $5.50.
$2.50 now.

For fathers and big brothers—
Tempting revisions in men's Summer suits.
All sizes, 32 to 54 chest.
Specially attractive values now at $20 and $25.
ROGERS PEET COMPANY
Three Broadway Stores
at Warren St. at 13th St. at 34th St.

Kennedy
12 Cortlandt St
Prices Are Lower, Materials and Workmanship Better and Styles Smarter Than Any Other Store.
$3.00 Wool Bathing Suits at $1.98
Plain or fancy edges, gray, blue, black

Soft Cuff Shirts at 98c
Worth $1.50 and $2
Silk Shirts $3.49
Heavy Silks, New Pat'ns
Tennis Shirts, 98c up
Sport Shirts $1.49
Large Roll Collar.
Onyx Socks.......17c
Athletic Underwear 23c, worth 50c
Athletic Union Suits 79c, worth $1.50
of Fine Striped Madras.

TAKING STEPS TO AID EXPORT TRADE

Council Chosen to Co-ordinate the Nation's Foreign Trade Activities.

WORLD'S MARKETS NEEDED

Representative Men Selected to Help the Sale of American Manufactures Abroad.

The National Foreign Trade Convention, held in Washington on May 27 and 28 and attended by several hundred delegates from all over the country, passed a resolution for the selection of a Foreign Trade Council to co-ordinate the export activities of the Nation in an aggressive and systematic extension of oversea commerce. Alba B. Johnson, President of the Convention, yesterday announced the personnel of the Council. James A. Farrell, President of the United States Steel Corporation is named as the Chairman, and Robert H. Patchin has been appointed Secretary. Temporary offices have been obtained at 71 Broadway, this city.

The first meeting of the Council will be held in this city in the early Fall and one of the first official actions will be the appointment of a committee to co-operate with a committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America. The Council will seek information and advice from Manufacturers' Associations and commercial organizations throughout the country. One of its most important duties will be the calling of and preparation for another National Foreign Trade Convention in Washington during the early part of 1915, in which the systematic and practical discussion of foreign trade problems will be continued.

It is sought to arouse effective interest, not only on the part of those directly engaged in export trade such as manufacturers and trading houses, but likewise the agricultural, railroad and financial interests which benefit from stable maintenance of the Nation's credit in International commerce.

Outlining the purpose of the Council, Mr. Farrell said:

"The next great era in the economic development of the United States will be the extension of our foreign trade, and the formation of the Foreign Trade Council is a necessary preparation for this evolution in our business life. By gathering active and representative business men into such a body and co-operating with all elements in our oversea commerce, it is hoped to encourage every practical and sound policy designed to secure for us our share of the trade of the world's markets. The foreign trade of the United States is now valued at four and one-half billion dollars a year, of which two and one-half billion dollars represent exports. This trade has developed largely by reason of our natural resources and the individual enterprise of American industry, but without an American merchant marine, comprehensive National policy or commercial and industrial co-operation. The foreign trade is important as affecting American industrial enterprise and labor at home. On the other hand, it is not large enough to absorb all our manufacturing potentialities."

The National Foreign Trade Convention at Washington, which was attended by 341 delegates, representing seventy-two manufacturers' associations, chambers of commerce and other commercial and industrial organizations, showed that American manufacturers, merchants, railroad and shipping interests earnestly desire a more systematic development of the foreign trade, through creation of a merchant marine, establishment of American banks abroad and governmental co-operation in foreign trade. The convention unanimously adopted a resolution declaring that "the development of the United States makes it essential to the best interests of the nation that the Government and the industrial, commercial, transportation and financial interests should co-operate in an endeavor to extend our foreign trade." This will be the purpose of the National Foreign Trade Council. Greater prosperity through greater foreign trade is the basic principle of the movement.

The members of the Council are as follows:

Sam D. Capen, President, Business Men's League, St. Louis; J. A. G. Carson, Vice President Savannah Board of Trade, Savannah; E. A. S. Clarke, President Lackawanna Steel Company, New York; Walter L. Clark, Vice President Miles-Bement-Pond Company, New York; Samuel Colt, President United States Rubber Company, Providence; Maurice Coster, Foreign Manager Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, New York; Robert Dollar, President Robert Dollar Steamship Company, San Francisco; James A. Farrell, President United States Steel Corporation, New York; John F. Fitzgerald, Chairman Foreign Trade Committee, Boston Chamber of Commerce; P. A. S. Franklin, Vice President International Mercantile Marine, New York; Lloyd C. Griscom, New York; Fairfax Harrison, President Southern Railway Company, Washington, D. C.; H. G. Herget, President Illinois Manufacturers' Association, Chicago; James J. Hill, Chairman of the Board, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul; E. N. Hurley, President Hurley Machine Company, Chicago; Chas E. Jennings, President American Manufacturers Export Association, New York; Alba B. Johnson, President Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia; D. W. Kempner, Galveston Cotton Exchange, Galveston; Cyrus H. McCormick, President International Harvester Corporation, Chicago; Barton Meyers, President Chamber of Commerce, Norfolk; Chas. H. Muchnic, Foreign Manager American Locomotive Company, New York; A. H. Mulliken, Jr., President Pettibone-Mulliken Company, Chicago; M. A. Oudin, Foreign Manager General Electric Company, Schenectady; William Pigott, Vice President Seattle Car and Foundry Company, Seattle; George M. Reynolds, President First National Bank, Chicago; Welding Ring, former President New York Produce Exchange; John D. Ryan, President Amalgamated Copper Company, New York; W. L. Saunders, President Ingersoll-Rand Company, New York; Charles A. Schieren, Jr., President Chas. A. Schieren Company, New York; W. D. Simmons, President Simmons Hardware Company, St. Louis; Ellison A. Smyth, President Pelzer Cotton Mills, Greenville, S. C.; Willard Straight, President American Asiatic Association, New York; Stewart K. Taylor, Mobile Chamber of Commerce, Mobile; E. P. Thomas, President United States Steel Products Company, New York; F. A. Vanderlip, President National City Bank, New York.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Probably fair Mon. and Tues.; light to moderate s. w. winds.

S. Car., Ga., and Fla.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues.; probably local thunder showers; light to moderate variable winds.

Ala., Miss., and La.—Fair in the interior, probably showers near the coast Mon. and Tues.; light to moderate variable winds.

E. Tex.—Fair in n., probably showers in s. Mon. Tues. fair; light to moderate s. winds.

W. Tex., Utah, Neb., and Kan.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Ark., Tenn., Okla., Mo., and Ky.—Fair, continued warm Mon. and Tues.

Ohio—Thunder showers Mon. Tues., cloudy; moderate variable winds.

Ind.—Thunder showers Mon. Tues., probably fair; light to moderate variable winds.

Ill.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; light variable winds, mostly w.

Mich.—Showers Mon. Tues., fair; moderate variable winds.

Wis.—Cloudy Mon. Tues., fair, warmer; moderate w. winds.

Minn.—Fair Mon. Tues., fair and warmer; light to moderate w. winds.

La.—Fair Mon., not so warm. Tues., fair. N. and S. Dak.—Fair and warmer Mon. Tues., fair

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—Bankruptcy Discharges.

John J Reilly,
J L Hill,
Chas Lediard,
Nicholas J Long,
Louis C Newburger,
David Brandstein,
Wm R Prime,
Morton Moses,
Waxman & Memis,
Ellenbogen & Giffler,
R A & C E Kugler,
Herbert Messmore,
Niagara Wood Wk Co,
Under objections:
John H Goetschins,
Fliss Bros & Gordon,
Adjourned cases:
Frank Appel,
Jos Schnapp,
Barnet Waldman,
Jacob Wiener,
A J Komaraw,
Kapel Engelberg,
H & M Basser,
M & J Friedman,
Meyer L Fernand,
Jacob M Seidenberg,
Motions:
Frank Rosenstein,
Edgar J M Hart,
David Zizmor
Aaron Masia,
Loeb & Ziblan,
Joseph W Strauss,
Alco Waist Co,
Cohen & Elias,
Bimstein & Rosenthal,
Louis Lenenssone,
Aaron Berkenfeld,
Alexander Rest Corp,
N Y White Cross Milk Co,
J F Stevens Const Co,
Max Solomon,
F T Nesbit Co,
Jos Davis,
John Frischkuscet,
Harris Schwartz,
Abraham N Jabolie,
Backus & Leeser,
Fliss Bros & Gordon,
John Moriarity,
F J Barrett,
Henry M Adelson,
H & H Raabe,
J L Kesner & Co,
John Greenfield,
M & J Michel,
Frank E Roberts,
Blodgett Razor Blade Co,
S Levins Sons & Co,
Hollins & Co, (2.)
Fashion Knit Mills,
Wm J Wagner,
H Herrmann & Co,
T W Pangborn & Co,
Kaplan & Levine,
Isadore M Silverstein,
Daimler Import Co,

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 2 P. M. Howard<Bates.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Ahrens<Hamilton.
Sheffield Farms<Richmond.
Waldo<Pelonsky.
Stern<Coleman.
Same<same.
Lippman<Shonzeil.
I Ingenuities<Stern Bros.
Hearst<Asstd Press.
Wittmann<Meng.
People ex rel Davis<Baker.
Same Fitzpatrick<Waldo.
Same Flynn<CNY.
Troyano<McLaughlin.
Same<same.
Forest<Hamb-Am Line
Wolfe<Watts.
NY Trust<Garner.
Brandreth<Wallach.
Same<same.
Napolis<La Spina.
Robinson<McKnight.
People<Von Slencynski
Harbison Walker<Kitchen Impt.
Security Bk<Hennessey
Ford Motor<Killian.
In re Wallach.
Abrams<Abrams.
Bishop<Bd of Ed.
Hyman<Hyman.
Erland<Haight.
Guard Trust<2 Av RR, (In re Ringe, &c.)
Same<same.
Vigneri<Vigneri.
O'Keefe<Childs.
Merrett<Michaelson.
Flannery<Woodln Cem
Heilburn<Ger-Am Ins.
Moore<NY R E Sec
Montgomery L & W P Co<Rice.
Wash Sav Bk<Nor Bk
Haight<Haight.
Brown<Satscheck.
Cavanagh<Murphy.
Stoner<Gamewell.
Purdy<Palermo.
Zimmerman<Silverson.
Dehli<Ryesdale Est.
Wanger<Wanger.
Lincoln<Rosenthal.
In re Shaine.
Beck<Beck.
Lippman<Cefola.
In re Chapman, (Nugent.)
In re Rouse.
McDonald<McDonald.
Kress<Power.
Earle<Kohn.
Smedley<Lamport.
D'Utassy<Sou Pac Co.
Mutual Life<Hudson Bldgs.
Gray<Eagle W & S.
Le Boff<Le Boff.
Lippman<Cefola.
People ex rel Rosenberg<Waldo.
Dillworth<Dillon.
Mutual Life<B David Hospital.
Clark<Clark.
Rothschild<Hanes.
Goldberg<Siegel.
Bierman<Bierman.
Small<Small.
Hart<Steel Pkg.
Leon<Leon.
Busczny<Busczny.
Barber<Woolf.
Shuman<Shuman.
Un Distillers<Clifford.
Rosenzweig<Seidman.
Chesebrough Bldg<McCall.
Baker<Myers.
Earle<Kohn.
Schaefer<Schaefer.
Linn<Linn.
Rielly<Samuel.
People ex rel Fox<City Prison.
Blighton<Ridgway Co.
Cluett & Sons<Driesbeck.
Wetzel<Johnson.
In re Knistler, (Newman & Newgass.)
People ex rel McCook<Griffenhagen.
US Asphalt<Comptoir.
Frazee<Walter.
People<Atlantic Fruit.

PART II.—Guy, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PARTS IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS.

PARTS II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS.—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Estate of:
Hiram H Lamport.
Contested will:
Mary S M Bryant.
Estate of:
Peter O'Reilly.
Wills for probate:
Thomas Draper,
Christine Schneider,
William E Torrens,
Mary Tringant,
Josephine Higgins,
Edward Collard,
Lydia S Zoncada.

TRIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

PART I.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Robert<Fox.
Knight<Pearson.
Miraglia<La Salernitana.
Echelmen<Wilson.
Shenkein<Fuhrman.
Smith<Colby.
West<Euclid.
Landau<Webb.
Landau<Webb.
McCormick<White.
Weinberg<Siegel Co.
Birdsall<Garden Garage.
Trachtenberg<Bernhardt.
Louise & Co<Eyer.
Goldstein<Lipman.
Richards<Elk.
Wurst<Harights.
Tower Mfg Co—Maslaw.
Haas<Burdeh.
Dimock & Finch<28th St Realty.
Rein<Pfeffer.
Zarlengo<Barone.

PART II.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS.

PARTS I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J. John M Bowers<Eliza Mando—Robert J Hare Powel. N Y Sav Bank<Clarence M Busch—Robert J Hare Powell. William Crawford<John Curcio—Robert J Hare Powell.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J. Clark<Winfield—William T Quinn.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J. Met Sav Bk<Walton—George W Simpson.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Blackmar, J.—Motions.

Nolan<Huffman.
Hinze<Hinze.
In re Remsen Av.
In re Amboy Road.
Frankel<Frankel.
Natinecock Rlty et al<Hallett et al.
Roberts<C N Y.
In re Crescent St.
In re Nott Av.
Knox<Knox.
Walker<Walker.
Bklyn Poster<Gertsch.
Steinberg<Boshen.
Ellington<Ellington.
Schaefer<Schaefer.
McCunn et al<Keogh.
McIntyre<Babbott.
Erasmus<Kalischer.
Schwartz<Robins Co.
Hoffman<Freed.
Condon & Co<Brighan et al.
Feasted<Morris.
Casey<Cannon et al.
Moore<Westhauser et al.
Foote<Foote.
In re Weil Pl.
In re Van Deventer Pl
In re Corning.
Brown<Kahan.
Montgomery<Montg'y.
O'Donnell<B'd of Ed.
Badenoch<Badenoch.
Welch<Clark.
Lafayette Trust<O'Leary et al.
In re McDonough.
Albence<Sarante et al.
Bloomberg<Winslow et al.
Guinsberg<Lang.
Smyth<Postal Tel.
Decker<Decker.
Jurgens<Purchase.
Metro Tobacco<Seligson.
Trommer<Trommer.
Schindelmann et al<Ungen et al.
Berneva<Bonforte.
Juliano & Co<Sonettino et al.
Eisenberg<Eisenberg.
Hagemann<Roehr et al.
Torpey<Torpey.
Parkes et al<Glucken.
Kranz<Kranz.
In re Buckhout<Wendwicken.
Abbott<Wilson et al.
Rakower<Same.
C N Y<Richman.
Ferris et al<Warners.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM.—Brady, J.—Ex parte business. Motion calendar adjourned to July 14. No day calendar.

SPECIAL TERM—TRIALS.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS.—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM.—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS.—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM.—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM.—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—
In re Tremont Coal Co.—Peter L. Mullaly.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Brady, J.
Samuel L. Friedman<Alexander L. Kenny.—Samuel Cowen.
In re Tremont Coal Co.—Harris Lapin.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM.—Adjourned until Fall.

County Court.

CIVIL.—No day calendar.

CRIMINAL.—Platt, J.—People<E. R. Vanhouten.

Surrogate's Court.

DAY CALENDAR.

Probate of wills:
Hannah Desmond,
Harriet J. Brown,
Dennis Sullivan,
Harry E. Humphreys,
Daniel E. Merritt,
Theodore A. Lord,
Claire R. Phillips,
Real estate proc'd'g:
Arthur Holland.

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY—W. M. Whitney & Co.; A. J. Palmer, carpets, rugs; 41 Union Square.

BALTIMORE—A. A. Brager; L. L. Brager, domestics; L. Goldberg, general mdse.; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Murphy, infants' dresses; 116 West 32d.

BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; H. Burns, hats; 214 Church.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss E. Berg, costumes; Miss A. W. Gerke, representing; Miss Stephens, millinery; S. J. Dance, cloaks, suits; H. B. Harris, dry goods; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; C. J. Snell, blankets; A. Levy, carpets, rugs; 15 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—Lederer Bros. & Co.; W. D. Lederer, dress goods; 258 Church.

CHICAGO—L. Klein; E. Mayer, men's and boys' clothing; 31 Union Sq.

CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; C. T. Ray, men's furn. goods, ladies', children's hosiery, underwear; 215 4th Av.

CHICAGO—E. Eisinger Co.; E. Eisinger, general mdse.; 467 B'way.

CHICAGO—Goldstein & Sons; M. A. Goldstein, general mdse.; Claridge.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; W. M. Williams, ladies' neckwear; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—D. B. Fisk & Co.; H. J. Schwartz, millinery; Arlington.

CINCINNATI—Louis Stix Co.; O. Steinwedel, notions, hosiery, gloves; 377 B'way.

CINCINNATI—G. W. McAlpin Co.; L. Elsas, ready-to-wear; 214 Church.

CORINTH, Miss.—Abe Rubel Co.; L. Rubel, dry goods; 43 Leonard.

DALLAS—Higginbotham, Bailey, Logan Co.; R. W. Higginbotham, millinery; 43 Leonard.

DALLAS—Our Best Store; Mrs. M. F. Young, ladies' garments; Miss L. Binford, waists; 22 W. 21st.

DALLAS—M. Saul, ready-to-wear; Miss C. Greenstein, millinery; Gregorian.

DANVILLE, ILL.—Emery D. G. Co.; W. E. Emery, domestics; 116 West 32d.

DAYTON—Dayton Clothing Mfg. Co.; L. E. Roehm, clothing; J. E. Richards, clothing; Hermitage.

DENVER—Newsteter Co.; Max D. Newsteter, Miss Keene, coats, suits, dresses; 320 5th Av.

DETROIT—A. M. Barnes, suits, gowns, hosiery; 1,178 B'way.

FALL RIVER—R. A. McWhirr Co.; J. E. Sullivan, furniture; 75 Spring.

INDIANAPOLIS—Pettis D. G. Co.; P. J. Shaw, clothing; I. Halpern, housefurn. goods; C. B. Howard, upholstery goods; 2 Walker.

KANSAS CITY—Smith, McCord, Townsend Dry Goods Co.; P. C. Barber, dress goods, silks; C. C. Wright, linens; M. Miller, notions, fancy goods; 72 Leonard.

KANSAS CITY—Emery, Bird, Thayer D. G. Co.; H. J. Koenig, Mr. Duncan, furs; 25 Madison Av.

KNOXVILLE—M. Barnstein & Co.; J. G. Paulus, domestics; C. H. Westbrook, notions, laces, hosiery, gloves; Gregorian.

LOS ANGELES—Coulter D. G. Co.; R. G. Rees, notions, fancy goods; 69 5th Av.; Collingwood.

LOUISVILLE—J. M. Robinson-Norton Co.; C. Weinstock, cloaks, suits, infants' wear; 72 Leonard.

LOUISVILLE—Carter D. G. Co.; V. M. Smith, ladies' furn. goods, laces, hosiery, ribbons; 43 Leonard.

MEMPHIS—J. Goldsmith & Sons Co.; J. H. Lee, upholstery goods; 148 W. 23d; Herald Square.

MILWAUKEE—Laudauer & Co.; H. W. Carley, underwear, furn. goods; 56 Worth; Cumberland.

MILWAUKEE—Blumenfeld-Locher Co.; Miss K. Laubenheimer, millinery; 640 Broadway.

MOBERLY, Mo.—Feldenheimer D. G. Co.; I. Feldenheimer, general mdse.; Miss B. Snyder, ladies' wear; Wellington.

NASHVILLE—J. Goldstein & Co.; J. Goldstein, notions; Albert.

NEW HAVEN—E. Malley Co.; M. Reilly, domestics; 320 Church; Collingwood.

NEW ORLEANS—D. H. Holmes Co.; E. Engle, domestics; 19 E. 26th.

NORFOLK—Watt, Rettew & Clay; Mrs. M. Credle, infants' wear; 214 Church; Gregorian.

NORFOLK—Miller, Rhoads & Swartz; C. E. Chandler, domestics; 320 Church; York.

OMAHA—M. E. Smith & Co.; T. J. McShane, notions, jewelry, ribbons; 320 Broadway.

OMAHA—M. E. Smith & Co.; J. V. Shreman, cloaks, waists; J. A. Jones, linens, laces white goods; 320 B'way.

PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh Dry Goods Co.; R. K. McQuiston, mfg. dept., shirts, overalls, furn. goods; C. W. Dickinson, hosiery; 43 Leonard.

PITTSBURGH—Campbell's; J. C. McDowell, dress goods, silks; Wallick.

PITTSBURGH—J. Horne & Co.; G. W. Patterson, women's hosiery, gloves; J. Martin, linens, white goods; C. H. Durham, domestics; A. C. Foster, blankets; 320 Church.

PITTSBURGH—Joseph Horne Co.; Miss Whelan, cloaks, suits, waists; 60 W. 33d.

PITTSBURGH—W. & H. Walker; L. D. Sachs, juniors', misses' suits; Room 1,110, 200 5th Av.

SAN ANTONIO—A. B. Frank Co.; A. Levy, notions, furn. goods; 43 Leonard.

SAN FRANCISCO—Hale Bros.; C. A. Stiles, cloaks, suits; A. S. Cohn, representing; 50 Union Square.

SAN FRANCISCO—D. Hamburger & Co.; M. Hamburger, dry goods; A. Hamburger, ready to wear; Claridge.

SAN FRANCISCO—Hale Bros.; Miss I. Montgomery, ladies' wear; Miss Mahone, infants' wear; 50 Union Square.

SAN FRANCISCO—H. L. Jackson & Co.; H. L. Jackson, ladies' ready to wear; C. A. Morris, coats, suits; Wellington.

SAN FRANCISCO—Moore, Watson Dry Goods Co.; J. F. Spranger, linens, laces, white goods, blankets; 72 Leonard.

SAN FRANCISCO—Wald & Frank; M. Frank, furn. goods; Claridge.

SAVANNAH—Frank & Co.; H. I. Frank, notions, furn. goods; 43 Leonard.

SEATTLE—S. L. Leszynsky & Co.; G. W. Kirski, ladies', misses' garments; 1,182 Broadway.

SIOUX CITY—Davidson Bros. Co.; A. Davidson, dry goods; E. Moog, domestics, dress goods, silks; 1,261 B'way.

SPOKANE—Spokane D. G. Co.; C. P. Abraham, cloaks, suits, waists, furs; I. E. Van Dorn, representing; 225 4th Av.

SPRINGFIELD, MO.—M. H. Riddick, general mdse.; Great Northern.

ST. JOSEPH—John S. Brittain D. G. Co.; L. B. McJimsey, dress goods, silks; 320 B'way.

ST. JOSEPH—Richardson D. G. Co.; J. C. Gelwicks, dress goods, silks, linens; 51 Leonard.

ST. LOUIS—R. H. Goss & Co.; R. H. Goss, dry goods; D. C. Smith, dry goods; H. L. Anderson, dry goods; Great Northern.

ST. LOUIS—Carleton-Ferguson D. G. Co.; O. R. Gibbons, cloaks, suits, waists, gloves, infants' wear; A. W. Blanks, notions; 358 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS—L. Herzog & Bro. D. G. Co.; S. L. Wolfert, ladies' suits, waists, skirts; P. Gradwohl, laces, white goods; 72 Leonard; Cumberland.

ST. LOUIS—Carleton-Ferguson Co.; L. Landwehr, notions, jewelry; 358 B'way, Navarre.

ST. LOUIS—"Garland's;" Miss K. Woods, waists; 15 East 26th.

ST. LOUIS—Rice-Stix D. G. Co.; A. S. Rauh, hosiery, knit goods, gloves; O. Putnam, hosiery; E. R. Gans, Fall suits, silk dresses; 377 Broadway.

ST. PAUL—Finch, Van Slyck & McConville; R. M. Jennings, hosiery; F. W. Pederson, waists, skirts, woolens; 320 Broadway.

ST. PAUL—Kennedy-McLeod-McArthur Co.; J. R. Gilder, clothing; 17 E. 22d.

ST. PAUL—G. Sommers & Co.; W. A. Buchanan, ready-to-wear goods; 366 B'way, R. 606.

SYRACUSE—Syracuse Hosiery Underwear Co.; J. J. Ryan, domestics, furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; Herald Square.

TUSCALOOSA, Ala.—Rosenau Bros.; M. D. Rosenau, dry goods; 71 W. 23d.

VICKSBURG—A. Rose & Co.; A. Rose, dry goods, furn. goods; 72 Leonard.

WASHINGTON—Palais Royal; J. R. Hirshberg, men's furn. goods; 600 B'way; Hermitage.

WICHITA—Johnston & Larimer D. G. Co.; W. M. G. Howse, domestics, dress goods, silks; J. E. Osborne, notions, ribbons, hosiery, laces; 51 Leonard.

WORCESTER—C. T. Sherer Co.; A. J. Viau, hosiery, underwear; Hermitage.

Buyers' Wants

40 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

DRESS JOBBER, EXCLUSIVE, LOOKING AT HIGH-PRICED SILK DRESSES AND NOVELTIES OF ALL KINDS. ADDRESS G 7 TIMES ANNEX.

CONTRACTORS, GOOD CHIFFON AND lace waists. Call with samples, third floor, 115 West 29th St. Telephone 5954 Madison Square.

DRESSES.—JOBBER NOW LOOKING AT SILK AND CLOTH DRESSES FOR FALL. GOOD STYLES ONLY. CALL ALL DAY. 11 WEST 25TH ST., 10TH FLOOR.

SALESMAN to carry best muslin underwear; specialty line on commission basis; North and Middle West; also one for South; excellent opportunity. S 61 Times.

SALESMAN.—Take strong line ladies' neckwear cleatings, New York and New England States; commission basis. Box P 335 Times Downtown.

MANUFACTURER OF SKIRTS wants business from jobbers and manufacturers. Can furnish own styles and materials. M 95 Times.

WASH DRESSES.—Job of 200 at half price. S. & D. Dress Co., 55 West 3d St.

FALL DRESSES.—Jobbers open for Fall dresses; buying large quantities for immediate delivery. X 239 Times Annex.

DRESS JOBBER
looking for Fall samples.
Eighth floor, 32 West 27th St.

WANTED—A JOB OF BALMACAAN cloth. Frank & Frank, 141 West 28th.

Jobber is looking at Fall line of waists and skirts. L. & A., 38 East 32d St.

Jobber looking at Fall waists; $9 and $16.50. Silverman, 126 5th Av.

Special Poplin Suits, $8.25 up. M. Kananack, Cloaks & Suits, 24 W. 17th.

To learn what is proceeding in the world's finances and manufactures consult THE ANNALIST. Every Monday. $4 a year by mail—single copies 10 cents. Best information on current economics. Profound, clear, and independent views. THE ANNALIST, Times Square, New York.—Adv.

BUSINESS WORLD

Raw Silk Market Active.

Advices received by H. L. Gwalter & Co. report that the Yokohama raw silk market is very active, and prices are advancing. The demand is said to exceed the supply. The Canton market is quiet, with prices unchanged. Shanghai is also very quiet, and prices are a trifle weaker. In Milan there is some buying going on for Europe and America, but not sufficient to animate the market, but prices are held firm. In New York business remains fairly active.

⁂

Less Cigars, More Cigarettes.

The output of large cigars in the First, Second, and Third Districts of Greater New York for the fiscal year 1913-14 ended June 30 last, according to The United States Tobacco Journal, shows a decrease of 22,262,904 compared with that of the previous year. The entire output of large cigars was 856,292,763. The number of little cigars manufactured during the same period was 58,895,560, an increase of 16,496,467. The cigarette production shows an increase of 972,657,536, the total amount being 8,184,625,170 for the year.

⁂

Olive Crop Prospects Good.

The prospects for a good crop of olives in Seville, Spain, according to Consul Charles S. Winans, continue bright. Favorable climatic conditions that have ruled since the early Spring have rendered the soil sufficiently moist, it is thought, to nourish the fruit during the Summer dry spell. Producers maintain that prices of oil will not be reduced as the Summer advances, and exporters are postponing all but the necessary transactions. There is undoubtedly, says the Consul, a good reserve supply of fine olive oil on hand in Seville in case the present indications of another abundant olive harvest are not fulfilled. The oil of the 1913-14 crop is practically the only oil now quoted extensively.

To Stop Label Counterfeits.

To prevent the use of the labels of the prominent Parisian dressmaking firms on gowns manufactured in this country, Philip Oritz, American representative here of the French art firm of Braun & Co., will shortly establish a bureau at the offices of his house, located at 13 West Forty-sixth Street, from which the work of protecting the foreign dressmakers will be directed by him. Not only will the infringement of labels be made a matter of the bureau's attention, but also the extensive copying of original designs turned out by the Parisian artists. The bureau, as it is now planned, will be established as a branch office of the Syndicate of Parisian Dressmakers.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Decisions of Appraisers on Contentions of Importers.

E. & Z. Van Raalte have been sustained in protests before the Board of General Appraisers relative to the classification under the old tariff of silk veilings. Appraiser Sague returned the goods as "all silk, piece dyed," and the Collector took duty at the rate of $3.50 per pound, but not less than 45 per cent. ad valorem. The importers' contention was that the goods were properly dutiable as silk veilings at the flat rate of 60 per cent.

S. Langsdorf & Co. protested against the assessment of additional duty on an entry, claiming that certain powder puffs were bought of one manufacturer and sent to another, with instructions that the latter should include them on his invoice. This the shipper failed to do with the result that when the goods reached here the Appraiser added to make market value. The importers claimed that the failure to include the value of the puffs in accordance with instructions was a clerical error on the part of the shipper and that for this reason additional duty should not be assessed. Judge Hay overrules the protest.

F. Lubrano challenged the validity of a reappraisement of cotton or flax lace made by Board No. 1 April 15, 1913. It appeared from the testimony that the decision was signed by one General Appraiser as a member of the Board who was not assigned to that particular Board, and who did not sit at the hearing. The decision also was signed by only one member who did sit at the hearing. Judge Hay holds that under the circumstances the action of the Reappraisement Board was invalid and absolutely void. The Chief Clerk is directed to restore the case to the calendar for retrial.

Stern Brothers and M. H. Rogers were successful in securing a reversal of the Collector's classification of couch covers, table covers and the like. By a course of reasoning not divulged in the Board's decision, the articles were returned for duty at the rate of 50 per cent. ad valorem under paragraph 393 of the old law, which specifies "carpets and carpetings of wool, and mats, matting, and rugs of cotton." The importers' claim was that the goods are properly dutiable at the appropriate rate under Paragraph 325, providing for pile fabrics. Judge Brown agrees with this contention, the Collector being reversed.

A dispute between the Government and W. B. Quaintance regarding the customs tax on goods returned by the Appraiser as silk cords was decided against the importer. Duty was exacted under Paragraph 401 of the old act, while a lower rate was claimed as sewing silk under Paragraph 398.

It was decided that round articles of paste and glass imported by Siegman & Weil, having flat foil backs and pierced with two vertical backs, must stand duty under the Act of 1909, as manufacturers of paste or glass at the rate of 45 per cent. ad valorem. According to the Appraiser of the Port, the articles are designed to be sewn on wearing apparel.

A protest by K. Kawaguchi relating to goods invoiced as bamboo basket bags trimmed with cotton was overruled. Appraiser Sague returned them as "cotton lace articles," and the Collector assessed duty at the rate of 60 per cent. ad valorem.

Suesine Silk 39¢

The best selling, best known, advertised silk to retail at 39c.

Beginning Monday, July 13th

Exposition, Spring 1915

AT OUR DOWNTOWN SHOWROOMS, 241 CHURCH STREET

—WASH GOODS
—SILK AND COTTON

Printed and White Novelties and Staples

FOR THE JOBBING AND MANUFACTURING TRADE

New weaves and new finishes. Brighter, cheerier, more beautiful than ever.

BEDFORD MILLS,
(Inc.)
3rd & Mercer Sts. 241 Church Street
New York

The greatest and most popular silk to retail at 25c.

Maxcine Silk 25¢

FAVORS and NOVELTIES

We have been told and believe we have the most wonderful showing of Novelties in the World. Thousands upon thousands of numbers, all good sellers, attractively displayed in a cool, well ventilated store, conveniently located. A visit to our place would be both enjoyable and profitable.

Some of the lines displayed.	Hallowe'en Thanksgiving Christmas New Year's	Fancy Boxes. Comic China. Tricks. Jokes. Handkerchief Boxes, Card Party Prizes,	Celluloid Novelties, Paper Decorations, Paper Hats, Tree Trimmings, Birthday Favors,	Noise Makers, Candles, Dinner Cards, Pencils, Charms.

B. SHACKMAN & CO.
906-908 Broadway, Bet. 20th and 21st Sts.
"The Largest Favor and Novelty House in the World."

North Shore Dresses

Scientifically produced to retail profitably at
$1.00 to $7.50.
ROYAL MFG. CO.

"North Shore" Wash Dresses
Three Thousand

For Immediate Delivery.

Fresh, clean merchandise especially planned and made for July money-making sales.

Open orders receive personal attention, so that satisfaction is assured.

New York Factory and Show Rooms, 144 W. 27th St.
Main Factory, Gloucester, Mass.

Cohn-Hall-Marx Co.

Commission Merchants. Cotton Fabrics.
93-95 Franklin Street, New York.

Spring lines 1915 for Jobbing and Manufacturing Trades are ready in White Goods and Wash Dress Fabrics.

THIRD ANNUAL
Pre-Inventory Trade Sale
to be held at the salesrooms of
Einstein-Wolff Company
and affiliated concerns
Broadway, cor. 25th St. Opposite Madison Sq.
Sale Begins
TUESDAY, JULY 14

Embroideries, voiles, crepes and fancy cloths; laces, (including Orientals in all widths), neckwear and rufflings; foreign and domestic handkerchiefs, plain and initialed in immense assortments.

Every possible advantage afforded by present commercial and manufacturing conditions has been employed to secure notable values for this sale.

CARPETS MATTINGS RUGS LINOLEUMS ESTABLISHED 1877

TO THE TRADE!

Beginning Monday, July 13, and the Following Days

ROBBINS BROTHERS

Announce the Most Phenomenal Offering of

ALEX. SMITH & SONS' RUGS AND CARPETS

in the history of the trade

Including Five Thousand Bales of Discontinued Patterns at Extraordinary Prices.

RUGS and CARPETS in All Grades and Sizes—Tapestry Brussels, Velvets, Wiltons and Axminsters

ALL REGULAR GOODS GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PERFECT. FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

It is not to ask the why or wherefore. Your immense opportunity is here. The sterling values of this great Close-out Reduction Sale will promptly convince you that it is imperative to act quickly. No time to be lost. Place your order at once.

The Premier Carpet House of America

ROBBINS BROTHERS, 427-429 BROADWAY NEW YORK

AUCTION SALES

MERCHANDISE. MERCHANDISE.

Large, elaborate stock of Fashion's latest dictates

GOWNS&DRESSES

SUITS and WAISTS

Garments retailing up to $100.00.
Entire most stylish stock, formerly of "Alberts," Retailer to Women of Fashion,
D. HARTMANN and VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctrs.,
Will Sell Today, Monday, July 13, 1914, at 10:30 A. M.,
on premises, 19 West 38th St., near 5th Ave., N. Y.,
The above, comprising SILK and SATIN GOWNS

made from highest grade imported novelty silks and cloths in Fashion's latest models; silk and cloth Suits in latest fashions, draped skirts, etc.; beautiful line of expensive Lingerie and Linen Dresses; Silk, Lace and Lingerie Waists, large line Silk and Cloth Skirts, Sport Coats, Dressing Sacques, Kimonos, Petticoats, etc.

FIXTURES—Wallcases, Partitions, Rugs, Tables, Chairs, etc.

NOTICE.—The Gowns and Dresses represented at this sale are all of imported models and represent styles that are up to the second. For information Telephone Spring 4299 or Spring 1056.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctrs., Will Sell
On Wednesday, July 15, 1914,
At Our Salesrooms, 15-17 Greene St.,
ENTIRE
MANUFACTURING PLANT, MACHINERY, ETC.

Removed for convenience of sale, comprising Union Specials, Union Buttonholes, Overlock Machines, up-to-date standards; Buttonhole 71-1, Singer Heads, Power Tables, etc. Particulars later.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Eastern District of New York.—In the matter of IRONCLAD MFG. CO., Bankrupt.

This entire plant, which is one of the largest and most completely equipped factories in America for the manufacture of enamel, tin, galvanized and black sheet iron goods will be sold at auction Tuesday, July 14, and Wednesday, July 15, at 10:30 A. M. each day, Flushing Av., cor. Evergreen Av., Brooklyn. Machinery, 500 tons dies, 800 tons iron scrap, motors 5 to 150 H. P., engine room, complete machine shop, presses, 4 auto trucks, office furniture, adding machines, &c. The real estate will also be sold. Catalogues at sales and on application to auctioneers.

ADOLPH KIENDL, Trustee.
J. W. & W. H. REED, Auctioneers, 19-23 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

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Collected in every State. Small charge. FIDELITY COLLECTION CO., 63 Park Row. Beekman 3658.

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ART PUBLISHERS.
TALLY CARDS, PLACE CARDS, XMAS CARDS. Chas. S. Clark Co., 141 W. 36th St. Tel. Greeley 1007.

AUCTIONEERS
DAVID W. BIOW & CO.,
13-15 Lispenard St.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 8 Greene St. Tel. Spring 4299.

BLOCK PRINTING ON DARK FABRICS.
J. FEIBEL,
117 Spring St. Tel. Spring 1291.

BRAIDS.
H. P. VON NOSTITZ,
MANHATTAN LACE COMPANY,
26 East 20th St. Phone, 5618 Gramercy.

Chinchilla Coats and Capes for Immediate Delivery
DURST & RUBIN, 40-46 West 25th Street.

DRESS SUIT CASES and Traveling Bags.
Output for 1913 over 500,000. Ask for Catalogue. Samuel Sherman, 9 Desbrosses St.

EMBROIDERY MATERIALS.
Fancy Linens, Pillow Tops, Worsted Yarns. HENRY E. FRANKENBERG CO., 215 4th Av.

FLOWERS & FEATHERS.
ZUCKER & JOSEPHY,
715-719 BROADWAY, N. Y.

GENERAL TEXTILES.
Arnstaedt & Co., Importers & Com. Mchts. 104-112 E. 25th. Broadcloths, Men's & Women's Wear.

LACES H'DK'CHIEFS, Shadow Laces, Camisoles & Flounces.
Nottingham Lace Works, 17 W. 17th St., N.Y.

LETTER AND MAILING SERVICE.
Multigraphing, Typewriting, Addressing, Folding, Mailing. Reliable Service. Bry't 6282. The Kenyon Co., 220 W. 42d.

Men's Dress Suits.
FULL DRESS AND PRINCE ALBERTS.
C. N. Meltsner & Bro., 21-23 Waverley Pl.

MISSES' AND LADIES' DRESSES.
Jacob Holzman, 26 W. 17th St. Popular-Priced Dresses. Large stock always on hand.

MULTIGRAPH LETTERS.
$1 per 1,000, in quantities, and less. MISS S. E. HORRIGAN, 206 B'way. Cort. 6183.

NOVELTIES.
10,000 Seasonable Favors and Novelties. B. Shackman & Co., 906 Broadway, N. Y.

PAPER BOXES AND DRINKING CUPS.
THE MERCHANTS BOX & PAPER CO.
FOLDING PAPER BOXES.
SANITARY PAPER DRINKING CUPS.
47 West 34th St. Tel. 6350 Greeley.

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STADLER PHOTOGRAPHING CO.,
67 Irving Place. Tel. Gramercy 1746.

RAINCOATS.
2,000 Double-Texture Raincoats to close at cheapest prices. B. BOONIMS, 265 Greene.

Never have we shown such exquisite creations for Cloak and Garment Mfrs.
SIDNEY BLUMENTHAL & CO.,
395 Fourth Avenue.

Ribbons ALL THAT'S NEW
622 Broadway.
624 "
626 "
FRANKENTHALER & FRANKENTHALER.

SILKS.
S. BRISKMAN & SALOMON, INC.,
SILK BARGAIN HOUSE,
33 East 27th St. Tel. Mad. Sq. 1889.

WHITE COATS.
White Chinchilla Coats
GOOD QUALITIES.
B. ANDREWS, 4 West 22nd Street.

Jobber on Dresses
Is ready for Fall Dresses.
Call with samples.
I. FRANK & SONS,
95 5th Ave.

DRESS BARGAIN HUNTERS, ATTENTION.
5000 Snappy Summer Costumes
Ready for July Sales
Schwortzreich & Goodman Co., Inc.,
114-120 West 26th Street. NEW YORK.

PATTERN HATS FOR THE TRADE
PRICES NEW TO FIFTH AVENUE.
ARTHUR LINDAU,
500 Fifth Avenue, at 42d Street.

5,000 Wash Dresses.
Regular prices from $2-$3 each; will sell very cheap. Louis Cohen, 20 W. 20th St.

STREET, EVENING, and PARTY DRESSES.
Now showing Fall goods.
B. GELLMAN, 6 West 22d St.

A. M. Barnes & Co.
of Detroit, Mich., will meet salesmen at Goldwater's, 1,178 Broadway.

SUITS—Have Redingote Serge Suit, 45 in. long, yanne dye lining, for $6.75. M. Kananack, 24 W. 17.

AUCTION SALES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TAKE NOTICE THAT BY VIRTUE OF A lien or claim held by the undersigned, Georgia-Florida Lumber Company, against the following described property, to wit: Ten (10) shares of the capital stock of the German Savings and Deposit Bank of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and fifty (50) shares of the capital stock of the American Structural Steel Company of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, issued to and standing in the name of Thomas McNally, and now in its possession, it will sell said property at public auction to the highest bidder to satisfy such lien or claim, through its brokers, Adrian H. Muller & Son, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on Wednesday, the 29th day of July, 1914, at 12:30 o'clock P. M. of that day, and apply the proceeds of said sale, after deducting the costs and expenses thereof, to the payment of its lien or claim thereon.

Dated July 13, 1914.
GEORGIA-FLORIDA LUMBER CO.,
by WM. A. PARKE, Treasurer,
Lienor.
COOMBS & WILSON, Attorneys for Lienor,
260 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

More striking than any single feature of last week's stock market, viewing it as a whole, was the resistance which most of the usually active stocks offered to the unfavorable influence of great weakness in a small group of securities which for one reason or another are governed for the time being by adverse factors of special application. The apparent significance of this sharp divergence in last week's market position of such stocks as United States Steel, Amalgamated Copper, Reading, Union Pacific and those issues which were notably weak, including New Haven, Chesapeake & Ohio, Missouri Pacific, and its related securities, is that in the estimation of a majority of those whose opinion finds reflection in the securities market the net balance in the general factors of the situation is a favorable one. Another way of stating the same view is to say that a very large number of observers look for an early upturn in business which will serve to improve the position of manufacturing, trading and transportation companies. Concerns in poor credit for one reason or another are not of course in a position to profit as are others by the anticipation of better trade later in the year and while this reason would not apply to all the stocks which suffered sharp declines last week it does apply to a majority of them.

So far then as last week's stock market reflected factors of general rather than of specific influence it added to the indications of a more hopeful outlook upon the future by the banking and business communities. Sentiment in this matter has been changing and the change has been based not on a mere variation of viewpoint but upon some solid facts, which logically support a more confident sentiment. Only a few of the crops have yet passed beyond danger, but the fact that we have come to this date with no serious impairment of the very high promise which was given at the opening of the season is in itself a most substantial fact upon which to base an attitude of optimism. How very good that promise is was brought out more clearly than ever in last week's Government July crop report, which gave promise of a wheat yield not only larger by far than that of any earlier year, but larger even than the estimate made at the beginning of the season. The yield of corn will not be up to the highest record of the past unless the Government's July figure is a considerable underestimate, but none the less the yield of all grains promises bigger figures both in volume and in value than have ever been realized heretofore. No other single fact in the situation is as important as this, for nothing touches more closely the foundation stones of prosperity than the yield of wealth from the ground.

Some improvement in the volume of business might be predicated on the crop outlook alone, but other indications are not lacking that business is improving and that the upward tendency is likely to gain greater headway. The monthly copper statement last week failed to show any change in the downward movement of copper consumption, but this showing was outweighed in any general estimate of the situation by the increase during the month of June in the unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation and by the further decrease reported last week in the number of idle freight cars. Both of these are reliable indications of business conditions. Moreover, the bank clearings expanded sufficiently during the past week to show an increase, according to the figures compiled by the Financial Chronicle, of 14.8 per cent. over the corresponding week a year ago.

These are some of the tangible facts upon which the expectation of coming business improvement is predicated. It is not surprising under the circumstances that business men in many parts of the country, as the canvass of bankers and merchants which THE TIMES prints this morning suggests, believe that the country is on the eve of a considerable expansion in business. The change from business reaction to business recovery would be a most welcome one and it is not necessary to be prepared to prove that a business boom is soon to be under way to justify the statement that the situation is a promising one. But there is another factor which is contributing in no small degree to improvement in business sentiment. The attitude which the White House has adopted toward the business world is giving distinct encouragement. One hears these days in high banking quarters commendation of the stand which President Wilson has taken in this matter coupled, it should be said, with regret that the attitude at the Capitol toward business questions in the widest sense of that phrase does not more closely approximate the attitude of the White House. At the same time confidence is increasing that the ultimate outcome of proposed legislation will be much more acceptable to the business world than were the original drafts of the bills now under consideration. The financial community is inclined to believe that in this matter Congress will be acting under what would seem like personal necessity in the hope, Wall Street believes, that the opposition of the business world to the party now in power will be mitigated. Thus political developments are going hand in hand with economic developments in strengthening the hope for better business during the later months of the year.

Another week went by without the railroads being informed of the Interstate Commerce Commission's decision in respect to their application for an increase in freight rates. The financial community has waited so long for this news that it is apparently no longer waiting as keenly as it did. This possibly may serve to increase rather than to decrease the influence which the decision will exert when at last it comes. The decision will be all the more fruitful of good results if it is favorable enough to affect materially the position of some of those roads whose securities suffered most last week because of decreased earnings and other factors affecting their financial position.

To pass rapidly over the influences which were chiefly responsible for the most pronounced of last week's decline, it should be noted that the passage of the Massachusetts law providing for the separation of the Boston & Maine from the New Haven, imposing conditions which the New Haven board does not feel that it ought to accept, and the consequent prospect of a Government suit for the dissolution of the New Haven system, were the underlying factors in the loss of more than eight points suffered by New Haven. The similar decline which occurred in Missouri Pacific and the heavy losses in the bonds of that road, and in the securities of related properties, were not explained by any specific occurrence of the week, but were very generally attributed to the known burdens which these properties are bearing and to the fact, admitted by the Missouri Pacific management, that its affairs call for readjustment to place it in a better position to meet the obligations which it has outstanding. As for Chesapeake & Ohio, the agreement into which the road has entered to spend large sums for capital purposes out of earnings as part of the contract with the holders of its lately issued notes was advanced as the cause of the decline in the stock, on the theory that at the present rate of earnings the road will not be in a position to provide for these extraordinary payments and at the same time maintain its present dividend rate. But it should be noted that the use of earnings for reduction in capital obligations, or for improvements which could properly be charged to capital operations, strengthens the property to the full extent to which earnings are so spent. If this should involve temporary sacrifices by the stockholders there is a substantial offset in the fact that this policy may in the long run be expected to add to the stability of the company's earning power.

Signs were afforded of the presence in the market of a substantial investment demand which was most noticeable in municipal bonds and in railroad securities of the highest grade. One or two new issues put out during the week received favorable response. The bankers issuing $20,000,000 of the new Northern Pacific bonds were able to announce the day after the bonds were formally offered that all had been sold. Announcement was also made of the completion of the distribution of the $20,000,000 of Interborough bonds purchased some time back by a syndicate of distributing houses. Money rates were only moderately affected by the heavy loss of cash to the Government, and by the other factors which brought about a further decline in the surplus reserve of the New York banks. The loss in surplus, however, was smaller than had been expected.

FRENCH LOAN BIG SUCCESS.

Paris Bourse Does Little Business—Americans Steady.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 12.—Last week's foreign news was uneventful, but was not encouraging because of the strain between Austria and Servia and the doubtful status of the relations between Greece and Turkey. The Mexican situation would be thought a ludicrous one here were it not for the large interest of French investors in Mexican securities.

With foreign Bourses irregular and bitterness over fiscal measures growing daily, the Bourse could find no way to profit during the week. The new loan was an astounding success, being subscribed fortyfold. The new bonds sold at a good premium on the day of issue, but this fell to one-half later in the week. Outstanding issues suffered a decline and bank shares and foreign Government securities also went lower. The approach of the national holiday caused a general desire to unload.

The American department was steady, with the exception of St. Louis & San Francisco and New Haven. The copper stocks were inclined to overcome the hesitancy shown in Wall Street. The Chamber's appropriation for participation in the exposition at San Francisco was generally satisfactory to trade interests, and the hope was expressed that the United States would smooth the friction caused by the activity of its Treasury agents here. Money is plentiful, but is not being freely employed.

EASIER MONEY IN BERLIN.

Stocks Decline on Account of Austro-Servian Trouble.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 12.—The Boerse started last week under conditions which inspired some confidence. The tendency was slightly upward, and a fair amount of trading was done. On Tuesday, however, the market again showed weakness, chiefly on account of the trouble between Austria and Servia. On that day the list began a downward movement, which lasted throughout the week.

Canadian Pacific shared with other leading issues in losses and closed on Saturday 3⅝ points below the final price of the previous week. Baltimore & Ohio nearly held its own for the week. Shipping stocks offered resistance in the face of statistics showing marked decrease in emigration, and despite warning in the year book of the North German Lloyd against overbuilding.

The Reichsbank bettered its position by $30,000,000. The money market is remarkably easy and is becoming easier. It is difficult to place available funds, although the banks are accepting rates below 2 per cent.

MONEY SCARCE IN LONDON.

Bankers Cautious in View of Unsettled Political Outlook.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 12.—Anxiety over the Ulster and Austro-Servian situations depressed last week's stock market. Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific were dull owing to pessimistic accounts regarding the Canadian crop outlook. Oil stocks were affected by rumors of a coming cut in prices. In the final hour on Saturday a slight recovery occurred which was brought about chiefly by bear covering.

An unexpected scarcity of funds was another adverse influence, the market being compelled to borrow from the Bank of England. The discount rate rose to 2⅛ per cent., and this checked the advance in consols. The scarcity of money, which found reflection in these movements, is ascribed to cautiousness on the part of bankers in view of the unsettled political outlook.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The following were the daily rates on call and time loans last week:

	On Call.	Renewal Rate.	60 Days.	90 Days.	Six Mos.
July 6.	2@2½	2	2¼@2½	2¾@3	3¼@3½
July 7.	2¼@2½	2¼	2½@2¾	2¾@3	3¾@4
July 8.	2@3	3	2¼@2½	2¾@3	3¾@4
July 9.	2¼@3	2¾	2½@3	2¾@3	3¾@4
July 10.	2½@3	2¾	2¼@2¾	2¾@3	3¾@4¼
Week's Range—					
High	3	3	2¾	3	4¼
Low	2	2	2¼	2¾	3½
Same Week Last Year—					
High	2½	2¼	3	3¾	5½
Low	1½	2	2¾	3½	5¼
Year to Date—					
High	10	4½	4¾	4¾	4¾
Low	1½	1¾	2	2¼	2¾
Same Period Last Year—					
High	7	5¾	6½	6	6
Low	2	1⅞	3¼	3½	4

FOREIGN DISCOUNT RATE.

	London. Short.	London. 3 Months.	Berlin.	Paris.
July 6	1 13-16	1 15-16@2	2⅝	2½
July 7	1 13-16	1 15-16	2⅝	2½
July 8	1 13-16	1 15-16	2⅝	2½
July 9	1 13-16	2 1-16@2⅛	2⅝	2½
July 10	1 13-16	2	2	2½
July 11	1 13-16	2	2	2½

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

	Rate.	When Fixed.
Bank of England	3	Jan. 29, 1914
Bank of France	3½	Jan. 29, 1914
Bank of Germany	4	Feb. 5, 1914
Bank of Belgium	4	Jan. 30, 1914
Bank of Austria	4	Mar. 12, 1914
Bank of Italy	5	May 9, 1914
Bank of Switzerland	3½	Feb. 19, 1914
Bank of Russia	5	Apr. 1, 1914
Bank of Spain	4½	Sep. 24, 1903
Bank of Portugal	5½	Jan. 15, 1914
Bank of Sweden	4½	Feb. 6, 1914
Bank of Norway	4½	Feb. 9, 1914
Bank of Denmark	5	Feb. 6, 1914
Bank of the Netherlands	3½	Mar. 23, 1914
Bank of Bengal	3	July 9, 1914
Bank of Bombay	3	June 25, 1914

STERLING EXCHANGE.

	Demand High.	Demand Low.	Demand Close.	60 Days. Close.	Cable. Close.
July 6.	$4.8775	$4.8765	$4.8765	$4.86	$4.88
July 7.	4.8780	4.8770	4.8775	4.86	4.8810
July 8.	4.8775	4.8770	4.8770	4.86	4.8805
July 9.	4.8770	4.8755	4.8755	4.8575	4.8795
July 10.	4.8760	4.8750	4.8755	4.8575	4.8795
July 11.	4.8750	4.8745	4.8750	4.8575	4.8795
Range for Week—					
High			4.8780	4.86	4.8810
Low			4.8750	4.8575	4.8795
Same Week Last Year—					
High			4.8710	4.8320	4.8760
Low			4.8670	4.83	4.8715
From Jan. 1—					
High			4.8910	4.8650	4.8940
Low			4.8535	4.82	4.8555
Same Period Last Year—					
High			4.88	4.8380	4.8870
Low			4.8570	4.8155	4.8630

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
July 6	Par	†5c	†10c	*30c
July 7	Par	†5c	†10c	*30c
July 8	Par	†5c	†15c	*40c
July 9	Par	Par	*5c	*40c
July 10	Par	Par	*10c	*40c
July 11	Par	Par	*10c	*30c

*Premium. †Discount.

GOLD AND SILVER BARS IN LONDON.

	Gold Bars. s. d.	American Eagles. s. d.	Bar Silver. d.
July 6	77 9	76 4½	25⅞
July 7	77 9	76 4½	25 15-16
July 8	77 9	76 4½	25⅞
July 9	77 9	76 4½	25 13-16
July 10	77 9	76 4½	25 11-16
July 11	77 9	76 4½	25¾

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	British Consols.	French Rentes.	Ger. Imp. 3s.	Rus. 4s.
July 6	76	83f 12½c	76	86½
July 7	75⅞	83f 15c	76	86½
July 8	75⅞	83f 15c	76	86½
July 9	75⅝	83f 07½c	76	86½
July 10	75⅝	82f 82½c	75½	86½
July 11	76 7-16	82f 82½c	75½	86½

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.
WHEAT.

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
July 6	87⅞	86½
July 7	87½	86½
July 8	87⅝	87½
July 9	87⅝	86⅝
July 10	87½	86⅞
July 11	87½	86⅝
Week's range	87⅝	86½

CHICAGO.
WHEAT.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
July 6	79⅝	78¼	79⅞	77⅝	82¼	80⅝
July 7	80⅛	79	79⅝	78¼	82⅞	81⅛
July 8	80⅝	79⅝	79⅛	78⅝	82⅛	81½
July 9	79⅞	78⅝	79¼	78⅛	81⅞	80⅞
July 10	79⅝	78½	79⅛	78	81¾	80⅞
July 11	78⅞	78	78⅝	77⅝	81½	80⅝
Week's range	80⅝	78	79⅝	77⅝	82⅞	80⅝

CORN.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
July 6	67⅝	66¼	64½	63⅝	54⅞	53½
July 7	68	66⅞	65⅛	63⅞	54⅞	53⅞
July 8	69	68⅛	65⅞	64⅜	55⅞	54⅞
July 9	68⅞	68⅛	66⅝	65⅜	57⅜	55⅝
July 10	69⅞	68⅞	67⅛	66⅜	57⅞	56¼
July 11	70¼	69⅛	68⅞	67⅛	58⅞	57⅛
Week's range	70¼	66¼	68⅞	63⅝	58⅞	53½

OATS.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
July 6	36⅛	36	35¼	34⅝	36⅝	36⅛
July 7	36⅞	36⅜	35⅞	35⅛	37⅛	36⅝
July 8	37⅝	36⅞	35⅞	35⅝	37⅜	37
July 9	37⅝	37	36	35⅝	37⅜	36⅞
July 10	38⅛	37⅜	36⅜	35⅞	37⅞	37⅛
July 11	39⅛	38⅛	36⅞	35⅞	37⅞	37⅛
Week's range	39⅛	36	36⅞	34⅝	37⅞	36⅛

Provisions.
LARD.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
July 6	..	..	10.30	10.22
July 7	10.12	10.05	10.25	10.20
July 8	10.10	10.07	10.22	10.20
July 9	10.12	10.10	10.27	10.22
July 10	..	..	10.30	10.25
July 11	10.15	10.15	10.30	10.27
Week's range	10.15	10.05	10.30	10.20

RIBS.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
July 6	11.90	11.87	11.85	11.80
July 7	11.85	11.82	11.85	11.77
July 8	..	..	11.85	11.80
July 9	11.95	11.92	11.90	11.87
July 10	12.00	11.95	11.95	11.90
July 11	..	..	11.97	11.95
Week's range	12.00	11.82	11.97	11.77

PORK.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
July 6	21.70	21.55	20.30	20.17
July 7	21.75	21.65	20.30	20.15
July 8	21.87	21.87	20.40	20.30
July 9	22.50	22.00	20.60	20.40
July 10	22.75	22.60	20.75	20.60
July 11	22.75	22.75	20.75	20.67
Week's range	22.75	21.55	20.75	20.15

COTTON.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
July 6	12.54	12.43	12.34	12.14	12.43	12.23
July 7	12.60	12.35	12.28	12.12	12.28	12.23
July 8	12.40	12.30	12.17	12.08	12.28	12.18
July 9	12.40	12.29	12.22	12.12	12.35	12.25
July 10	12.28	12.25	12.21	12.08	12.39	12.20
July 11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wk's rge.	12.60	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12.15

TWENTIETH OF U. S. HELD BY 1,694 MEN

Immense Concentration of Timber Lands Shown by Bureau of Corporations' Report.

KEPT BACK FROM SETTLERS

Granted to Railroad and Other Corporations for Distribution, but 85 Per Cent. Retained.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Concentration of timber lands in the hands of a few owners is discussed in the second and third parts of the report of the Bureau of Corporations on the Lumber Industry, submitted to President Wilson today by Commissioner Davies.

Two men hold 49 per cent. of the timber in Southwestern Washington, the report says; five men hold 36 per cent. in Western Oregon; six have 70 per cent. in Northeastern California; ten have more than half in the redwood area, and in North Central Idaho four holders have 50 per cent.

"The control of our standing timber in a comparatively few enormous holdings, speculatively held far in advance of any use thereof, and the great increase in the value of timber, resulting in part from such speculative holding, are underlying facts that will become more and more important elements in determining the price of lumber as the supply of timber diminishes," says the report.

"The main fact shown is that 1,694 timber owners hold in fee over one-twentieth of the land area of the entire United States from the Canadian to the Mexican border. In many States these 1,694 own no lands at all. In the 900 timbered counties investigated they own one-seventh of the area.

"These 1,694 holders own 105,600,000 acres. This is an area four-fifth the size of France, or greater than the entire State of California; or more than two and one-half times the land area of the six New England States. Sixteen holders own 47,800,000 acres, or nearly ten times the land area of New Jersey. Three land-grant railroads own enough to give fifteen acres to every male of voting age in the nine Western States where almost all their holdings lie.

"In the Upper Peninsula of Michigan 45 per cent. of the land is held, mostly in fee, by thirty-two timber owners. In Florida fifty-two holders (mostly timber owners), hold one-third of the land in the entire State.

Held, Not Sold to Settlers.

"Lavish land grants and loose, ill-enforced land laws are the historical background of the concentration of land and timber ownership shown in this report. A study of the present ownership of 7,370,000 acres of railroad, wagon-road and canal grant lands shows that of these particular lands, granted long ago to single corporations apparently with the idea that they would be quickly sold to settlers, only 15 per cent. are now distributed in small holdings. Eighty-five per cent. are owned by the grantees or their successors, or by large timber holders. Of 82,500,000 acres granted to three Western railroads in the sixties, the roads still retained 40 per cent. in 1910.

"Moreover, the States appear to have disposed of the various Federal grants made to them in such a way as to contribute to the concentration of land and timber ownership. Florida is a striking example of this. Again, the public-land laws, the cash-sale law (now repealed), the scrip laws, and the homestead and timber and stone laws operated, at least in timber regions, to transfer Government lands to great holders.

"This marked concentration in the ownership of land has two important aspects. The first is the concentration of control of the natural resources, other than agricultural, in the area comprised in these great holdings. Besides its timber now standing, part of the land must be depended on, together with the national forests, to supply future crops of timber. Furthermore, some of it has valuables resources of ores, oil, gas, water power, &c.

Dangers of Concentrated Control.

"The second is the possibility that these holdings, which will form a considerable proportion of the future area used for agriculture in this country, may be retained under concentrated control. Such a condition suggests the following potential effects upon the public: High prices for land sold to settlers, increase of the tenantry system, or direct farming by large corporations.

"The data obtained by the bureau do not show whether the concentration is increasing or decreasing. Most of the land grants were made on conditions, and it appears that in many cases not all of the conditions were complied with. The Government is now attacking some of these grants for alleged violation of the conditions imposed.

"The abuse of the general land laws in the past suggests that any lands restored to the public domain by these or other forfeiture suits should not be disposed of under the present land laws. To allow such lands to be taken up by private parties before the revision of the public land laws has been completed would be to lose much of the public benefits from their recovery."

QUEENS WANTS ITS SHARE.

Connolly to Fight for Much Needed Public Improvements.

Borough President Maurice E. Connolly of Queens will continue his fight against Controller Prendergast in an effort to get public improvements for his borough. A conference of representative men will be held in Long Island City this week to consider the situation. President Connolly said yesterday:

"I cannot see the justice of the action of the Board of Estimate in refusing to give to Queens money for pressing public improvement, and at the same time authorizing a home in the country at an expense of $450,000 for inmates of a reformatory and an expenditure of $250,000 for a model street cleaning district. This borough is growing more rapidly than any other section of the city. Nearly $2,000,000 a month is being added to the taxable values of the city by new buildings erected in the borough. I fear that all of this will be stopped unless we get relief.

"We cannot construct the laterals for the trunk sewers in the Maspeth, Elmhurst, Forest Hills, Corona, and Flushing sections if the policy of the Board of Estimate is to be continued. We will be unable to complete sewers in the Woodhaven, Richmond Hill, and Ridgewood sections, where, since Jan. 1, $10,000,000 have been spent in erecting tenements and dwellings, into which a big population is moving. Improvements will stop in Long Island City, where factories are now building and projected that will employ thousands of men. This is the situation now faced by the Board of Estimate."

We own and offer
Consolidated Traction Company
Forty-Year Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds
Due June 1st, 1933

Secured by mortgage lien on all the property and franchises of the Company, and by the pledge of the following stocks: $1,000,000 Jersey City & Bergen R. R. Co.; $99,100 Jersey City, Harrison & Kearney Ry. Co.; $500,000 New Jersey Traction Co.; $6,000,000 Newark Passenger Ry. Co.; $161,625 Newark Plank Road Co.; $1,000,000 Passaic and Newark Electric Traction Co., and $40,000 Port Richmond & Bergen Point Ferry Co.

The Consolidated Traction Company is leased for 999 years from May 31st, 1898, to the Public Service Railway Co., which operates all the electric railway properties of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey. The lease provides that Public Service Railway Co. shall pay all interest charges and rentals of the lessor, including interest on these bonds.

Price 103¼ and interest **Yield 4.75%**

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Price to yield 5%.

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150,000	City of Troy, N. Y.	Reg.	4½s	1928-50	4.10
250,000	City of Louisville, Ky.	Coupon	4½s	1954	4.10
150,000	City of San Antonio, Tex.	Coupon	5s	1933-52	4.35

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C. M. & Pug. Sd. 1st 4%, Due 1949, January and July.	4.35%
Lake Sh. & M. So. deb. 4s, Due 1928, March and September.	4.45%

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July Circular on Application

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NEW TREASURY RULINGS.

They Fix the Duties on Refined Camphor and Wool Felt.

Collector Malone has been advised by the Treasury Department that it is the intention of the Government to enforce a uniform classification on importations of refined camphor in two-third ounce tablets packed in tin cans containing twenty-four tablets each. It appears that since the enactment of the new tariff last Fall a variance has grown up at the different ports in the return for duty on this form of camphor.

At this port the product has been assessed at the rate of 5 cents per pound as refined camphor, under Paragraph 36, while at another port duty is taken at 20 per cent. ad valorem, under the first part of Paragraph 17, which provides that chemical and medicinal compounds, combinations, and all similar articles dutiable under the Tariff act, whether specifically provided for or not, put up in individual packages of 2½ pounds or less gross weight, shall be dutiable at not less than 20 per cent ad valorem.

"Crude natural camphor," says the Treasury's order, "is obtained by distilling the wood of camphor trees. The article is not a chemical, and in the opinion of the department the process of refining crude camphor does not produce a chemical or a medicinal compound, or a chemical or a medicinal preparation, as the product is simply camphor refined. In view of the foregoing the department is of the opinion that refined camphor is excluded from classification under Paragraph 17. It accordingly approves the practice at your port, (New York,) in assessing duty upon the same at the rate of 5 cents a pound under the specific provision in Paragraph 36 for refined camphor." Collectors at all other ports are instructed to follow the local Collector's classification.

The Treasury Department has notified the customs officials throughout the country that so-called wool felt will have to stand duty under the new tariff at the rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 288. The material is a woven jute fabric, with a cattle hair facing and backing, the felt being placed on the jute while in a dampened condition. Owing to its composition the Department holds it falls under Paragraph 288 as a cloth made in chief value of cattle hair.

This view of the classification to be accorded the product does not meet with the approval of importers, who deny that cattle hair is the component of principal value, and accordingly want a lower rate of duty as an article unenumerated. The indications are that the whole matter of classification will be thrown into the customs courts for ultimate decision. In the opinion of the Department, as expressed by Assistant Secretary Malburn, the merchandise, which has as its foundation a woven jute fabric, is not a felted fabric and should pay duty at the 25 per cent. rate.

As there is no provision in the present law for other manufactures of cattle hair, the Assistant Secretary is further of the opinion that by virtue of the similitude provision in Paragraph 386 the cloth under consideration, if cut out and sewn to the shape of rooms, ready for laying down, would also be dutiable at 25 per cent. under Paragraph 288.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Where bid and asked prices are identical two houses have been quoted, so that the bid price of the one equals or is higher than the asked price of the other.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual; V—No information at hand. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. §Amount authorized. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 11, 1914. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El. pf..	$9,500,000	..	..	....	13	15
Do 6% pf...	2,500,000	..	..	....	42	45
Albany So 5s	1,302,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	91
A.G.& E.($50)	3,500,000	2	Q	July 1, 14	86	88
Do pf. ($50)	1,669,000	1½	Q	May 1, 14	48	49
Am. L. & Tr.	14,615,244	2½b	Q	May 1, 14	339	344
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	May 1, 14	109	111
Am. P. & Lt.	5,631,400	1½	Q	July 1, 14	60	63
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	July 1, 14	82	84
Do6% nos,'21	2,200,000	3	S	F. & A.	96	99
Do op. war.	1,604,000	..	..	....	8	12
Am. Pub. Ut.	2,400,000	¾	Q	July 1, 14	45	48
Do pf.	1,714,000	1½	Q	July 1, 14	71	73
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	....	5½	6½
Do 1st pf. 7% cum....	5,000,000	..	..	....	66	66¾
Do 6% pc.pf.	10,000,000	..	..	....	19	19½
Appal'n Pow.	6,000,000	..	..	....	5	7
Do pf.	2,180,000	..	..	....	19	22
Ariz. Power..	3,000,000	..	..	....	6½	10
Do pf.	850,000	..	..	....	32	40
Ashev. L.&P. 1st s.f. 5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	94	96
Au. & Syr. El. R.R., tax ex	1,460,000	2½	S	Apr 15,14	96½	98½
Au.-Alk. Ry. & El. Corp.	2,250,000	..	..	....	18	25
Do pf.	1,500,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 14	60	70
A.-Alk. 5s, '35	3,164,000	2½	S	J. & D.	83	88
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40	967,000	2½	S	*J. & D.	100	101
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91	94
Bir. R., L. & P. C. 4½s..	8,720,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	89½	91
Do ref. ex. 6s, '57	3,744,000	3	S	M. & N.	99¼	100
Buf. Cr. 1st 5s	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	102	103
Buf. G. El.5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101	102½
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	100
B. & N. Falls E. L. & P. 1st 5s, '42	500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	100
Capital Tr...	12,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 14	98	..
Do 1st 5s, '47	5,659,500	2½	S	J. & D.	107½	108
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	97
C.M.L.&P.pf	1,250,000	1½	Q	Jun 30,14	55	65
Do 6s, '40	1,800,000	1½	Q	July 1, 14	80	90
Chas. Con. R., G. & E. ($50)	2,407,000	..	..	....	45	50
Do 5s, '99	1,755,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92	95
C.L.H.&P.5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	100½
City & Sub. Ry. 5s, '49	1,750,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102	..
Cl.R.1st5s,'31	5,495,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101¾	102¼
Colo. Power.	11,000,000	..	..	....	15	17
Do 7% pf.	425,000	..	..	....	85	90
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s,'36	2,554,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	95
Do com.	2,000,000	..	..	....	70	..
Do pf.	831,600	1½	Q	July 1, 14	82	90
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	15,500,000	1	Q	May 1, 14	61	62
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 14	84	86
C.G.,E.L.&P. (Balt.) 4½s	9,245,000	2¼	S	J. & J.	89½	90¼
C. T. of N.J.	15,000,000	2	S	Jan 15,14	72	72½
Do 1st 5s,'33	10,088,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102½	102⅞
C. P. (Mich.) 1st 5s, '29	11,782,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	95
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '29	6,845,000	2½	S	M. & N.	89	91
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22	3,542,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95	98
E'n P. & Lt. 1st 5s, '18	2,350,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92½	96½
El. Bd. D. pf	1,500,000	..	..	....	66	70
El. B. & S. pf	4,800,000	1½	Q	May 1, 14	98½	100
Ec. L. & P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	100
Emp. District Elec. pf	1,003,900	..	..	....	74	78
Do 5s	3,000,000	..	..	....	..	78
Fed. L. & T.	4,750,000	..	..	....	22	25
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	Q	June 1,14	73	76
Ft. Smith L. & T. pf	1,410,000	1¾	..	Jul 15,13	65	75
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94	96
G. & El. Sec.	1,000,000	..	..	....	..	115
Do pf.	1,000,000	..	..	....	75	82
Gen. G. & El. Co. 1st l. cv. 5s, '32	1,693,000	2½	S	J. & J.	82	90
Guan. P. & E.	3,500,000	..	..	....	15	20
Do 6s, '32	1,425,000	3	S	A. & O.	80	90
Do pf.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 30,14	60	70
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	103	..
Int. R. of B. B. Div.5s,'31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102½	103½
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	100
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	..
Int. St. El. C. 1st 6s, '33	475,000	3	S	M. & S.	97½	100
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts	18,335,000	2	S	J. & J.	61	63
J.C., H.&P.4s	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	76½	77
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	97
K. C. R. & L.	9,543,080	..	..	....	35	38
Do pf.	9,407,500	1¼	..	Mar 1, 11	60	62
Do6% nts.,'12, ext. at 7%	5,500,000	3½	S	M. & S.	95	99
Do 1st ref.5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	99
K. C. B. L.6s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	102	102½
K.C. E. 4s,'22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	75	85
K.C.Met.S.R. cn.1st 5s,'13	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	96
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '26	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92
K. G. & E. pf	1,500,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 14	98	100
Do 5s of '22	3,210,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	96
Lincoln Gas & Elec.	2,250,000	..	..	....	20	25
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s,'33	2,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102½	..
L.A.G.& E.5s	4,883,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93½	97½
Minneapo. G. E. 6% notes	2,000,000	3	S	J. & D.	99	99¾
Mobile E. 1st 5s, '46	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	91
Musk's G. & E. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Jun 15,14	88	92
Do 1st 5s,'26	1,036,000	..	..	Jun 15,14	90	93
Nashville R. & Lt. pf.	2,500,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 14	80	90
Do con.5s,'53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	102¼
Do ref.5s,'58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	93
N. Y., West'r LGM4s.2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	82	83¼
N. I. Mont. Pow. 1st 6s	4,613,500	3	S	F. & A.	49	55
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '48	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	79	80
N. O. L. & P.	4,585,000	..	..	....	15	18
Do pf.	2,400,000	3	S	Jan 15,14	56	60
N. St. Power	5,975,000	..	..	....	19	21
Do pf.	8,386,700	1¾	Q	Apr 15,14	80	82
N. T. Tr. 5s.	2,500,000	1¾	Q	J. & J.	100	101½
Okl.Ry.5s,'41	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	87	90
Ont. P. stock	10,000,000	1¼	Q	June 1,14	76	77½
O. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '28	7,492,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
O.&C.B.R.& B. 1st 5s,'28	1,823,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
Ore. El. Ry.5s	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96½	99
Ozark P.&W.	1,500,000	..	..	....	25	30
Por. G. El.5s	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101½
Port.(Ore.)R. 1st mg.5s,'30	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	101½
Pot. Elec. P. con. mtg. 5s	5,029,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	99¾
Do 1st 5s	1,700,000	2½	S	J. & D.	104	105½
Pub. S. C.cfs	27,047,770	1½	Q	Jun 30,14	105	106
Pub. U. Cor. ($50)	1,000,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 14	$40	$45
Do pf. ($50)	500,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 14	$45	$50
Rep. R. & L.	6,206,000	..	..	....	20	22
Do pf.	5,191,400	..	..	....	72	75
Roch.R&L5s tax ex.N.Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98½	100
Roch., Syr. & E. 5s, '45	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	74	77
Rock.L&P5s	605,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	99
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s,'46	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	94
St.Jo.(Mo.)R. L.,H.& P.5s	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	100
Sgn.Val.Tr.5s	813,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	97
Salt L. & Ogd. 1st 5s, '34	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92½	95
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '30	3,629,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	95
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s. '23	1,600,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	97
Scrn. Ry($50)	2,060,200	..	..	....	60	..
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 14	62½	70
Do con.5s,'32	1,100,000	1¼	Q	Apr 15,14	99	101
Scran. El. 5s.	4,363,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94	98
Sea. Ltg. 5s.	4,525,500	2½	S	A. & O.	90	93
Sierra & S.F. Pow. 1st 5s	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	88½	92
So. Cal. Ed.	10,400,000	1¼	Q	My 15, 14	77	79
Do pf.	4,000,000	1¼	Q	Apr 15,14	92	95
Do gen.5s,'39	12,225,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	96
So. Power 5s	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	101
Spok. & Inland E.5s,'26	3,913,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	94
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s, '31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	80	83

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 11, 1914. Bid.	Asked.
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	....	$7	$8
Do pf. ($50)	11,784,950	2c	Q	Jun 15,14	$21½	$23
Tampa El.1st 5s, '33	855,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	101
Tenn. R., L. & P.	20,000,000	..	..	....	12	13
Do pf.	10,250,000	1½	Q	June 1,14	61	65
Tex. Tr.1st 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	93
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	81½	81¾
Un. E.L.& P. (Balt.) 4½s	4,428,000	2¼	S	M. & N.	92½	94
U. L. & Rys.	6,929,000	..	..	....	64	67
Do 1st pf...	7,707,000	1½	Q	July 1, 14	73	75
Do 2d pf...	2,120,200	¾	Q	July 1, 14	67	70
Utah Sec. Cor	27,500,000	..	..	....	17¼	18
Utica & M.V. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2¼	S	M. & S.	91	94
Wash.R.& E.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	June 1,14	85½	90
Do pf.	8,500,000	1¼	Q	June 1,14	83⅞	85
Do cn. 4s,'51	10,642,350	2	S	J. & D.	83	83½
West'n Pow.	14,670,000	..	..	....	16½	17½
Do 6% cm.pf	6,000,000	..	..	....	60	62½
Wh'l. Tr. Co. 1st con.5s,'31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	98
Wis. Ed'n Co	215,000sh	..	..	....	47	49
Do deb.6s,'24	6,500,000	..	..	....	92	94

a—Paid initial dividend of ¼% June 2, 1913. *Ex dividend. b—Also 2½% on common stock. c—Scrip. sh—Shares.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	July 1, 14	550	560
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 14	205	215
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	3	S	July 1, 14	120	135
Bowery	250,000	6b	Q	May 1, 14	400	..
Bronx Boro.	150,000	10	S	July 1,14	225	260
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	July 1, 14	125	135
Century	500,000	2	Q	July 1, 14	..	185
Chase Nat'l.	5,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 14	525	575
Ch.-P.N. ($25)	2,250,000	2	Q	July 1, 14	173	178
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	S	Apr 1, 14	135	145
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	July 1, 14	405	420
Cit's C. Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	July 1, 14	172	177
City (Nat'l)	25,000,000	5	S	May 1, 14	338	343
Cl & I. Nat.	1,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 14	145	155
Colonial	400,000	3	Q	July 1, 14	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	July 1, 14	300	325
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 14	167	170
Corn Exch.	3,500,000	4	Q	May 1, 14	315	320
E. R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	2	..	July 1, 14	65	..
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	May 1, 14	150	160
Fifth Av.	100,000	25f	Q	July 1, 14	4200	..
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 14	250	300
First Nat.	10,000,000	7a	Q	July 1, 14	865	880
Garfield Nat	1,000,000	3	Q	Jun 30,14	195	210
Ger.-Am.($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb 2, 14	130	140
German Ex.	200,000	10	S	July 1, 14	390	410
Germania	200,000	‡12½	S	May 1, 14	425	475
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	July 1, 14	190	..
Greenwich	500,000	2	Q	July 1, 14	275	290
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 14	655	665
Har'm'n Nat.	500,000	..	..	....	270	285
Imp.& T. Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	July 1, 14	500	510
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 14	175	185
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 14	596	610
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	May 1, 14	810	830
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	7	S	July 1, 14	300	310
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 14	240	250
Mec. & Met.	6,000,000	3	Q	My 12, 14	242	246
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 14	170	177
Mer. Ex. Nat ($50)	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 14	175	185
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 14	290	310
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 14	180	190
Mutual	200,000	7	S	July 1, 14	325	..
New Netherland	200,000	4	S	Apr 1, 14	210	225
N.Y.(N.B.A.)	2,000,000	8	S	July 1, 14	365	375
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	20	S	July 1, 14	725	825
N.Y.Prod.Ex.	1,000,000	4	S	Apr 15,14	155	163
Pacific ($50)	500,000	2	Q	May 1, 14	225	255
Park Nat.	5,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 14	360	366
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 14	225	240
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 14	415	430
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 14	395	425
Security, new	1,000,000	3	S	Feb 1, 14	90	100
Sherman Nat	200,000	..	..	....	125	135
State	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 14	150	160
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Feb 1, 14	100	135
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jun 30,14	143	148
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	2	Q	July 1, 14	275	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 14	450	475
Yorkville	100,000	10	S	Jun 30,14	525	575

a—Quarterly div. of 3% paid on First Security Co. July 1. b—Incl. 3% extra. f—Also a special dividend of 125%.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Aub. G. 1st 5s	$300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	101
Buff. Gas	7,000,000	..	..	....	..	5
Buff. Gas pf.	1,713,000	..	..	....	10	..
Do 5s, '47	5,805,000	2½	S	A. & O.	40	45
Burlingt'n 1st 5s, '55	....				93	96
C. Un. 5s, '27	3,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103½
Cities Serv.	15,718,380	½	M	July 1, 14	78	80
Do pf.	27,368,426	½	M	July 1, 14	71½	73
C. G. of N.J. 1st cn.5s,'36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	..
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	101
Do deb. mg. 5s, '30	1,450,000	2½	S	J. & J.	86	90
Day. Gas 5s.	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97½	100
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s	5,936,600	2½	S	M. & N.	90	92
H. Gas 5s, '20	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98½	100
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	June 1,14	129	132
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	....	7	8
Do 1st 6s, '16	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	95	100
Do 2d 6s, '18	2,800,000	3	S	J. & J.	55	60
Kings Co. Lt. 1st 5s,tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	98¼
N. Am. 5s, '48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103
N. Y. & Q.C. Co. 1st 5s	840,000	2½	S	Mar 2, 14	96	98
Okla. G. & E. 5s, '29	2,563,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95½	97
Pac. G. & E.	32,109,300	1¼	Q	Jul 15,13	39	39½
Do pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	My 15, 14	80	81
Port.G.& C.5s	5,388,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102½	103½
Do deb. 5s	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102½
S'b'k Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	101½	103
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98½	99¼
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	103
Syra. L. & P. col. tr. 5s,'54	6,479,500	2½	S	J. & J.	78	80
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	102½
Un. Gas (Spokane) 1st col tr. 5s, '35	540,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	97½
Wash'ton G.	2,600,000	V	V	V	77¾	78
Do 5s, '60	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	106	106¼
W. N. Y. W.	5,000,000	..	..	....	..	3
Wilkes. G. & E. 1st 5s, '55	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102½

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Astor Trust	$1,250,000	2	Q	May 1, 14	345	360
Bankers' Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 14	400	410
B'way Trust	1,500,000	1½	Q	May 1, 14	145	150
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	July 1, 14	475	490
Col.-Knick	2,000,000	5	Q	Jun 30,14	420	430
Central	3,000,000	10	Q	July 1, 14	1010	1025
Citizens	1,000,000	1½	Q	June 1,14	135	145
Commercial	500,000	..	..	....	75	82
Empire	1,500,000	2½	Q	Jun 30,14	300	310
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30,14	400	410
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25)	1,000,000	12½	Q	May 1, 14	1055	1065
Fidelity	1,000,000	3	S	Jun 30,14	205	215
Franklin	1,000,000	6	S	Jun 30,14	240	250
Fulton	500,000	5	S	July 2, 14	275	300
Guaranty	10,000,000	8b	Q	Jun 30,14	540	545
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	May 1, 14	260	270
Home	750,000	2	..	Jul 15,07	102	110
Hudson Tr.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 14	130	135
Kings Co.	500,000	4	Q	May 1, 14	570	..
Law. T. Ins. & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 14	147	152
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	..	Sep 30,07	115	125
Metropolitan	2,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30,14	370	..
Mut. Alliance	1,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 14	128	136
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Jun 30,14	595	605
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Jun 10,14	970	..
People's Tr.	1,000,000	1	M	July 1, 14	275	285
T. Guar. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Jun 30,14	405	410
Union	3,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 14	365	375
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30,14	400	410
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 14	1040	1060

b—Incl. 2% extra.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Am.	18,116,502	6a	..	Jun 30,14	22	22⅛
Conley Foil	825,000	5	Q	Jun 15,14	280	300
John. T. & M.	300,000	3	Q	Jun 20,14	125	175
J. S. Young	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 14	125	135
McAnd. & F.	3,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 15,14	192	198
P. R.-A. T.	1,999,400	5sc.	Q	June 4,14	240	250
R. J. Rey'lds	7,525,000	3sc.	Q	July 1, 14	260	270
Tob. Pr. pf.	8,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 14	84	87
United C. S.	27,162,000	1¼	Q	My 15, 14	92	92½
Un. C. S. pf.	4,527,000	1¾	Q	Jun 15,14	110	115

a—Interim dividend.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 11, 1914. Bid.	Asked.
Am. B. Note Co. ($50)	$4,496,738	1	Q	My 15, 14	34½	36
Do pf. ($50)	4,496,738	1½	Q	July 1, 14	50½	52
Am. Chicle	6,000,000	1	M	Jun 20,14	205	210
Do pf.	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 14	96	98
Ast.V'n'r Mls. & Dk. 6s,'41	480,000	3	S	J. & J.	100	105
Autosales G. & Choc. Co.	6,000,000	..	..	....	14	16
Do 6s	3,600,000	3	S	J. & J.	54	56
Bab. & Wil'x	15,000,000	1¾	Q	J,A,J,O	96½	98
Bliss, E W. Co	1,500,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 14	87	92
Do pf.	1,500,000	2	Q	July 1, 14	116	122
Bord. C. M.	21,264,400	4	S	Feb 15,14	114¾	115¼
Do pf.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Jun 15,14	104½	105½
Brad. Copper	6,000,000	..	..	....	7⅝	7⅞
Do 6s	4,000,000	3½	S	M. & N.	158	163
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	Jun 30,14	130	132
C. & P.Tel.5s	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	103	105
Childs	3,000,000	2½	Q	Jun 10,14	118	125
Do pf.	2,499,900	1¾	Q	Jun 10,14	99½	101
Com'ing-Tabulating Rec.	10,457,300	1	Q	Jan 15,14	35½	37
Do 6s	6,868,000	3	S	J. & J.	75½	76
Houston Oil	20,000,000	..	..	....	12	15
Do pf.		3	..	Aug 1, 13	53	56
Int. Nickel	38,031,500	2½	Q	June 1,14	117¾	118¾
Do pf.	8,912,600	1½	Q	May 1, 14	107½	108½
K. C. S. Yds.	8,250,000	1½	Q	May 1, 14	45	50
Do cv. 5s, '20	619,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	98
Lanston Mon	6,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 30,14	80	82
L.V.C.S. ($50)	7,525,225	2½	Q	Apr 18,14	170	180
Lima Loco C 1st 6s, '32	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	94	98
Manh. Shirt.	5,000,000	..	..	....	40	50
Do pf.	3,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 14	98	102
Marc. of A. (new)	10,000,000	..	..	....	2⅝	3
Max. Mot.Co.	12,807,682	..	..	....	14¾	15
Do 1st pf.	12,829,136	..	..	....	44	45
Do 2d pf.	10,177,136	..	..	....	17½	19
Merg. Lino.	12,799,200	3a	Q	Jun 30,14	214½	214⅞
Monon Coal 1st 5s, '36	2,875,000	2½	S	J. & D.	86	91
Nat. Cloak & Suit Co.	12,000,000	..	..	....	54	56
Do pf.	5,000,000	..	..	....	98½	99
Otis Elevator	6,375,300	1	Q	Apr 15,14	75	78
Do pf.	6,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 15,14	95	98
Proc. & Gam.	12,480,000	4	Q	My 15, 14	575	590
Pr.& Gam.pf	2,250,000	2	Q	Apr 15,14	184	..
Rem. Type.	10,000,000	1	Q	Oct 1, 13	21	24
Do 1st pf.	4,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 14	99	101
Do 2d pf.	5,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 14	89	91
Royal Bak.P.	10,000,000	3	Q	Jun 30,14	175	182
Do 6s cum.pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 30,14	103	104¾
Saf.C.H.& L.	10,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 14	108½	110
Singer Mfg.	60,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 14	328	332
Sterling Gum	6,000,000	..	..	....	6⅝	6⅞
Stern Bro pf	3,000,000	1¾	..	Mar 1, 14	30	40
Sulz. & S. pf	10,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 14	93½	96
Un. Pr. Shar.	350,000	..	..	....	7⅞	8⅛
West. Pac. 5s	49,925,000	2½	S	M. & S.	38	39
Willys-Ov'l'd.	20,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 14	90¾	91
Do pf.	5,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 14	95	95½

*Ex dividend. a—Incl. ½% extra.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Surety	$5,000,000	2½	Q	Jun 30,14	168	173
Bd.& Mtg.Gu.	5,000,000	4	Q	My 15, 14	295	300
City of N. Y.	580,000	2½	Q	July 1, 14	150	175
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	July 1, 14	325	..
Continental	2,000,000	25	S	J. & J.	860	880
Fidel.-Ph'nix	2,500,000	5	S	J. & J.	247	257
Ger. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	260	275
Ger.-Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	495	505
Germ'a ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 14	310	325
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 14	160	170
Home Fire	6,000,000	10	S	July 1, 14	400	410
Lawyers Mtg.	6,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 14	190	194
Mtg.Bond Co	2,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 30,14	98	102
Nat. Surety	2,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 14	173	178
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co.	1,500,000	3	Q	July 1, 14	140	147
N.Y.Title Ins.	2,000,000	1¼	Q	Apr 15,14	46	55
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	Jan 1, 14	315	330
No.River($25)	500,000	5	S	Apr 10,14	140	150
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	5a	S	Jan 15,14	105	112
Stuyv't ($100)	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	100	125
U. S. (Fire)	400,000	3	S	Feb 1, 14	80	90
Westchester	300,000	20	S	Feb 1, 14	520	530
W'msb'g City	1,000,000	7	S	Feb 1, 14	195	..

a—Including 2% extra.
b—Dividend payable 8¼% in January and 8½% in July.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Ang.-Am. O.	$9,733,000	10	..	July 1, 14	16	16½
Atlantic Ref.	5,000,000	..	..	....	585	588
Bourne-Scry.	200,000	$20	..	Oct 15, 13	295	300
Buck. P. L.	10,000,000	4	Q	Jun 20,14	137	140
Chese. Mfg.	500,000	$10g	Q	Jun 19,14	645	655
Colonial Oil	250,000	..	..	....	100	105
Contin. Oil	3,000,000	3	Q	Jun 16,14	218	221
Crescent P.L.	3,000,000	1.25	Q	Jun 15,14	48	50
Cumb. P. L.	1,000,000	$6	A	Dec 15,13	53	56
Eureka P. L.	5,000,000	8	Q	May 1, 14	262	266
Gal.-Sig. Oil	12,000,000	3	Q	Jun 30,14	173	176
Gal.-S. O. pf	2,000,000	$2	Q	Jun 30,14	143	148
Ind. P. Lines	5,000,000	$4	Q	My 15, 14	121	122
Nat. Transit	12,737,575	75c	Q	Jun 15,14	38	40
N. Y. Tran.	5,000,000	10	Q	Apr 15,14	267	272
Nor. Pipe L.	4,000,000	$5	S	July 1, 14	105	109
Ohio Oil	15,000,000	$2b	Q	June 2,14	178	186
Prai. O. & G.	18,000,000	$6	Q	Feb 28,13	440	445
Solar Ref'g.	2,000,000	$5	S	Jun 20,14	297	303
So. Pipe Line	10,000,000	$8	Q	June 1,14	220	224
So. Penn. Oil	12,500,000	5h	Q	Jun 30,14	280	300
S.W. P. P. L	3,500,000	$5	Q	July 1, 14	142	145
St. Oil (Cal.)	50,000,000	2.50	Q	Jun 15,14	320	323
St. Oil (Ind.)	30,000,000	6a	Q	My 29, 14	467	473
St. Oil (Kan.)	2,000,000	3	Q	Jun 15,14	405	410
St. Oil (Ky.)	3,000,000	5j	Q	July 1, 14	270	275
St. Oil (Neb.)	1,000,000	10	S	Jun 20,14	345	350
St. Oil (N.J.)	98,338,382	$5	Q	Jun 15,14	404	407
St. Oil (N.Y.)	75,000,000	2	..	Jun 15,14	215	217
St. Oil (Ohio)	3,500,000	6f	Q	July 1, 14	405	412
Swan & F'ch	500,000	5	..	Mar 31,13	180	190
Union T. L.	12,000,000	..	..	....	85	87
Vacuum Oil	15,000,000	$3	..	My 15, 14	219	222
Wash'ton Oil	100,000	$4	A	Dec 1, 13	42	44
Wat.-Pierce	400,000	..	..	....	3200	..

a—Including 3% extra dividend. b—Including 75c extra. f—Including 3% extra. g—Including $4 extra. h—Including $2 extra. h—Including 2% extra. j—Including 1% extra.

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Bl'k'r St. & F. Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	19	26
Do 1st 4s,'50	700,000	4	S	J. & J.	55	65
Bway&7thAv	2,100,000	2½	Q	Apr 15,14	170	185
B'l'nC.R.($10)	12,000,000	2	Q	Apr 15,14	171	174
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	J,A,J,O	120	135
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	J,A,J,O	280	310
42d St.&Gr.St	748,000	4½	Q	F,M,A,N	240	280
N. Y. Rys.	13,210,934	..	..	....	24	27
Ninth Av.	800,000	2	Q	....	155	170
2d Av. stock	1,862,000	..	..	....	..	3
2d Av.rec.cts. 5s, '14	3,140,000	2½	S	A. & O.	99⅝	100¼
2d Av. Ry.1st con. 5s, '48	5,631,000	2½	..	Feb 1, 08	25	30
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	F,M,A,N	115	120

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Name.	Rate	Maturity.	Bid.	Ask.	Y'd.
Amalgamated Copper	5	Mar., 1915	100⅛	100⅝	4.45
Am. Bank Note Co.	5	Mar., 1916	99¾	100	5.00
American Locomotive	5	July, 1915	99⅞	100⅝	4.60
American Tel. & Tel.	5	Apr., 1916	100	100¼	4.80
Austrian Government	4½	Jan., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	3.75
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1915	99⅞	100⅛	4.35
Bethlehem Steel	5	June 11,'15	99⅝	100	5.00
B'klyn Rap. Transit	5	July, 1918	99¾	100	5.00
Canadian Pacific Ry.	6	Mar., 1924	103⅝	104	5.45
Chat. Ry. & Light	5	June, 1915	98½	99¼	5.50
Chesapeake & Ohio	5	June, 1919	94	94½	6.35
Chicago & West. Ind.	5	Sept., 1915	99⅝	99⅞	5.10
Chicago Elevated	5	July, 1916	97	98	6.05
Cons. Power (Minn.)	6	May, 1917	97	99	6.37
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	98⅝	98⅞	5.90
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1914	100	100¼	2.95
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1915	99⅝	99⅞	5.15
Federal Sugar	6	Nov., 1914	98	100	5.00
General Motor	6	Oct., 1915	100¼	101	5.12
General Rubber	4½	July, 1915	98	98½	6.00
Hav. R. & P.	5	May, 1915	96½	97½	8.25
Hocking Valley Ry.	5	Nov., 1914	100¼	100½	3.50
Int. & Great Northern	5	Aug., 1914	87	90	..
Int. Harvester	5	Feb 15, '15	100¼	100⅜	4.20
Lackawanna Steel	5	Mar., 1915	97	97¾	8.37
Michigan Central	4½	Mar. 2, '15	100¼	100⅜	3.95
Minn. & St. Louis	6	Feb., 1916	90	95	7.70
Mo., Kan. & Texas	5	May, 1915	89	93	12.25
Minneap. Gen. El. Co.	6	June, 1917	99	99¾	6.10
Missouri Pacific Ry.	6	June, 1915	80	88	18.00
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1915	100	100¼	5.40
N. E. Navigation	6	May, 1917	94⅝	95⅛	7.70
N. Y. Central & Hud.	5	Sep 15, '14	100⅛	100⅜	3.00
N. Y. Central & Hud.	5	Nov 5, '14	100⅛	100⅜	3.50
N. Y. Central & Hud.	4½	May, 1915	100⅛	100⅜	4.05
New York, N. H. & H.	5	May, 1915	97⅞	98⅞	7.00
Pacific G. & E.	5	Mar 25,'15	99⅝	99⅞	5.35
Pub. Ser. Corp., N. J.	5	Mar 19,'16	98⅞	99⅝	5.35
Seaboard Air Line	5	Mar., 1916	99⅝	100⅛	4.95
Southern Railway	5	Feb., 1916	99⅝	99⅞	5.10
Southern Railway	5	Mar., 1917	99¼	99⅝	5.15
Sulzberger & S.	6	June, 1916	100	100½	5.75
U. S. S. R. M.	5	June, 1918	98	98⅞	4.35
Union Typewriter	5	Jan., 1916	97¾	98¼	6.00
United Fruit	6	May, 1917	101	101½	5.35
United Fruit	5	May, 1918	97¾	98¼	5.45
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	99½	100¼	5.75
Westinghouse E. & M.	6	Aug., 1915	102	102⅜	4.00
Western Maryland	5	July, 1915	89	96	9.00
Western Power	6	July, 1917	98½	100	6.00

A Short-Time Mortgage Railroad Bond Yielding 5.20%

Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Co. General Mortgage 5% Bonds

Total outstanding issue, $1,500,000

A first lien through pledge of collateral on the recently acquired line of the Chicago & Wabash Valley Railway Co.

A first lien on new equipment.

A second lien on the entire property of the Company, following the Refunding Mortgage, which is now closed.

Surplus earnings for the last five years have averaged $604,913 per annum. Interest on the present issue requires but $75,000 per annum.

This road forms a through connection to Chicago for the Lousiville & Nashville Railroad and the Southern Railway, which jointly own 91% of its stock.

Having sold all but a small amount of these bonds, we offer the balance, subject to prior sale, at 99⅛ and accured interest for immediate delivery

Circular fully describing this issue will be furnished upon request.

Potter, Choate & Prentice
55 Wall Street
New York

Pacific Gas & Electric Company

Notice is hereby given that Messrs. N. W. Halsey and Company, 49 Wall St., N. Y., are the duly authorized agents of this company to receive subscriptions for the first Preferred Stock of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company issued under the authority of the Railroad Commission of the State of California and offered for subscription to stockholders in accordance with letter dated June 3rd, 1914. As such agents they will receive payments on account of such subscriptions and issue receipts therefor.

Dated: San Francisco, Cal., July 3, 1914.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY
F. G. DRUM, President

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS. | REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK

Organized 1853
Main Office, William and Beaver Streets
THIRTY-FOUR BRANCHES
Statement of Condition
At the Close of Business June 30, 1914

Amount Due Depositors............		**$ 94,930,020.50**
To Meet These Deposits We Have:		
Cash in Vaults........	$ 21,402,301.25	
Exchanges & Cash Items	10,264,794.70	
Due from Banks.......	3,511,792.95	
Demand Loans on Collateral	15,204,615.00	
Time Loans and Investments	54,962,507.82	105,346,011.72
Leaving Capital and Surplus of......		**$ 10,415,991.22**

WILLIAM A. NASH, Chairman of the Board — WALTER E. FREW, Pres't

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
Franklin Trust Company
at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities (book value, $801,300,) market value......		$850,300.00
Private securities (book value $1,947,379.86,) market value..		1,937,067.00
Real estate owned..............		528,000.00
Mortgages owned		688,785.00
Loans secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		35,250.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral...........		2,574,673.12
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		4,257,848.38
Overdrafts		375.85
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$1,134,392.60	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	1,056,901.88	
		2,191,294.48
Specie		960,867.26
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks...		140,500.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings...	$240,632.00	
Other cash items..	9,410.49	
		250,042.49
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date.		55,954.02
Total............		$14,470,977.60

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$1,000,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund....$1,000,000.00		
Undivided profits	165,474.28	
		1,165,474.28
Surplus on book values $1,180,786.64		
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	1,278,158.69	
Due New York State Savings and Loan Associations and Credit Unions....	1,716.65	
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee or depositary	22,915.95	
Deposits by the State of New York	100,000.00	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets.	244,459.76	
Deposits otherwise preferred, if any.	88.75	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	6,270,825.33	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	505,389.51	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within 30 days	2,399,072.51	
Demand certificates of deposit.	508,185.30	
Other certificates of deposit	696,174.71	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	124,043.78	
Certified checks...	7,704.94	
Unpaid dividends.	41,820.00	
		12,200,950.88
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserves for taxes, expenses, etc....	$17,160.00	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	42,392.44	
Estimated unearned discounts.	45,000.00	
		104,552.44
Total............		$14,470,977.60

DIVIDENDS.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
Baltimore, Md., July 9, 1914.

The Board of Directors this day declared from the net earnings of the Company for the six months ended June 30, 1914, a dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable Sept 1, 1914, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on Aug. 1, 1914.

The Board also declared from the surplus earnings of the Company a dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable Sept. 1, 1914, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on Aug. 1, 1914.

The transfer books will not close.

C. W. WOOLFORD, Secretary.

The White Investing Company
55 Liberty Street, New York,
MANAGERS
Michigan Limestone & Chemical Company.

The Board of Directors of the Michigan Limestone & Chemical Company has declared a regular semi-annual dividend of 3½% on the preferred stock of the Corporation, payable July 20th, 1914.

(Signed) Edgar H. Woodward, Secretary.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Wednesday, July 15, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Tuesday, June 30, 1914.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

The Kansas City Southern Railway Co.
No. 25 Broad Street, New York, June 17, 1914.

A quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. (1%) has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, from surplus earnings of the current fiscal year, payable July 15, 1914, to stockholders of record at 3:00 o'clock P. M. June 30, 1914. Checks in payment of the dividend will be mailed to stockholders at the addresses last furnished to the Transfer Agent.

G. C. HAND, Secretary.

HOMESTAKE MINING COMPANY.
July 7th, 1914.
DIVIDEND NO. 476.

The Board of Directors has today declared a monthly dividend of Sixty-five (65) Cents per share, payable July 25th, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 20th, 1914. Checks will be mailed by Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Company, Dividend Disbursing Agent.

FRED CLARK, Secretary.

TAYLOR-WHARTON IRON & STEEL CO.,
HIGHBRIDGE, NEW JERSEY.

The regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the Preferred Stock of the Taylor-Wharton Iron & Steel Company has been declared payable August 1st, 1914, to stockholders of record July 24th, 1914.

W. A. INGRAM,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW YORK MOTION PICTURE CORPORATION.
MONTHLY DIVIDEND NO. 14.

A dividend of two per cent. (2%) upon the capital stock of this corporation has been declared payable on July 15, 1914, to stockholders of record at the opening of business on that day.

CHARLES J. HITE, Treasurer.
New York, July 10, 1914.

United Cigar Manufacturers Co.
New York, July 9th, 1914.

A DIVIDEND of One (1) Per Cent. will be paid on the COMMON STOCK of this Company on AUGUST 1st, 1914, to Stockholders of record on July 24th, 1914, at 3 P. M.

SIEGMUND SCHLESINGER,
Secretary.

J. G. White & Company, Incorporated,
43 Exchange Place, New York.

The regular quarterly dividend (forty-fifth quarter) of one and one-half per cent. has been declared on the preferred stock of this Company, payable August 1, 1914, to stockholders of record July 22, 1914.

H. S. COLLETTE, Secretary.

A.—Corporation manufacturing motion pictures, established five years, with good name in the trade, contemplates increasing its capitalization, object, to raise additional capital for expansion purposes, would like to hear from reputable broker desiring to handle issue. M 142 Times.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

The Franklin Society

The Franklin Society announces the usual semi-annual cash dividend at the rate of Four and One-Half Per Cent. per annum on all savings share accounts of $10 to $5,000. This is the Society's
51st Consecutive Dividend
SECURITIES:—First Mortgages on dwellings in New York City and vicinity, non-speculative.
Bank Department Supervision.
Even a dollar starts an account. Thousands of investors, large and small. SIMPLE MAILING SYSTEM. Begin now or write for Booklet A.
THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY
FOR HOME BUILDING & SAVINGS,
38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.
4½ PER CENT

DIRECT LINE TELEPHONE COMPANY.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 16-22 William Street, New York City, for the sale to the Trustee under the mortgage of the Direct Line Telephone Company, dated July 1st, 1911, of a sufficient number of bonds secured by said mortgage to invest $2,750.00 of the Sinking Fund. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

Proposals must be presented before twelve o'clock noon, on July 23rd, 1914, and should be directed as follows:

"Proposals to the Sinking Fund of the Direct Line Telephone Company, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 16-22 William Street, New York City."

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By EDWIN S. MARSTON, President.
New York, July 3, 1914.

Any ownership certificates which may be necessary under the Income Tax Treasury Regulations should accompany current coupons.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of
The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company.
Cleveland, Ohio, May 18, 1914.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of THE LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY has been called and will be held at the Company's principal office in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on Monday, the 20th day of July, 1914, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of considering and voting upon the adoption and ratification of an Agreement, dated April 29th, 1914, for the consolidation of The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company; Geneva, Corning & Southern Railroad Company, The Terminal Railway of Buffalo; The Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley & Pittsburg Railroad Company; Chicago, Indiana & Southern Railroad Company; Detroit & Chicago Railroad Company; Detroit, Monroe & Toledo Railroad Company; The Northern Central Michigan Railroad Company, Kalamazoo & White Pigeon Railroad Company, and The Swan Creek Railway Company of Toledo.

By order of the Board of Directors.
DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
THE NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.
Albany, N. Y., May 18, 1914.

NOTICE IS HERBY GIVEN that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company has been called and will be held at the Company's principal office in the Union Depot, in the City of Albany, N. Y., on Monday, the 20th day of July, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering and voting upon the adoption and ratification of an Agreement, dated April 29th, 1914, for the consolidation of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company, Geneva, Corning & Southern Railroad Company, the Terminal Railway of Buffalo, the Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley & Pittsburgh Railroad Company, Chicago, Indiana & Southern Railroad Company, Detroit & Chicago Railroad Company, Detroit, Monroe & Toledo Railroad Company, the Northern Central Michigan Railroad Company, Kalamazoo & White Pigeon Railroad Company and the Swan Creek Railway Company of Toledo.

By order of the Board of Directors.
DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

Federal Control of Railroads

The latest development in the conflict between the Interstate Commerce Commission and the several State Railroad Commissions is described in The Annalist (out today) in an article which shows that the drift is toward exclusive Federal control of Railroads.

There are several other articles of equal timely interest, in addition to the regular pages of Barometrics, market reports and other statistical information of value.

On news stands: 10c copy. Annual subscription $4.

THE ANNALIST
Times Square, New York

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of the First and Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bonds of CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, and of the First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of THE INDIANA, DECATUR & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY:

Default having been made in the payment of the interest due July 1, 1914, on each of the series of bonds above named, the undersigned, at the request of holders of a large amount of both series of said bonds, have agreed to act as a Committee for the protection of the interests of all said bondholders who shall become parties to an agreement now in process of preparation.

Holders of said bonds are requested to deposit the same with the EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, at its office, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, the Depositary to be named in said agreement. All bonds so deposited must be in negotiable form and must bear the coupon maturing July 1, 1914, and all subsequent coupons. Certificates of deposit will be issued for the bonds deposited.

In the judgment of the Committee the interests of the said bondholders demand immediate concerted action for their protection, and it, therefore, requests that said bonds be deposited immediately.

Copies of the Deposit Agreement may be obtained (as soon as the same is completed) from the Depositary or the Secretary of the Committee.

New York, July 7, 1914.

WM. A. READ, Chairman;
J. AUGUSTUS BARNARD,
HENRY E. COOPER,
FREDERICK H. ECKER,
GEORGE K. JOHNSON,
H. F. WHITCOMB,
ALBERT H. WIGGIN,
L. EDMUND ZACHER,
Committee.

F. E. MOWLE, Secretary, 28 Nassau Street, New York City.

CADWALADER, WICKERSHAM & TAFT, Counsel.

EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Depositary, 37 Wall Street, New York City.

THE VIRGINIAN POWER COMPANY. TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SIX PER CENT. FIRST LIEN GOLD NOTES OF THE VIRGINIAN POWER COMPANY:

Notice is hereby given that The Virginian Power Company has, pursuant to Article Five of the Indenture hereinafter referred to, elected and does hereby elect to redeem and pay off on the 15th day of July, 1914, at par and interest accrued to said date, all of its outstanding Six Per Cent (6%) First Lien Gold Notes bearing date August 1, 1913, issued under and secured by an Indenture dated August 1, 1913, between The Virginian Power Company and The New York Trust Company, as Trustee, and that such Notes will accordingly become due and payable at the office of said Trustee, The New York Trust Company, No. 26 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, New York, or at the option of the holder at the Bank of Scotland in London, England, on said July 15, 1914, at par with the interest accrued thereon up to said date of redemption, and that interest on said Notes shall cease from and after that date.

THE VIRGINIAN POWER COMPANY,
By PHILIP G. GOSSLER, President.
WILBUR TUSCH, Sec. and Treas.
June 15, 1914.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

July 10th, 1914.

TO HOLDERS OF BONDS OF UNITED STATES LEAD CORPORATION:

As directed by the Court, you are notified that a Decree of Foreclosure of the Mortgage securing your Bonds was entered this day by the Court of Common Pleas of Delaware County, Pennsylvania, the sale under which will take place September 26, 1914; and you are requested to communicate with The Real Estate Trust Company of Philadelphia, the Trustee of the Mortgage, for purposes of the common protection of the bondholders.

J. HARVEY SMITH, Prothonotary.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the business heretofore carried on at Nineteenth Street and Fifth Avenue in the City of New York, under the firm name of Arnold, Constable & Co., has been sold and transferred to Arnold, Constable & Company, Incorporated, and that the said business will be continued by the said Company, which has assumed the indebtedness of Arnold, Constable & Co.

Dated New York, July 6, 1914.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE City of New York, located at 20 Nassau Street, in the City and State of New York, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are, therefore, hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

Dated June 19, 1914.

DANIEL J. ROGERS, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE OF BOSTON, located at Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

W. R. WHITTEMORE, Cashier.

Dated May 28, 1914.

THE NATIONAL NASSAU BANK OF NEW YORK.

The National Nassau Bank of New York, located at New York City, in the State of New York, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

EDWARD EARL, President.

Dated June 24th, 1914.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, Cast-Iron Pipe Fittings, Venturi Meters, Fuse Panels, Electric Cable, Galvanized Conduit, Check Valves, Steel Angles, Cardboard, Paper, Crude Carbolic Acid, Caustic Soda, and Rosin.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C., until 10:30 A. M., August 3, 1914, at which time they will be opened in public, for furnishing the above-mentioned articles. Blanks and general information relating to this Circular (No. 862) may be obtained from this office or the offices of the Assistant Purchasing Agents, 24 State Street, New York City; 614 Whitney-Central Building, New Orleans, La., and 1086 North Point Street, San Francisco, Cal.; also from the U. S. Engineer Offices in the following cities: Seattle, Wash.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Baltimore, Md.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Boston, Mass.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Cleveland, Ohio; Cincinnati, Ohio; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; Detroit, Mich.; Milwaukee, Wis.; St. Paul, Minn.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; Louisville, Ky.; Mobile, Ala., and Galveston, Texas; Commercial Club, Kansas City, Mo.; Chamber of Commerce, Quincy, Ill., and Commercial Club, Tacoma, Wash.—F. C. Boggs, Major, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., General Purchasing Officer.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre, and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M., on Tuesday, July 14, 1914, for Contract 145, for roofing with reinforced concrete tiles 46 superstructures along the line of the Catskill aqueduct between the Ashokan and Hill View Reservoirs, a distance of approximately 92 miles. Approximately 28,300 tiles will be required under the contract. The buildings, ready to receive the tiles, are being constructed under other contracts.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
W. BRUCE COBB, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR UNTREATED PILES AND LUMBER.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C., 2:30 P. M., and also at the office of the Assistant Purchasing Agent, 1086 North Point St., San Francisco, Cal., until 11:30 A. M., Aug. 22, 1914, at which time they will be opened in public, for furnishing the above-mentioned articles. Blanks and general information relating to this Circular (No. 861A) may be obtained from this office or the offices of the Assistant Purchasing Agents, 24 State St., New York City; 614 Whitney-Central Building, New Orleans, La., and 1086 North Point St., San Francisco, Cal.; also from the U. S. Engineer Offices in Seattle, Wash.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Chicago, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo. F. C. Boggs, Major, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., General Purchasing Officer.

OFFICE, COMMISSIONERS DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, July 9, 1914.—Proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, Room 509 District Building, until 2 o'clock July 22nd, 1914, for Erection of Shelters, Yard and Weighmasters' Offices, Lunch Room, Toilets, etc., on the open space between Tenth and Twelfth and B and Little B Streets Northwest.

Blank forms of proposals, specifications, and all necessary information may be obtained from the Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, Room 427 District Building, Washington, D. C. A deposit of $5 required for return of plans and specifications. OLIVER P. NEWMAN, FREDERICK L. SIDDONS, CHESTER HARDING, Commissioners.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:39 | Sun sets..7:31 | Moon rises..10:44

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	11:56	12:00	5:42	6:03
Governors Island	12:26	12:00	6:22	6:52
Hell Gate	2:16	1:50	8:02	8:32

Arrived—Sunday, July 12.

SS Trym, Caibarien, June 26.
SS Talisman, Nassau, July 4.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville, July 9.
SS City of Savannah, Savannah, July 9.
SS Manchester Port, Huelva, June 30.
SS Buenos Aires, Cadiz, June 30.
SS Hermod, Cardenas, June 28.
SS Lord Antrim, Matanzas, July 2.
SS Dorothy, Philadelphia, July 11.
SS Exeter City, Swansea, June 26.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

New York	Southampton	July 4
Lapland	Antwerp	July 4
Minnetonka	London	July 4
Maylands	Messina	June 23
Napoli	Palermo	June 27
Kasala	Palermo	June 27
Steinturm	Hamburg	June 30
City of Bristol	Oran	June 24
Madonna	Gibraltar	July 4
Berlin	Bremen	July 4
Carolina	San Juan	July 8
Comal	Tampa	July 9
Comus	New Orleans	July 8
Ocmulgee	Galveston	July 7
Ben Vrackie	Trinidad	July 5
El Occidente	Galveston	July 7
Albingia	Haiti	July 8
Grayson	San Juan	July 8
Caribbean	Bermuda	July 11

DUE TOMORROW.

Argentina	Algiers	July 3
Noordam	Rotterdam	July 4
Border Knight	Huelva	June 28
Asiatic Prince	Bahia	June 27
Tenadores	Port Limon	July 7
Mohawk	Jacksonville	July 11
City of Montgomery	Savannah	July 11
Concho	Galveston	July 8

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Imperator	Hamburg	July 8
Patris	Piraeus	June 30
Kaiser W. der Grosse	Bremen	July 8
Taormina	Naples	July 2
Prinz August Wilhelm	Kingston	July 9
Trent	Kingston	July 10
Boniface	Barbados	July 7
El Alba	Galveston	July 9

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.
Buenos Aires, Vera Cruz	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
SAIL TOMORROW.		
Lusitania, Liverpool	2:30 P.M.	6:00 P.M.
American, Bahia	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Hesione, Montevideo	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Matura, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cristobal, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
United States, Copenhagen		2:00 P.M.
Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam		1:00 A.M.
Russia, Libau		2:00 P.M.
Port Antonio, Jamaica		12:00 M.
City of Savannah, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
El Mundo, Galveston		12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
SAIL WEDNESDAY.		
France, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Caracas, La Guayra	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Metapan, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Moltke, Naples		3:00 P.M.
Stampalia, Naples		11:00 A.M.
Batavia, Hamburg		11:00 A.M.
Trafalgar, Havana		12:00 M.
Paloma, Cardenas		12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
Lampasas, Galveston		1:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., JULY 12.

SS Lapland, Antwerp to New York, was 330 miles E. at 6 A. M.; due 13th, afternoon. Red Star Line.

SS Imperator, Hamburg to New York, was 1,300 miles E. at 10:40 A. M.; due 15th, forenoon. Hamburg-American Line.

SS New York, Southampton to New York, was 150 miles E. at 8 A. M.; due 13th, forenoon. American Line.

SS Minnetonka, London to New York, was 260 miles E. at 6 P. M.; due 13th, afternoon. Atlantic Transport Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 27 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Tenadores, Colon to New York, was 552 miles S. at noon.

SS Rio Grande, Brunswick to New York, was 310 miles S. at noon.

SS Illinois, Port Arthur to New York, was 154 miles E. of Sabine at 6 A. M.

SS Cherokee, Georgetown to New York, was 206 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 88 miles N. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.

SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 157 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS Comal, Mobile to New York, was 350 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Mexico, Havana to New York, was 655 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 508 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS W. B. Keene, Belfast, Ga., to New York, was 90 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.

SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 480 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Carolina, San Juan to New York, was 55 miles S at 8 P. M.

SS Grayson, San Juan to New York, was 137 miles S. at 8 P. M.

SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 100 miles S. at noon.

SS Albingia, Kingston to New York, was 200 miles S. at noon.

SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 203 miles S. at noon.

FASTNET, IRELAND.

SS Mauretania, New York for Liverpool, was 720 miles W. at 12:05 A. M.; due Fishguard 13th, forenoon. Cunard Line.

BROW HEAD.

SS Kronprinz Wilhelm, New York for Bremen, was 357 miles S. W. at 5:02 A. M.; due Plymouth 13th, late. North German Lloyd.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Tenyo Maru .... July 13
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Sierra..July 16
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Lurline..July 16
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via Seattle)—Seattle Maru .... July 16
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Tahiti..July 17
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of Japan .... July 18
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Nile .... July 20

FOR SALE.

Army-Navy Auction Bargains

Cots	$ .95 up	Mess Kits	$ .45 up
Shoes, pr.	1.85 "	Haversacks	.10 "
Team Harness	21.85 "	New Uniforms	1.50 "
Leggins, pr.	.18 "	Revolvers	1.65 "
Saddles	9.00 "	Swords	.35 "
Dunnage Bags	.95 "	7 Shot Carbines	2.95
Colts Cal. 45 Revolvers	$7.45 up	Cart. 1c. ea.	
Mauser Sporting Rifle	$11.85	Cart. 2c. ea.	
Army Breech Loading Rifle, 98c.		Cart. 2c. ea.	

Army Tents to Hire! Free Circular

Francis Bannerman, 501 B'dway, N.Y.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—ADALGISA POLIZZI, plaintiff, against LORENZO POLIZZI, defendant.—Summons.—Action for an absolute divorce. Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated June 17th, 1914.

GUIDO J. GIUDICI,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office address, No. 63 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Lorenzo Polizzi, Defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Samuel Greenbaum, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, for the County of New York, which order is dated the 17th day of June, 1914, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, of the State of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on June 20th, 1914.

GUIDO J. GIUDICI,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office address, No. 63 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned intends to apply to the Broome County Surrogate's Court for letters of administration with will annexed upon the estate of Abel Bennett, deceased, late of the City of Binghamton, N. Y., under the provision of Section 2644 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and intends to apply for modified security under the provisions of Section 2664 of the Code of Civil Procedure relating to modified security with the consent of all the next of kin, which has been secured, and the creditors of said decedent are notified to present their claims against the estate of the said Abel Bennett, deceased, to Benjamin Baker, Surrogate of Broome County, at Binghamton, N. Y., on or before the 10th day of August, 1914.

Dated July 3d, 1914.

HELEN B. MILLARD.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Ivernia, at Gibraltar, July 12.
SS Campania, at Moville, July 12.
SS President Lincoln, at Hamburg, July 12.
SS Frederik VIII., at Copenhagen, July 12.
SS Calabria, at Genoa, July 12.
SS Bremen, at Plymouth, July 12.
SS Corcovado, at Gibraltar, July 12.
SS Ivernia, at Gibraltar, July 12.
SS Denbigh Hall, at Suez, July 12.

Sailed.

SS Finland, from Dover, July 11.
SS Ryndam, from Boulogne, July 11.
SS Caledonia, from Moville, July 11.
SS Saxonia, from Naples, July 12.

Passed.

SS Minnewaska, New York for London, passed Lizard.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Kobe, June 24, and Yokohama, June 25—which arrived at Seattle per steamer Titan, were dispatched east on July 8, and are due in New York on the morning of Monday, July 13.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, June 12; Sydney, June 13; Auckland, June 18, and Wellington, June 19—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Tahiti, were dispatched east on July 9, and are due in New York on the morning of Monday, July 13.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. July 16, SS New York.
Germany—Close at 5 P. M. July 17, SS Imperator, and at 5 P. M. July 20, SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.
France—Close at 5 P. M. July 16, SS New York.
Austria—Close at 11:30 A. M. July 18, SS Belvedere.
Belgium—Close at 5 P. M. July 17, SS Lapland.
Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. July 18, SS Belvedere, and at 12 M. July 18, SS Patris.
Hungary—Close at 11:30 A. M. July 18, SS Belvedere, and at 9:30 A. M. July 25, SS Ultonia.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. July 30, SS Phineas.
Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. July 18, SS Nieuw Amsterdam, and at 5 P. M. July 20, SS Noordam.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 11:30 A. M. July 14, SS United States.
Norway—Close at 11:30 A. M. July 14, SS United States.
Italy—Close at 11:30 A. M. July 15, SS Moltke, and at 5 P. M. July 21, SS Regina d'Italia.

For Latest Shipping See Page 1.

CATSKILL EVENING LINES

For CATSKILL, HUDSON, COXSACKIE and way landings. Direct connection with Catskill Mountain Railroads, for CAIRO, PALENVILLE, OTIS SUMMIT, HAINES FALLS, TANNERSVILLE, and

All Points in the Catskill Mountains and the Berkshires

Luxuriously appointed steamers leave Pier 43, N. R., ft. Christopher St., N. Y., at 6:30 P. M.; Yonkers, 7:30 P. M., daily except Sunday.

Saturday Special—leaves Pier 43, N. R., 1:00 P. M.; Yonkers, 1:45 P. M.

Time tables giving full information mailed on request, or can be obtained at all hotels and railway ticket offices. 'Phone 1097 Spring.

Iron Steamboat Co
CONEY ISLAND
FISHING BANKS & ROCKAWAY BEACH
NO LANDING AT WEST 23D ST.
STEEPLECHASE PARK Only
Landing at CONEY ISLAND
Full Time Tables are on inside of back cover of Telephone Directories, at all hotel and ticket offices, or will be mailed on request. Tel. Rector 872.

"Hudson River by Searchlight."
MANHATTAN LINE
$1.00 To ALBANY
THROUGH TICKETS AND BAGGAGE CHECKED TO ALL POINTS.
Excellent Dining Service a la Carte.
Steamers leave daily, Pier 39, North River, foot West Houston St., 5:30 P. M.; W. 131st St., 6 P. M. Tel. 9226 Spring.

CONEY ISLAND AND ROCKAWAY BEACH TODAY
INCLUDING WEST 23D ST.
STEAMERS ROSEDALE & SYLVESTER
Leave W. 129th St., 9:15 and 10:15 A. M.
Leave W. 23d St., 9:45, 10:45, 2:30, 3:30.
Battery, 10:15, 11:15, 2:45, 3:45.
Coney Island, 2:00, 6:00, 7:00.
Rockaway, 12:15, 1:15, 5:15, 6:15.

GLEN ISLAND BOATS
ROUND 50c TRIP
20-MILE SAIL. ALL AMUSEMENTS.
Lvs. Battery Daily 10, 11 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:30 P. M.; E. 24th, ½ hour later; E. 136th, 11 A. M., 12, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays hourly, 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

FOREIGN HOTELS AND RESORTS.

SAVOY HOTEL
LONDON, ENGLAND.
THE FAVORITE RESORT OF ALL AMERICANS IN EUROPE.

VISIT
BELGIUM
Booklets, International Sleeping Car Co. (Dorland Travel Service), 281 5th Av., N.Y.

REFEREES' SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—George B. Lauck as Committee of the Property of John W. Quincy, an incompetent person, plaintiff, against Nellie Scott and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a Judgment of Foreclosure and Sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 23d day of June, 1914, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said Judgment named, will sell at Public Auction, at the Exchange Sales Rooms, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of July, 1914, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Samuel Marx, auctioneer, the premises directed in said Judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 53d Street, distant 375 feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of 53d Street with the easterly side of 9th Avenue; running thence NORTHERLY at right angles with 53d Street and parallel with 9th Avenue, 47 feet 4 inches; thence SOUTHEASTERLY and on a line which makes on its southerly side an angle of 82 degrees 25 minutes 24 seconds with said last mentioned course, 39 feet 7¾ inches; thence SOUTHERLY and on a line which makes on its westerly side an angle of 91 degrees 38 minutes 16 seconds with said last mentioned course, 42 feet 4 inches, to the northerly side of said 53d Street; thence WESTERLY along said northerly side of W. 53d Street, 34 feet 11 inches more or less, to the point or place of beginning.

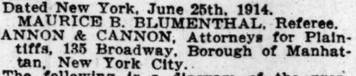
Said premises being known by the street numbers 331-3 West 53d Street, Borough of Manhattan.

Being the same premises heretofore conveyed by William H. Hirsh, Referee, to David Scott by deed dated July 30, 1902, and recorded July 30, 1902, in L. 87, Sec. 4 of Conveyances, page 310, in the office of the Register of New York County, and being the same premises conveyed to James E. J. Martin by Nellie Scott, by deed dated August 6th, 1912, and this mortgage being given to secure the payment of part of the purchase price or consideration therein expressed.

Dated New York, June 25th, 1914.

MAURICE B. BLUMENTHAL, Referee.
CANNON & CANNON, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold: its street numbers are 331-3 West 53d Street, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan:



331 & 333 West 53d Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is Ten thousand four hundred thirty-three and 34-100 Dollars, with interest thereon from the 18th day of June, 1914, together with costs and allowance, amounting to Three hundred sixty-nine and 75-100 Dollars, with interest thereon from June 23d, 1914, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is Three hundred ninety-two and 64-100 dollars and interest.

Dated New York, June 25th, 1914.

MAURICE B. BLUMENTHAL, Referee.

Hudson Navigation Company

Regular Service Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Lake George and the North. Buffalo and the West.

Most magnificent river steamers in the world, "Berkshire," "C. W. Morse," "Trojan" and "Rensselaer" leave Pier 32 N. R. daily at 6:00 P. M.; West 132nd Street, 6:30 P. M. Orchestra, Dinner Dances, Dining service a la carte.

Steamers "Trojan" and "Rensselaer" Leave New York 8:30 P. M. Sundays.

LAKE GEORGE EXCURSION
Sail—Rail—Sail Again
"Trojan" from New York, 6:00 P. M. Saturday, connecting directly at Pier in Albany with the D. & H. for Lake George. Sail thru the Lake to Baldwin and return, due in New York Monday morning.
Round trip fare $4.00

SATURDAY AFTERNOON SAILS
West Point and return, *"Adirondack,"* Pier 32 N. R. 2 P. M.; West 132nd Street 2:45 P. M. Returning 10:30 P. M. Round trip fare 50 cts.

MOONLIGHT SAILS,
July 14th, 15th and 16th, *"Adirondack,"* Pier 32 N. R. at 8 P. M.; West 132nd St., 8:45 P. M. Four hours on the Hudson. Fare 50 cents.

Sunday Daylight Service
"Rensselaer," Pier 32 N. R. at 8:45 A. M.; West 132nd Street 9:30 A. M. for Yonkers, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, and returning by Steamer **"Trojan."** Fare $1.00,—Poughkeepsie and return, Kingston Point, Albany and Troy.
'Adirondack" at 10:00 A. M. from Pier 32 N. R.; West 132nd St. 10:45 A.M., for Yonkers, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie and return.
Round trip fare, Poughkeepsie and return, **$1.00.**
'Phone day or night—Spring 9400
"THE SEARCHLIGHT ROUTE."

To Boston
And New England Points

Fall River Line
Lv. Pier 14, N. R., foot Fulton St., week days and Sundays, 5:30 P. M. Steamers COMMONWEALTH and PRISCILLA. Orchestra on each.

Providence Line
Daily except Sunday. Lv. Pier 14, N. R., foot Fulton St., 6:00 P. M. Strs. PROVIDENCE and PLYMOUTH.

$1.00 and $2.00 Outside Staterooms. Inside Staterooms have Outside Ventilation and are Always Cool and Comfortable.

Other Long Island Sound Routes

NEW BEDFORD LINE
Direct route to New Bedford, Mass., and Summer resorts on Buzzards Bay, Cape Cod and Marthas Vineyard and Nantucket. Strs. MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., foot of Houston St., week days only, 6:00 P. M.

BRIDGEPORT LINE
Lv. Pier 28, East River, week days, 3:00 P. M. Leave foot East 22d St., week days, 3:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:45 P. M. Steamer NAUGATUCK.

NEW LONDON (NORWICH) LINE
Direct route New London, Watch Hill, Block Island, and Narragansett Pier. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., foot Houston St., week days, 5:30 P. M., Pier 70, E. R., foot E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL and CHESTER W. CHAPIN.

NEW HAVEN LINE
To New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, and North. Lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., week days, 2:45 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. Lv. East 22d St., week days, 3:00 P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M. Steamer RICHARD PECK.

Tickets, Staterooms and Information at City Ticket Office, 171 Broadway, near Cortlandt St.; also at N. Y. Transfer Offices, Tourist Offices and at Piers.
PHONE CORTLANDT 5121
The New England Steamship Co.

ALL-THE-WAY-BY-WATER
To Boston
The Twin-Screw Steel Steamships
BUNKER HILL and MASSACHUSETTS of the Metropolitan S. S. Line
Leave Pier 18, North River (foot of Murray Street), week days and Sundays at 5:00 P. M., for Boston DIRECT.
Due Boston 8:00 A. M.

To YARMOUTH and The MARITIME PROVINCES
Twin-screw steel steamships leave Boston at 2:00 P. M. daily except Saturday for Yarmouth, N. S.; a delightful sea trip of 17 hours. Through tickets from New York. The shortest and quickest route from Boston to the Maritime Provinces.
Boston & Yarmouth S. S. Co., Ltd., under management of Eastern S. S. Corporation.
EASTERN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION

HIGHLAND LAKE AND BEAR MOUNTAIN
INTERSTATE PARK
45 Miles UP THE HUDSON
Fast Steel Str. HIGHLANDER
Lvs. Battery, 9:30; W. 23d St., 10; W. 131st St., 10:30; Yonkers, 11 A. M.; Round Trip Daily, 50c.; Children, 25c.; Sundays & Holidays, 75c.; Children, 50c. Yonkers, 50c. Music, LARGE DANCING FLOOR. Refreshments. All outdoor sports. 3½ hours at Mt.
DAILY TRIPS TO
Inter-State Park Landings
(ALONG THE HUDSON RIVER)
Enjoy a Pleasant Day Under the Palisades. Str. Bay Ridge lvs. W. 129th St. Pier, daily at 10:30 A. M., 2, 5 P. M. FARE 35 CTS. ROUND TRIP. Children Free. McAllister St'b't Co.

ATLANTIC CITY by commodious OCEAN STEAMSHIP from New York. Eight hours of bracing breezes along the resort-dotted Jersey Coast.
NEVER OUT O' SIGHT O' LAND.
*Phone Beekman 3400 for full information.

"MANDALAY"
NEW STEEL STEAMER
MAGNIFICENT BALLROOM,
DANCING FREE
UP THE HUDSON—DAILY AND SUNDAY.
DAY TRIP*—NEWBURGH AND RETURN.
*Day Trip omitted Monday.
NIGHT SAIL UP THE HUDSON.
Night trip ends at 131st Street.
$1.00 Each Round Trip.
MORNING. Leave Battery, 9 A.M. W. 131st St., 10 A.M. Yonkers, 10:30 A.M.
EVENING. Lv. Battery, 7:30 P.M. W. 131st St., 8:30 P.M.
Tel. 179 and 3263 Broad and 3884 Morningside

Popular SIGHT SEEING Yacht Clifton
Around Manhattan Isle; Lv. ft. West 42d St., Weekdays & Suns., 10:30 & 2:30. 40 Miles; 3 Hours; Music; Lecturer. Tel. 5441 Gramercy.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR.
Str. "Shinnecock" of Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line leaves N. Y., Pier 8, E. R., Tues. and Thurs., 5:30 P. M.; Sat., 1:00 P. M.

HARTFORD LINE
From New Pier 20, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M. for Connecticut River landings. Write for Summer folder.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
London—Paris—Bremen
§Berlin .... July 18
*†Kaiser W'h'm der Grosse.July 21
*Kronprinzessin Cecilie...July 28
@Grosser Kuerfuerst......July 30
*Kronprinz Wilhelm......Aug. 4
@‖Barbarossa............Aug. 6
*Sails at 1 A. M.—§Via Plymouth and Boulogne S/M—†Carries no (I.) or (II.) cabin—@Bremen direct.—‖Carries (II.) and (III.) cabin.
Baltimore-Bremen direct. One cabin (II.) Wednesdays.
THE MEDITERRANEAN
Prinzess Irene .... Aug. 1
Koenig Albert .... Sept. 5
Through rates from Egypt, India New York to FAR EAST and South America Via Europe.
Independent Trips, First class throughout Around the World $620.65 & Up
Travelers' Checks Good All Over the World.
OELRICHS & CO., Gen. Agts., 5 Broadway, N. Y.
The Key to Europe

WHITE STAR PIERS 59 & 60, N.R.
"OLYMPIC"
LARGEST BRITISH STEAMER
For LONDON PARIS AUG. 8 10 A. M.
AUG. 29—SEPT. 19—OCT. 10—OCT. 31.
Via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Southampton.
OTHER SAILINGS.
OCEANIC, Aug. 1, noon; Aug. 22, Sept. 12
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool (noon)
CEDRIC....July 16 | BALTIC....July 30
CELTIC....July 23 | ADRIATIC....Aug. 6
Boston—Mediterranean—Italy.
CANOPIC........Aug. 20; Oct. 3
CRETIC........Sept. 19; Oct. 24

American Pier 62, N.R., 10 A.M. 23d Street
Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton.
ONE CLASS CABIN (II.) SERVICE, $55 UP.
NEW YORK...July 17 | ST. LOUIS......July 31
PHILA'PHIA July 24 | ST. PAUL......Aug. 7

Atlantic Transport
New York—London Direct, Pr. 58, N. R., 16th St.
Minnetonka. July 18, 1 PM | Minnewaska. Aug. 1
Minneapolis. Jul. 25, 10:30AM | Minnehaha.. Aug. 8

Red Star Pier 61, N. R., 10 A.M. 21st Street
N. Y.—London—Paris via Dover—Antwerp.
LAPLAND.....July 18 | ZEELAND.....Aug. 1
FINLAND.....July 25 | VADERLAND...Aug. 8
PASSENGER OFFICE. 9 B'WAY, N. Y.

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Only first-class passengers carried
REDUCED SUMMER FARES
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Short tours to Jamaica only and return $75.00
Additional weekly sailings from Boston and New Orleans to Havana, Panama and Central American Ports connecting for Pacific Ports of Central and South America. Write for Booklets.
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†France (new) July 15 | *La Lorraine Aug. 5
*La Touraine July 22 | *La Provence..Aug. 12
*La Savoie.....July 29 | †France (new)..Aug. 19
*Twin screw steamers. †Quadruple screw steamer.
SPECIAL SATURDAY SAILING, 3 P. M.
1 Class Cabin (II.) & 3d Class Pass'rs Only.
†Rochambeau.....Aug. 8 | *Chicago.....Aug. 29
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All Service Daily Except Sunday. Direct rail connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. Music. Restaurant.
Str. "Washington Irving" Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays.
Str. "Hendrick Hudson" Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays,
Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted.
Str. "Robert Fulton"
Leaves Desbrosses St., 9:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, returning same day in sunset and twilight.
Hudson River Day Line
(ALBANY DAY LINE.)
Desbrosses St. Pier, New York. Tel. Spring 4141.
Steamer "ALBANY"
Afternoon boat for West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Ideal outing to West Point, returning by Str. "ROBERT FULTON," $1.00, or by rail, $1.10.

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COLONIAL LINE
BOSTON Via Boat and Rail $2.75
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Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. All Outside Rooms, $1.00 to $3.00. Wireless equipment. Uptown Office, Broadway and 23d St. Telephone Spring 9491.

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City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway;
Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway and 23d St., N. Y.

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OBSERVATION & TOURIST Around New York Daily. Lvs. Battery Pier, 10:30, 2:30. Lecturer. "HALCYON" to the Ocean, Sandy Hook & Scotland Lightship, 1:30; ret. 5:30. Tel. Broad [illegible].

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SAILING HOUR NOON. SEE ITINERARY.
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Round the World Trip, $474.85 & up. Special through rate to Egypt, India, China, Japan, Manila, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and South America. Independent tours in Europe, etc.; send for booklet Cunard Tours.
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JULY 18, 12 NOON
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World's Largest Ships
Fastest to the Continent
FROM BOSTON
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Fast Trip to Naples and Beyond
ALGIERS, ITALY, GREECE, AUSTRIA
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EVERY TRIP A TOUR.

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From Pier 64, N. R., (foot W. 24th St.)
GLASGOW via Moville LONDONDERRY
CAMERONIA................July 18, noon
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FIRST CABIN, $75 and Upward.
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THIRD CLASS, $32.50.
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Twin-Screw Sailings Tuesday, 1 A. M.
LONDON—PARIS—ROTTERDAM.
†New Amsterdam. July 14 | *Ryndam.........July 28
*Noordam.........July 21 | †Rotterdam......Aug. 11
*Via Boulogne. †Plymouth and Boulogne.

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The Southern Routes to the Azores, Lisbon, Barcelona, and Marseilles, and to Algiers, Naples, Nice and Marseilles.
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Delightful Afternoon Trip to WEST POINT
Steamer "Albany"
Leaves Desbrosses St. 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M.; returning by Str. "ROBERT FULTON," $1, or by rail, $1.10. Daily except Sunday. Orchestra, restaurant, and a perfect afternoon's outing. See Parade, Museum, Public Buildings, etc.
BEST TRIP FOR SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

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HAMBURG-AMERICAN
PARIS — LONDON — HAMBURG
WORLD'S LARGEST SHIPS
"IMPERATOR"—"VATERLAND"
†§BATAVIA................July 15, 11 A. M.
IMPERATOR................July 18, 12 Noon
†§GRAF WALDERSEE...July 18, 3 P. M.
CLEVELAND (From Boston).....July 21
†§KRONPRINZES'N CEC..July 25, 12 Noon
PRESIDENT GRANT.....July 30, 10 A. M.
VATERLAND.............Aug. 1, 12 Noon
†Second cabin only. §Hamburg direct.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE FROM NEW YORK
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA
Steamers leave from Piers foot of 33d Street, South Brooklyn.
S. S. MOLTKE..........July 15, 3 P. M.
S. S. HAMBURG.........Aug. 6, 11 A. M.
S. S. MOLTKE..........Aug. 27, 11 A. M.
S. S. HAMBURG.........Sept. 12, 11 A. M.
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BERMUDA
Average Summer Temperature 79°.
Authorized by Dept. Bermuda Gov't.
Very Low Summer Rates
Calling at St. Georges and Hamilton.
Sailings Weekly—Tickets Interchangeable.
Twin Screw **S. S. Bermudian**
10,518 Tons Displ. Holds speed record, N. Y. & Bermuda, 39 hrs. 20 min. Quebec S. S. Co., Ltd., A. E. Outerbridge & Co., Agts., 29 B'way, N. Y. Tel. 1760 Rector.
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Largest steamer in the trade. The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co., Sanderson & Son, Gen. Agts., 22 State St., N. Y. Tel. 2360 Broad.
For Booklets apply to above S. S. Co.'s or to Thos. Cook & Son, 245 & 2081 B'way & 264 & 561 5th Av.; Raymond & Whitcomb, 225 5th Av., or Any Ticket Agent.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL, BERMUDA
Overlooking Harbor and quaint old town of St. Georges. Service and food the best. Special Summer rates. Address M. Dallman.

LLOYD ITALIANO
TO ITALY IN 11 DAYS.
Taormina....July 22 | Caserta.....Aug. 13
Rates $65, $70, $75, $80 and up.
C. B. RICHARD & CO., 31 B'way, N. Y.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Warm weather continued during Sunday in the great central valleys, the Plains States, and the interior of the South. The weather has become considerably warmer over the west Canadian provinces, the highest temperature in that region being 104 degrees at Medicine Hat. Temperatures of 102 degrees were recorded Sunday at Des Moines, Iowa; Cairo, Ill., and Evansville, Ind.

There were scattered showers within the last twenty-four hours along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, in the extreme upper Mississippi Valley, and the region of the Great Lakes. With the exception of local thunder showers over the region of the Great Lakes, the Ohio Valley, the North Atlantic States, and along the Gulf Coast, the weather will be generally fair Monday and Tuesday throughout the country. Temperatures will not change decidedly in any section during the next forty-eight hours.

FORECAST TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York and Southern New England—Partly Cloudy Monday, probably local showers Monday night or Tuesday.

Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey—Partly cloudy Monday and Tuesday, probably local thunder showers.

Northern New England—Partly cloudy Monday and Tuesday, probably local thunder showers.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.	66	70	4 P. M.	76	83
6 A. M.	68	67	6 P. M.	75	79
9 A. M.	73	74	9 P. M.	70	78
12 M.	73	84	11 P. M.	70	79

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 78; for the corresponding date last year it was 71; average for the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 73.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 70; at 8 P. M. it was 78. Maximum temperature, 88 degrees at 2:15 P. M.; minimum, 67 degrees at 4:10 A. M. Humidity, 88 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 58 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.88 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.87 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
12:55	205 Greenwich St.; H. Harty	Slight
2:20	85 Nassau St.; Ruling & Whiting	Slight
8:30	151 W. 133 St.; D. Nerrel	Slight
8:50	273 W. 112 St.; A. Reiman	Slight
11:25	536 City Island Av.; F. Ziettl	Slight
P. M.		
5:10	1,816 Washington Av.; M. Lippitz	Slight
5:10	1,889 Av. A; G. Hersch	Slight
5:20	95 Lenox Av.; L. Lipman	$5
5:20	1,575 Washington Av.; D. Stiazk	Slight
8:00	129-131 W. 22 St.; J. Menchu	$5,000
8:30	110 St. & E. River; W. Rutgerson	$700

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BEAUTIFUL BRICK HOUSES For Rent $30.00.

Semi-detached brick and stone, 7 rooms. Elegantly decorated. Send for booklet. Manager, 60-A Liberty St., N. Y. Phone Cort. 2562.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NORTH SHORE RESIDENCE

A select home, with all rights and privileges to private beach, yacht club, dock and tennis courts; refined neighborhood, restricted location; an all-year home, with every modern improvement; this locality is the show place of L. I. An opportunity for some one; don't fail to look it up; only 35 minutes from Penn. Station. $500 needed; balance to suit; perfect title. McCaw, 243 West 34th St., N. Y.

Beautiful Cottage For Sale.

Standing on high elevation, surrounded with fine scenery; all modern improvements; large plot of fertile land; perpetual right of shore front goes with property; boating, bathing, fishing; use of dock and yacht club; only five minutes' walk to railway station; thirty minutes by rail to Penn. Station; investigate at once. Address H. W., box 88 Times.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Country Home ON THE WATER FRONT

Beautiful North Shore of Long Island. 22 miles out; 10 minutes from station. Nine-room house, three baths; garage; dock, bathhouse; price reduced to $17,500; mortgage, $13,500; cheapest property on Long Island; good sandy beach; deep water.

S. OSGOOD PELL & CO., Agents,
Tel. Bryant—5610. 542 5th Ave., N. Y.

FOR SALE.

Bungalows, 5-6-7 rooms. All modern improvements; grand location; bathing, boating, fishing. Easy terms. Commuting distance from New York and Brooklyn easy. E. F., 81 Times.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

ALONG THE SOUND & HUDSON

and Throughout Westchester County.
PARTICULARLY BRONXVILLE, SCARSDALE,
BRIARCLIFF, RYE, etc.

Fish & Marvin
527 Fifth Ave., New York.
Phone: 6526 Murray Hill.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE of NEW YORK, is selling at private sale MODERN HOUSES, BUNGALOWS, BUILDING LOTS.

at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, Leonia, and Hudson Heights, New Jersey, about opposite Grant's Tomb. Prices average about 50% of former prices. These Properties must be sold quickly to close the business of the Industrial Savings & Loan Company and the New York Mortgage Company. Bargains for Builders, Investors or Homeseekers. Address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, 601 Times Bldg., New York City.

FARMS.

OLD HOMESTEAD

Needs few repairs; 8 rooms, full cellar; outbuildings, shade trees; ideal location for good paying boarding house or poultry plant; property all fenced in; need $200 cash, balance $18 per month; title guaranteed; address V. Barsh, 171 Flatbush Av., B'klyn; can be seen until 8 P. M.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished

MANHATTAN—West Side.

CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS
7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
Large Corner Apartment with 5 Baths.
Smaller Ones with 2 & 3 Baths.
Two Apartments suitable for physicians.
Apply at Office, 175 West 58th St.

Real Estate

Thirty cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale.

REAL BARGAINS.
Business, Private and Tenement Property.
LOUIS SCHRAG, 142 WEST 23D ST.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

CRAFTSMAN homes on rent-like terms. For beautiful booklet write to OTTO SINGER, 248 Kings Highway, Bklyn.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

AT QUEENS-COURT.

Two exceptional suburban homes, new; price $5,800 and $6,200; 28 minutes from Manhattan; shade trees, tennis courts; every improvement; restricted; easy terms. QUEENS-COURT, 200 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone 3877 Cort.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

A rare opportunity to purchase country home, 55 minutes out, in big business town; banks, schools, stores, churches, &c., at a sacrifice; new house of 6 rooms, with improvements; magnificent large piece of garden land; big road frontage; the whole place for $2,700; $125 cash, balance $15 a month. If you don't want to come to the city, plenty of work to be had in this big town. Carson, Box 149 Times.

For Sale.—Four choice plots, situated Ocean Crest, Far Rockaway. For particulars apply to W. S. Vanderveer, 17 White St., Far Rockaway.

Forest Hills Gardens, L. I.—Centrally located; 120-foot plot or will divide; no reasonable terms refused. P 331 Times Downtown.

Mortgage Loans.

Thirty-five cents a line.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

Real Estate

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale at a Bargain.—25 very fine lots, situated in Westchester Park subdivision, Town of East Chester, Westchester County, State of New York; fronting on Lincoln Av., Marbledale Road, Maple Av., Glenn Road, and Hall Place. For further particulars apply to THE HOUSE OF BROWNE, LIMITED, Browne Building, Montreal, Canada.

Opportunity to rent before buying and have rent apply on purchase price; Winter home, 9 rooms, 3 baths; near beach, golf, tennis; unobstructed view of Sound; between Sound Beach and Stamford. Rent, C 59 Times.

Mount Vernon.

Model homes for sale, $4,500 up. Oliver Hubbard Co., 10 S. 3d Av., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

New Rochelle.

New Rochelle Bargain.—Attractive cottage, 9 rooms, 2 baths, hot water heat. C. B. Allen, 232 Huguenot St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

BARGAIN, $6,500; VERY EASY TERMS; Beautiful Country Home near the water; very large shaded grounds, 150 feet frontage; fine trees; elevation 870 feet; ten rooms, unusually large living room, open fireplaces, two baths, butler's pantry; huge veranda, open terrace; electricity; steam heat; all city conveniences; superb views; fishing, sailing; 44 min. on Lackawanna R. R.; near station, lake, schools, country club, tennis courts; unparalleled country advantages; highest, healthiest altitude within commuting distance of N. Y. City. Address A. D. BROWN, P. O. Box 850, N. Y. C.

Fascinating Summer retreat in the cedars, overlooking Pequannock River; elevation 427 feet; only 39 minutes Lackawanna; charming bungalow with large porch 52 feet long; $495; large plot, $150, $10 down. Address Nature Lover, 79 Times Downtown.

$4,800.—New cottage on a hill, Westfield, N. J.; $20 per month will buy it. Send for particulars. Home and Gardens Company, H. C. Lockwood, Agent, Woolworth Building, New York.

Cottages and semi-bungalows; fine location; 5 minutes from station; large plots; all improvements; guaranteed to please; one visit will convince; may be rented with purchase option. Send for photos. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Nature Lovers' Retreat.—Bungalow on mountainside; overlooking river; established bungalow colony; commutation 13c; open fireplace; 52-foot porch; $650. Unusual value, 56 Times Downtown.

Cottages for sale on very easy terms at beautiful Fanwood, N. J. Send for particulars. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building, New York.

Farm for sale, 45 acres; 12 acres tillable land; six-room house; within driving distance of Asbury Park; $2,800. Frank Hurley, Farmingdale, N. J.

Well located large building plots near depot, Fanwood, N. J.; easy payments. Send for booklet. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building, New York.

SUMMER COTTAGES for sale or to rent. Send for booklet. Honce & Du Bois, Belmar, N. J. Phone 503.

New York State—For Sale or To Let

If you wish to purchase country property, a stock, dairy, poultry, or fruit farm at a reasonable price call at our office and permit us to show you the list of desirable farms that we have for sale in Orange, Ulster, and Dutchess Counties; catalogues mailed free. Birdsall's Farm Agency, 51 East 42d St. Phone Murray Hill 1986.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

Magnificent Island, on the Maine coast, north of Monhegan Island; 100 acres, house, fertile fields, extensive forest, pirates' cave, bold rocky coast, fine harbor; price, $15,000. Estates, 58th and Whitby Av., Philadelphia, Penn.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

CHOICE Litchfield County farm, 100 acres good land, free from stone, new 9-room house, with all improvements, including gas, hot-water heat, bath, cemented cellar, wide veranda, porte cochere, &c.; good barns also; this is an extra nice place, with splendid water and other facilities; $6,000. Address Owner, Box 148, Torrington, Conn.

FOR SALE.—140 acres; magnificent view of Long Island Sound and surrounding country; worth investigating. Write for information. Pease Realty Company, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn. Dealers in country property.

Farms.

FARM, 150 acres, smooth; house, 12 rooms, three fireplaces; three barns; orchard; one-third wood and timber; near lake and trout brook; stock, crops, and implements included; price, $2,700. J. K. Smith, Station A, Winsted, Conn.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Clear improved lots in one of the best Jersey suburbs, for improved New York or Brooklyn. Send full description. Owner, Box H 847 Times Downtown.

Cash and choice improved suburban plots, clear, for first-class income, up to $100,000. M. D., Box H 348 Times Downtown.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Brooklyn.

7 and 8 room brick houses; large porch; beautiful street; near station; only $25 to $38. Singer, 248 Kings Highway. Phone 635 Bath Beach.

Mortgage Loan Wanted.

Mortgage loans wanted on improved property in Montreal; first mortgages yield 5 per cent. to 8 per cent. Address E. W. Jacobs & Co., 824 Power Building, Craig St., Montreal, Canada.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

To Let.—Large corner store, size 50x100, northeast corner Broome and Mott Streets. Rent reasonable; alterations to suit. For full particulars address Store, P. O. Box 1,569.

Broadway, 537 and 539; top loft; all light; sprinkler system; live steam; passenger and freight elevator. Possession. Essoff Realty, 122 East 25th.

Floor to let for business purposes, 474 8th Av., corner 34th St. Inquire Peck & Son., on premises, or R. M. Brown, 30 East 42d St.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NOS. 120-125, northeast corner 84th.—Handsomely furnished apartments, 8 and 11 rooms, three baths; also unfurnished; low Summer rates. STEWART. See Supt.

Sublet—Cool apartment, two rooms and bath, west side hotel in 70's; subway express station. Address Miss Flash, 140 Tyson St., New Brighton, Staten Island.

52 WEST 89TH STREET.
Large second floor, 2 rooms and bath; delightfully cool; electricity; telephone extension.

A.—A.—A.—Alliance Hotel, 258 West 44th St.; furnished rooms; suite; with or without board; Summer rates; board optional.

East Side.

Astounding rates; two beautiful rooms and bath, $9 to $12 weekly; every inducement; southern exposure; full hotel service. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

Kitchenette, east, south, and north exposure; unusually cool; fine locality; between Ritz and Biltmore; Summer prices. See Monday, 27 East 45th St.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av.
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver.

Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

WINTER HOME ON THE OCEAN.
Before renewing lease on your apartment visit Neponsit; inspect their all-year homes, ready for occupancy, from $5,750 up; small amount cash, balance like rent; complete to smallest detail; all-year club; 40 minutes out on electric trains. "Like living uptown." Neponsit Realty Co., 17 West 34th St., New York.

304-306 West 82d St., near Riverside Drive and Subway station; elegant apartments, 8 light rooms; references required. Apply on premises.

To Rent.—Seven rooms and bath; hall service, elevator, electricity; suitable physician. 155 East 72d. Phone Lenox 4810.

121st St. and 7th Av., 2,027.—Seven large light rooms, bath; third floor. Gasteyer's bell.

47th, 16 West.—Attractive kitchenette apartment, 2 rooms; hot water; conveniences; $40.

103d, 112 West.—High-class 4 rooms; electricity; telephone, Subway, "L," $32, $30.

130th, 202 West.—Desirable modern apartments; 7 large, light rooms; $45-$50.

88th St., 121 West.—Rent, $1,600. Warren & Skillin, 174 Fulton St.

East Side.

Lexington Av., 1,235, (cor 84th.)—6 and 7 large, light rooms; electric light; parquet floors; hall service; telephone in each apartment; rent $50.

Physician's office to let; two large, light rooms. 701 Madison Av., corner 63d St., Hotel Leonori.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

Long Island.

EUREKA HOUSE—S. TALLEY, PROP. CEDAR AVENUE—FAR ROCKAWAY. Perfect home; spacious grounds; table best; boating, fishing. Refined people only. Moderate terms.

BAYSHORE, L. I.
Select boarding; rates $15 to $20 per week. Mrs. E. NOHOWEL.

New York State.

LAKEWOOD FARM AND COTTAGES.
Elevation 3,000 ft.; private lake, bass fishing; excellent cuisine; magnificent scenery; refined patronage; references given and required; booklet and terms on application. A. B. Shaver, Mgr., Roscoe, Sullivan County, N. Y.

Boarders wanted in Catskill Mts.; board reasonable; adults preferred. John W. Zeh, Stamford, Delaware Co., N. Y., Hillsdale Farm.

Pleasant View House, Dover Plains, Dutchess County.—100 acres; excellent board; modern; $8-$9. Ahrens, 82 Union Square, N. Y.

New Jersey.

SIXTH DOOR FROM BOARDWALK.
Good home table; large rooms; terms $12 up; $2.50 per day up.
151 St. Charles Place, Atlantic City.

Connecticut.

In beautiful Rosemary Cottage, few select guests desiring rest, appreciating comfort, can be accommodated; cuisine Parisienne. Fairfield, Conn.

Storage

Thirty cents a line.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $3; moving, $3 vanload; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-608 West 48th. Telephone 2867 Bryant.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

9TH, 12 EAST, (Near 5th Av.)—Desirable large, small rooms; private bath; reasonable.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Renovated, large, airy rooms; home cooking; telephone.

LEXINGTON AV., 965, near 70th.—Large and small rooms; electricity; phone; table guests.

MADISON AV., 193.—Large and small single rooms, with board; transients accommodated; references.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

53D, 57 WEST.—First-class rooms; board; excellent transportation; reduced rates; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Single, double rooms; Summer rates; references.

56TH, 332 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent board; telephone; table guests; references.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

71ST, 62 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD; TWO-ROOM SUITE; PRIVATE BATH, SHOWER; ELECTRICITY.

74TH, 131 WEST.—Nineteenth year; large, small rooms; baths; excellent table; ref.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large and small, cool, airy rooms; excellent table; table guests.

77TH, 266 WEST.—Attractive rooms; conveniences; excellent table board; Summer prices; references.

79TH ST., 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST.—Cool, comfortable; a satisfactory home for refined people; new, high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals.

80TH ST., 123 WEST.—Excellent modern accommodations; Southern cuisine; Summer rates; references.

81ST, 138 WEST.—Second floor; private bath; large and small rooms; table board.

83D ST., 5 WEST.—Open all Summer; cool, quiet; permanent; transients; table excellent.

84TH ST., 55 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private baths; board optional; references.

87TH ST., 70 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; excellent table; Summer rates; references; table guests.

93D ST., 139 WEST.—Delightful double and single rooms; first-class accommodations; rates moderate.

94TH, 50 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARDING. SMITH.

94TH ST., 16 WEST.—Rooms with board, near Park; reference. Tel. 7442 Riverside.

96TH ST., 14 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; private baths; superior table board; Park; reference.

103D SUBWAY, (909 West End Av.)—Beautiful rooms, single, en suite; excellent table.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Large Southern room overlooking Riverside Drive, near Broadway Subway.

115TH ST., 604 WEST.—Large, cool room, elevator apartment; private family; exceptional meals. Peters.

122D, 156 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, refined house; home cooking; reference; table guests.

138TH, 606 WEST.—Lady having beautiful home can accommodate a few paying guests for the Summer; meals; all modern improvements. 4914 Audubon.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Desirable Summer location; rooms, with, without private baths; electricity.

152D, 561 WEST.—Cool, outside, desirable rooms, large and small, in private house; corner Broadway; every modern convenience.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, (near 137th St. Subway.)—Room and board; home cooking. Apartment 34.

THE WOODBURY, 355 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4412.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Desirable well-furnished rooms; en suite on single.

19TH, 151 EAST, (Fairfax Arms.—Elegant rooms; high-class elevator house; bath, telephone; all night service; light and airy; refined surroundings; moderate rates.

25TH, 229 EAST.—Four basement rooms, complete housekeeping, suitable for large family; $6.

28TH, 42 EAST.—Outside rooms, with or without board; Summer rates.

36TH, 144 EAST.—Large light rooms, closets, running water, bathroom; convenient; private house.

38TH, 12 EAST.—Elegant rooms and suites; electricity; elevator.

40TH, (278 Madison Av.)—Handsomely furnished double, single rooms; private baths; kitchenettes, telephone; $3, $7, $9, $10; transients.

45TH, 27 EAST.—One large, one small corner room; private bath; furnished in best taste; Summer prices; references. Call Monday.

45TH, 19 EAST.—Well furnished two or three connecting rooms, bath, kitchenette.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room, with piano; single rooms; private bath; Summer rates; telephone.

50TH ST., 216 EAST.—Elegant, clean, light front parlor; suitable for 2 men; Riverside house; conveniences; Summer rates.

57TH, 23-25 EAST.—Handsomely furnished double, single suites; electric light; kitchenette; telephone; $3, $4, $7, $8, $10.

65TH, 158 EAST.—Large rooms with kitchenette and running water; also small room.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds, tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 265.—Handsome, large room; bath; near 35th St. Murray Hill 728.

THE BRUCK, 369 LEXINGTON AV., (41st.)—Handsomely furnished rooms; private baths; phone.

West Side.

11TH ST., 35 WEST.—Extra large room; connecting rooms; select surroundings; phone; reference.

12TH, 61 WEST.—Elegantly furnished front room; Summer rates. Phone 6327 Chelsea.

25TH ST., 18 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water, steam, electric light, telephone, elevator; full hotel service; use adjoining bath; $7, $8, $9 week; one or two persons; room and suites, with private bath, $10 week up; meals, $8, $9 week; inspection invited; best value in New York.

36TH ST., 40 WEST.—Comfortable hallrooms, running water, bath; $4-$4.50.

43D ST., 113 WEST.—Neatly furnished, airy, large and small rooms; phone.

47TH, 1 WEST.—Large, fine front room; shower bath; electricity; select.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single, private bath; board optional. 4589 Bryant.

52D, 238 WEST.—Single, double airy rooms; running water; bath; $3 and $6. Walter.

52D, 318 and 320 WEST.—Large and small cool rooms; running water; bath.

52D ST., 248 WEST (near Broadway).—Beautiful large and single rooms; every convenience.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

53D, 64 WEST.—Single, double rooms; suite; private baths; electricity; references.

55TH ST., 101 WEST, (Apartment 2.)—Outside rooms in newly furnished, freshly renovated apartment; running water; gentlemen; references.

55TH, 326 WEST.—Nicely furnished small, clean rooms; all conveniences; telephone; private family.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Cool room, near bath; half rates until September; telephone.

58TH, 21-23 WEST.—Elegant suites, single and double rooms; kitchenettes; telephone; $4, $7, $9, $10; transients.

65TH, 164 WEST.—Physician owning modern house; renovated rooms; $4-$5.

68TH, 71 WEST.—Large and medium-sized cool, attractively furnished rooms; private house; Summer rates; references.

68TH, 25 WEST.—Well-appointed luxurious house; every improvement; Summer rates.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Two hall rooms, running hot and cold water.

70TH ST., 128 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath; large single; running water; references.

70TH, 206 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms, running water, Summer rates.

71ST, 151 WEST.—Large, small rooms; Summer rates; refined business people; 72d Subway, "L"; telephone; reference.

71ST, 135 WEST.—LARGE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATH; ELECTRICITY; SINGLE ROOMS; BOARD OPTIONAL.

71ST, 104 WEST.—Large, bright, well-furnished room; private family.

71ST, 206 WEST.—Beautifully furnished airy front room, also smaller room; references.

71ST ST., 282 WEST (corner West End).—Beautiful, cool rooms; running water, private baths; electricity; Summer rates.

72D to 160TH, BROADWAY TO RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Elegantly furnished rooms and suites in private modern apartments; $4 up. For full details call Howard, Suite 703, 1,482 Broadway, near 42d St.

73D ST., 115 WEST.—Handsomely appointed rooms; single, en suite; private bath optional; references.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms, large and small; private bath; reasonable; references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive rooms; one private bath; suitable physician; Summer rates.

76TH ST., 148 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; electric light, telephone.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; all conveniences; Summer rates; references.

78TH, 160 WEST.—Inspection invited, newly furnished renovated house; sanitary; large, small rooms; private baths; extremely low rates.

78TH ST., 214 WEST.
Cool rooms, all with private baths.

78TH, 136 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; private bath; light housekeeping; $5-$10.

79TH, 218 WEST.—Delightful rooms; private bath; twin beds; Subway; Summer rates.

80TH, 136 WEST.—Attractive rooms, well furnished; breakfast optional; Summer rates; references.

80TH, 136 WEST.—Attractive rooms, well furnished; parlor for guests; reasonable; references.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Beautiful front room; private bath; electricity; also single rooms.

80TH ST., 123 WEST.—Cool rooms, single or en suite; Summer rates; reference.

81ST ST., 135 WEST.—Large room; piano; private bath; small room; telephone; "L."

82D ST., 56 WEST.—Large, well furnished room; private bath, electricity, piano; Summer rates.

82D ST.—Outside room; private bath; high-class apartment; breakfast optional; convenient locality; gentleman. M 53 Times.

82D ST., 68 WEST.—New house; near Central Park; large, small rooms; Summer rates.

82D, 80 WEST.—Large, well-furnished light room; bath; telephone; $3.50. Anderson.

82D ST., 134 WEST.—Summer rates; spacious second-floor rooms; private baths.

84TH ST., 45 WEST.—Large, medium-sized rooms adjoining bath; select neighborhood; breakfast; telephone.

85TH, 128 WEST.—Large and medium-sized rooms; also hall room; telephone; reference.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive room; private bath; smaller room; reference.

86TH, 152 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; single, double; also suite 3 rooms, bath; one block from Subway and "L"; private house; club breakfast, if desired.

87TH ST., 55 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished front room; bath; references; gentlemen; private house.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Riverside; exceptional cool rooms; single, en suite; eltcricity. Riverside 4169.

91ST, 74 WEST.—Large and small, well-set rooms; reasonable; convenient.

93D, 107 WEST.—Large and small attractive, homelike rooms; private baths; reasonable.

93D, 85 WEST.—Desirable cool, large, small front rooms; phone; $2.50-$4.50.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; attractive room; large closets; bath; telephone; gentlemen.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Elegant two-room suite; housekeeping apartment; telephone, electricity; $6, $7; large room, $4; smaller, $2.50. McNamara.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Nice front room, elevator apartment; private family; references. Judson.

115TH ST., 620 WEST.—Large, cheerful room, view of Hudson; running water; minute to Subway, also Columbia University; Broadway cars and Riverside bus; reasonable.

118TH, 417 WEST.—DELIGHTFULLY COOL, CLEAN ROOMS; RESTAURANT; ELEVATOR. ELECTRICITY. DAMERON.

118TH ST., 414 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, single, double; elevator; piano; breakfast, dinner. Henderson.

118TH ST., 430 WEST.—Attractive, well cared for rooms; telephone, elevator, shower; with kitchen; south and west exposure.

123D, 449 WEST.—Light pleasant rooms, high class, elevator, kitchen privileges. Benjamin.

124TH, 538 WEST.—Front rooms, telephone, electricity, kitchen privileges if desired. Kwarts.

137TH, 606 WEST.—Near Riverside Drive; desirable large front rooms; elevator; electricity; reasonable. Norbury.

145TH ST., 334 WEST.—Large room; immaculately clean; running water; private house. 5136 Audubon.

156TH, 550 WEST.—Large, small; conveniences; Subway, elevated; private; outside bell.

179TH, 612 WEST.—Large front room, baths, adjoining, near Subway; private family; reference.

BANK ST., 27.—Nicely furnished single and double room; southern exposure; all conveniences; phone.

BROADWAY, (141st St.)—Cool, light front room; rent reasonable; Summer; convenient 137th St. Subway Station. Apply Apartment 76, Woodmere.

CENTRAL PARK WEST.—Large mahogany furnished bedroom and bath, overlooking Central Park, second floor; telephone; gentleman; $20 a week; references exchanged. A. B., 198 Columbus Av.

OUTSIDE ROOM for gentlemen; high-class apartment; private bath; breakfast optional; convenient locality; telephone. Box S 21 Times.

SUITE, private bath; singly; electric vacuum cleaned; cultured people; references. Riverside 2087.

Long Island.

Large front room for two to rent without board for season with private family; one block from ocean; exceptional opportunity; reasonable. Elchner, Ocean and Ammerman Avs., Arverne, L. I.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 20,036.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HERMANN ELKAN, Bankrupt.

Creditors are hereby given notice that on the 2d day of July, A. D. 1914, the said Hermann Elkan was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Macgrane Coxe, referee in bankruptcy, No. 233 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1914, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

July 10, 1914.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 20,041.—In Bankruptcy.—HARRY M. ADELSON, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Harry M. Adelson are hereby given notice that on July 2d, 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, July 23d, 1914, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 20,062.—In Bankruptcy.—SIMON SCHULMAN, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Simon Schulman are hereby given notice that on July 9th, 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, July 23d, 1914, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty cents a line.

CHAMBERMAID-MAID.—Must be a good seamstress; family of two; personal references required. Telephone Plaza 415, between 12 and 1, Sunday and Monday.

GIRLS wanted for Gertrude Hofman's new review; well formed, pretty girls, between 16 and 18 years of age; experience unnecessary; splendid salary; long engagement. Miss Hoffman will personally see all applicants at stage door Colonial Theatre, 62d St., near Broadway, Monday and Tuesday, July 13 and 14, 11 A. M.

NURSE MAID.—Irish girl, not over 20, and capable of taking care of little girl, aged 2, and take partial charge of baby boy; must be fond of children and have had some experience with them; must have references that can be personally investigated; country all year around. Apply, by letter, to Room 113, 29 West 34th St. Employment agencies need not apply.

TELEPHONE GIRL.—Wages, $6 per week, 8-hour shifts. Supt., 142 W. 44th St., City.

TWO CAPABLE YOUNG WOMEN wanted, who can give references as to reliability, to obtain orders in New Jersey and Long Island coast places for silk skirts and petticoats; the articles are of first-class manufacture and will command a ready sale among private purchasers, and women of good character and ready address will find the proposition remunerative on a commission basis. Address B 29 Times Annex.

Instruction.

Thirty cents a line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

Three months' course, Summer rates. Students subject to probation; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 37 West 42d St. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty cents a line.

CHOIR BOYS WANTED
for Episcopal Church. Good voices required. Apply 26 West 84th St., afternoons, 4-6.

CREDIT MAN wanted with large and varied experience in general dry goods trade, to take charge of credit office. State experience, age, and salary expected. H 267 Times Downtown.

DANCERS wanted for Gertrude Hoffman's new review; young male dancers, six feet tall; first-class dancers; maxixe, tango, one-step, and turkey trot. Miss Hoffman will personally see all applicants at stage door Colonial Theatre, 62d St., near Broadway, Monday and Tuesday, 3 P. M.

FARMER AND WIFE, no children, care of stock and vegetables; Swiss or Danish preferred. Apply, between 10 and 12 A. M., F. B. Colver, 25 Broad St.

SALESMEN.—Live wires to sell high-grade disinfectants. Hotels, theatres, cafes, restaurants, stables, Summer resorts, hospitals and sanitariums; commission. Peerless Chemical Co., 508 West 42d.

SALESMAN to carry best muslin underwear; specialty line on commission basis; North and Middle West; also one for South; excellent opportunity. S 61 Times.

YOUNG MAN.—Neat and willing young man for office work; references required; $5 to start. Box S 53 Times.

Instruction.

Thirty cents a line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

Three months' course, Summer rates. Students subject to probation; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 37 West 42d St. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Female.

ACCOUNTANT, stenographer, typewriter, seeks position as secretary or office manager. M 109 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, TYPIST.—Knowledge of shorthand; 17; conscientious, hard worker; willing to start for $6. A. S., 117 East Houston St. Tel. 8276 Orchard.

BOOKKEEPER. — Four years' experience; double entry; understands typewriting; highest references; $12. M 114 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Stenographer, typewriter, high school graduate; experienced; moderate. Wenger, 1,740 Madison Ave.

BOOKKEEPER, expert; trial balances; modern methods; controlling accounts; $15-$18. F. C., 68 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, office assistant; beginner; American; good penman; intelligent; neat appearance; no agency; $8. H 264 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' practical business experience; competent, reliable; excellent references; will substitute; $18. H 333 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Reference for business ability, willingness, refinement, stenographic and amanuensis efficiency; will substitute. H 327 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Assistant bookkeeper; high school graduate; knowledge German; 6 months' experience. Estelle, Room 508, 1 West 34th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Sensible, natty; good grammarian, speller; accurate transcriber; $8-$10. H. D. 77 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Interested, hard, conscientious worker; educated beginner; $6-$8. K. G., 97 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Brainy, miscellaneous dictation; charge correspondence; hard worker; $10-$12. T. R. 79 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 410 Grand St.

STENOGRAPHER. — Intelligent beginner; transcribes neatly, accurately; good references; $6. M 117 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—One year's experience; understands office details; accurate; references; $8. M 116 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; accurate; educated; knowledge bookkeeping; references; $12. M 115 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—High School graduate; two years' experience; good figurer; $10. H 337 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (19;) two years' practical experience; excellent references; $8. H 298 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 23, five years' experience; fluent correspondent; American; $12. H 331 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, business school graduate, is anxious to be well placed. Rose Oelbaum, 605 Madison Av. Phone Plaza 2994.

STENOGRAPHER.—Refined, capable beginner; business school graduate; $6. H 308 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPEWRITER. — Accurate beginner; excellent school record; American; $6. H 265 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY; 17; recent graduate of commercial school; wishes stenographic position; $7. Sophie Maclowitz, 123 E. 101st St.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LAURA TERHUNE, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, July 13th, 1914, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 B'way, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of gowns, laces, trimmings, findings, &c.

C. H. Perry, Trustee.

CHARLES F. GEHRMANN, Attorney for Trustee, 41 Wall St., New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—JACOB I. KAPLAN and BERNARD BARRASCH, individually and as copartners trading as KAPLAN & BARRASCH, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named bankrupts have filed their petition, dated April 25th, 1914, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, August 17th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, July 11, 1914.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 20,039.—In Bankruptcy.—FREDERICK MEYER, INC., Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Frederick Meyer, Inc., are hereby given notice that on July 2d, 1914, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, July 23d, 1914, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 20,057.—In Bankruptcy.—JOHN MONAGHAN, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said John Monaghan are hereby given notice that on July 7th, 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, July 24th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 19,583.—In Bankruptcy.—C. W. WHITMAN & CO., Alleged Bankrupt.

Creditors of said C. W. Whitman & Co. are hereby given notice that on March 12th, 1914, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, July 24th, 1914, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Male.

A.—A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT.—Installs simplified systems that give exact information required to intelligently plan the development of your business; audits, investigations, reports. Fleming, 35 Nassau St. Telephone Cortlandt 1330.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, RESULTS CERTIFIED.—Books opened, closed, written up, audited, systematized; $5 monthly upward; trial balance; financial statements. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone 2851 John.

ADVERTISING MAN, with 10 years' experience in writing sales letters, dealer service, catalogues, &c., open to part or full time engagements. Write M 112 Times, or phone Greeley 670.

A Pacific Coast agent, representing a New York concern, with office in San Francisco and calling on the drug and department store trade, wishes to take on another good line for same trade; Eastern manufacturers please reply; results assured. X. Y. Z., 1,643 Polk St., San Francisco, Cal.

ARTIST.—Young man, foreigner, speaks English, with experience in restoring oil paintings, wants position. M 137 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Accountant, age 23, steady and temperate; 10 years' experience; exceptionally capable; office manager; references. W., P. O. Box 45, N. Y. City.

BOOKKEEPER.—Six years; conversant general bookkeeping, stock brokerage experience. M 432 Times.

BOY.—Seven months' experience; clean cut; splendid references. Address H 354 Times Downtown.

BOY, (17,) with jewelry firm; reference; bond furnished. Saver, 850 East 167th St.

BUTLER, VALET.—Japanese; strictly first-class and willing; well experienced; excellent references. Kawa, 330 East 57th St., Japanese Mission.

CHAUFFEUR, married, 31, competent to care car, careful, reliable driver, strictly sober, wants position; excellent references. M 140 Times.

COMPANION.—College graduate (21) desires position for Summer as companion or tutor; references. Box 147 Sound Beach, Conn.

COUPLE, AMERICAN. — Positions country; useful butler; wife good cook, baker; or entire work small family; handle horse, lawn, etc.; wife speaks French, German; have girl, age 14; references. M 134 Times.

COUPLE.—Young French; wife as lady's, chambermaid or governess; man as butler and valet; speak English. J. Pecters, 342 West 24th St.

DETAIL DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, age 25; 4 years' practical experience; desires position with manufacturing firm, preferably in New York City; A1 references. H 339 Times Downtown.

GENTLEMAN, 31, employed, has vacation for July and August, desires position for those two months; small salary acceptable; can furnish best of references. Address Box D Times, 2 Rector St.

HIGH-GRADE business man, experience sales purchasing and office management, desires position; best references. F 325 Times Downtown.

HIGH SCHOOL graduate wishes a light occupation such as caring for lawns, etc.; good references. X 246 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—I am now covering New Jersey as traveling salesman for large concern and would like to obtain position for similar work in Western New York; unquestionable references as to character and ability. Address Aggressive, X 223 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Silk salesman with large following among jobbers and manufacturers wishes to connect with reliable firm. H 352 Times.

SALESMAN and engineer, eight years' experience, solicits desirable connection. M 86 Times.

SECRETARY.—College man wishes position as secretary, stenographer, typewriter, bookkeeper. M 72 Times.

STEWARD and caterer; experienced and responsible, with best of references; like to have an interview with firm in regard to establishing lunch room for their employes. H 323 Times Downtown.

TEACHER.—College man with large experience in high school and college work desires position as tutor for the Summer; best of references. Address Summer Teacher, X 229 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) lots of ambition, willing, possessing push and sticktoitiveness, desires position of promise; office and selling experience; would not object to road work; salary of secondary importance. M 124 Times.

YOUNG MAN; 19; neat appearing; bright; ambitiously inclined; fair handwriting; quick figures; desires any work; office experience, excellent references; salary no question. M 102 Times.

YOUNG MAN; 18; experience as driver and electrician's helper; wishes position with electrical or mechanical concern; start low; $6. Meyer Wein, 51 East 98th St.

YOUNG MAN, 19, HIGH-SCHOOL GRADUATE, DESIRES LAW OFFICE POSITION. DAVID BLUM, 13 WEST 102D ST.

YOUNG MAN (19) desires permanent position in office of reliable concern; typist; previous experience; best of references furnished. Edward Grey, 440 East 146th St.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) excellent character and ability, wishes position with opportunity; unquestionable references. Write F. L., 23 Avenue A.

YOUNG MAN desires position in country; make himself generally useful; good milker; can run gasoline engine; 5 years last place. Charles, 206 2d Av.

YOUNG MAN, 21, seeks position; office experience. Richan, 299 Humboldt St., Brooklyn.

Employment Agencies

Thirty cents a line.

Situations Wanted—Domestic.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. 'Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1890.

COMPETENT colored servants procurable on short notice; reliable references. Progressive Agency, Harlem 5370.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TULL AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av. 8022 Morningside.

HOUSEWORKER.—Young Irish girl, recently landed, $16; several competent girls, $25. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av. Schuyler 9136.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ALLEN, BROCK & SMITH, INC., Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, the undersigned, John L. Lyttle, receiver in bankruptcy of Allen, Brock & Smith, Inc., offers for sale the property, assets and effects of the said bankrupt.

The property to be sold consists of the following: A stock of ladies' dresses and underwear, together with an equipment for a mail order business, consisting of an extensive list of customers and stencils containing the names and addresses of said customers, also the furniture and fixtures used in the conduct of the business.

The above described property may be inspected on the premises, No. 93 Reade Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before noon of July 13th, 1914.

Bids for the above described property, assets and effects in their entirety may be submitted to the receiver at his office, No. 45 Cedar Street, New York City, on or before noon of July 13th, 1914, at which time and place the bids will be opened by him, and creditors may attend and express themselves in reference thereto. Each bid must be accompanied by certified check or cash for at least 10 per cent. of the amount of the bid. The receiver reserves the right to reject any and all bids, in which event the said property will be sold at public auction on the premises by Charles Shongood, United States auctioneer, on July 15th, 1914, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated New York, July 6th, 1914.

JOHN L. LYTTLE, Receiver,
45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

OLCOTT, GRUBER, BONYNGE & McMANUS, Attorneys for Receiver, 170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES BAYER COMPANY, Bankrupt.—Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, July 13, 1914, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 408 East 125th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of machinery, large punches, shears, drills, presses, forges, 10 horse power gas engines, electric motors, electric tools, vise, bar and sheet iron, plates, 30 tons of scrap iron, wagon, office furniture, typewriter, fixtures, etc.

FRANK D. CADMUS, Trustee.

HENRY W. SYKES, Attorney for Trustee, 346 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN CASSIDY CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, July 22d, 1914, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 221 Fulton St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a printing plant, rotary and job presses, composing room equipments, ruling machines, bindery plant, and complete office fixtures. Inspection July 20th and 21st, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

GUSTAVE C. WEDEKIND, Receiver.

CHARLES A. EDGERTON, Attorney for Receiver, 160 Broadway, New York.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty cents a line.

Hupmobile, 1914 touring car; Westinghouse electric lighting and starting system; full equipment; slightly used demonstrator; guaranteed as new; a bargain. Chas. E. Reiss & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway, at 53d St.

A Quick Bargain—Late model five-passenger touring car; cost $2,000; used six months; $650; fully equipped; demonstrate anywhere. Office, 1,205 Myrtle Av., near Broadway, Brooklyn.

Hupmobile, "32" touring; bought in October; electric lights; so new factory newness not worn off; take advantage of an unusual saving of $350. Peets, 229 West 54th St.

Columbia cavalier, limousine body, 7-passenger, splendid condition, for sale cheap to dealers. Apply Wulzin, 35 Nassau St.

Trucks—Always some splendid bargains on hand. 5 West 61st, near Broadway.

Automobiles for Rent.

HIGH-GRADE PACKARD CARS.
Coney Island, round trip, 4 hours, $12; other rates lowest in town. Madison Square Packard Renting Association, 25 West 24th St. Phone Farragut 9646.

Elegant 7-passenger touring cars; limousines; $3-$4 hourly; special rates week-end trips; also special tours arranged. Telephone 5666 Columbus.

Packard, 7 passenger, for hire day, week, or month; reasonable. Gilbert. Telephone 7476 Columbus.

Seven-passenger touring cars; hour, day, month. Yorkville Garage. Telephone 7188 Lenox.

Packards and Renaults by hour, day, week, month. Bayart, 348 West 50th. Col. 6602.

Ford Touring, hour or day, without driver; week days only. D 53 Times Annex.

Automobile Supplies.

BALL & ROLLER BEARINGS. Gwilliam Co., 253 W. 58th St. (at Broadway.) Col. 8356.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL. 225 W. 57th St.	Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced.
WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St.	Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, Brooklyn.—Owners' course featured; eight years' successful experience; write for free booklet and visitor's pass to school. Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

Thirty cents a line.

MEN'S straw hats, hand woven in the Philippines; much finer and lighter than Panamas; remainder of a wholesale stock; valued $15 each, while they last $2.50 to $4.25 each; rare opportunity. SHAUER-DRYFOOS COMPANY, 1,261 BROADWAY.

Purchase and Exchange

Thirty cents a line.

CASH FOR OLD TEETH.
We pay cash for any discarded false teeth, watches, diamonds, gold, platinum, or any jewelry, new or broken, any quantity. Send by mail. We send cash in return same day. We hold your goods for ten days and return it at our expense if our cash is returned unsatisfactory. Established 1896. Liberty Refining Co., 431 Liberty Av., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pawn tickets bought.	Gold.
Diamonds, Oriental pearls.	Silver.
Estates appraised and purchased.	Platinum.

Benjamin Feingold, 491½ 6th Av., between 29th and 30th Sts.
Established 19 years. Tel. 1254 Madison Sq.

A. S. BORG, 146 WEST 23D ST.
Highest prices paid for diamonds, platinum, old gold, silver, old teeth, pawn tickets; liberal percentage for Provident tickets.

I pay highest cash prices for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 113 University Place. 2298 Stuyvesant.

ASSIGNEE NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the general assignment of CESARE CONTI to Joseph M. Conklin for the benefit of creditors.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph M. Conklin, the assignee herein, hereby offers for sale the following parcels of real estate:

PARCEL "A."

A certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, County and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Av. "A" called Pleasant Avenue, distant twenty-five (25) feet five (5) inches southerly from the southeasterly corner of Pleasant Avenue and 117th Street, and running thence easterly parallel with 117th Street and part of the way through a party wall ninety-eight feet; thence southerly parallel with Pleasant Avenue twenty-five feet; thence westerly parallel with 117th Street ninety-eight feet to Pleasant Avenue, and thence northerly and along Pleasant Avenue twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning. And also all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of 117th Street with the easterly side of Pleasant Avenue, running thence easterly along the southerly side of 117th Street ninety-eight feet; thence southerly parallel with Pleasant Avenue twenty-five feet and five inches; thence westerly parallel with 117th Street and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-eight feet to the easterly side of Pleasant Avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly side of Pleasant Avenue twenty-five feet five inches to the point or place of beginning, be the several dimensions more or less. Said premises being known as and by the street numbers 316 and 318 Pleasant Avenue and 506 East 117th Street.

Subject to a first mortgage of thirty thousand dollars ($30,000) at four and one-half per cent. (4½%.) and a second mortgage of fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000) at six per cent. (6%.)

PARCEL "B."

That certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings erected thereon, situate on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street distant two hundred and thirty-three (233) feet four inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street and First Avenue, and running thence northerly and parallel with First Avenue one hundred feet ten inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Thirteenth Street and One Hundred and Fourteenth Streets; thence westerly along said centre line sixteen feet eight inches; thence southerly and parallel with First Avenue one hundred feet and ten inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street sixteen feet and eight inches to the point or place of the beginning; said premises being known as and by the street number 337 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street.

Subject to mortgage of six thousand dollars ($6,000) at five and one-half per cent. (5½%.)

PARCEL "C."

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land in the City of New York, situate at a point on the northerly side of Sixty-first Street distant one hundred and ninety-one (191) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Third Avenue with the northerly line of Sixty-first Street, and running thence northwardly on a line parallel with Third Avenue one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches to the centre line of the block between Sixty-first and Sixty-second Streets; thence eastwardly along the said centre line of the block eighteen (18) feet; thence southwardly and on a line parallel with the said Third Avenue one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches to the northerly line of Sixty-first Street eighteen (18) feet to the point or place of the beginning. The walls on the east and west sides of said dwelling house being party walls. Premises known as 215 East 61st Street.

Subject to any and all existing covenants and restrictions which may in any wise affect the said premises.

Subject to mortgage of ten thousand dollars ($10,000) at five per cent. (5%.)

PARCEL "D."

Two lots of land, situate, lying, and being in the Town and County of Westchester and State of New York, and together known and distinguished by the number ninety-one (91) and severally as Number Ninety-one A (91A) and Ninety-one B (91B) on a map on file in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, entitled Map No. 2 of Olinville, at Williamsbridge Depot, Harlem Railroad, Town of Westchester, County of Westchester, and State of New York, and together bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Duncomb Avenue distant five hundred (500) feet southerly from the southeasterly corner of Duncomb Avenue and Elizabeth Street, running thence easterly and parallel with Elizabeth Street one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Duncomb Avenue eighty-six (86) feet four (4) inches to boundary line between Olinville and land of Brevoort; thence westerly along said boundary line one hundred and twenty-six (126) feet one (1) inch, more or less, to the easterly side of Duncomb Avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly side of Duncomb Avenue seventy-five (75) feet to the place or point of beginning, except so much thereof as has been taken for public purposes.

Bids may be submitted for these properties to the assignee at his office on or before July 23d, 1914, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check of ten per cent. (10%) of the amount bid, over and above the mortgages. After the bids are opened an application will be made to the court to permit the assignee to accept the highest bid, provided, that in the opinion of the assignee, said bid fairly represents the value of the property.

Further details and particulars of the property may be had by application to the assignee or his attorneys.

Dated July 10th, 1914.

JOSEPH M. CONKLIN, Assignee,
35 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

OLCOTT, GRUBER, BONYNGE & McMANUS, attorneys for Assignee, 170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Lost and Found

Thirty-five Cents per agate line.
Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST.—Lady's gold watch, between Kingston Av., Brooklyn, and 42d St., New York, Thursday; monogram, R. N., and name inscribed. R. Niner, 216 Kingston Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—Ladies' black silk handbag containing $20; northbound Broadway car; reward. Balzheiser, 604 West 125th St.

LOST.—July 10, 3d Av. L, bag; initials E. B. M.; reward. Merz, 453 King Av., City Island.

$200 REWARD
for round pearl and diamond brooch, lost July 1, between Cedarhurst and Long Beach. TIFFANY & CO., Fifth Av., 37th St.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av. A and 24th St., where owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons desiring to secure pets should also apply. The Society conducts a free hospital for animals at the same address.

Business Opportunities

Forty cents a line.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.
WANTED.—An idea! Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas, they may bring you wealth. Write for "Needed Inventions" and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Randolph & Co., Patent Solicitors, Washington, D. C.

Business man versed in any commercial way, also in selling or buying merchandise, is going abroad, especially to Vienna, Austria, and is open for negotiations. "A. to Z.," 144 Times.

Want partner with capital for half interest in good paying propositions; experience unnecessary; bear investigation. Address T. P., 317 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Splendid opportunity in first-class family hotel and cafe about to open in heart of city; worker wanted, with a little capital. S 59 Times.

Splendid opportunity for physician to take doctor's practice who recently died; office fully equipped. Apply 169 West 64th.

A good hustling partner; must have $1,500; a sure winner; good salary; business established. M 97 Times.

Wanted.—Partner, $2,000, film business; experience unnecessary; must be active. M 141 Times.

Business Notices

Forty cents a line.

TO DRESSY WOMEN.—Petticoat, charmeuse, attractive design, and first-class material, for $2.50; in every way equal to article sold in stores for $3; this is absolutely guaranteed; money refunded to those not satisfied; state size and color; remit by express or postal order; references, Colonial Bank of New York and Adirondack National Bank of Saranac Lake. Address Franklin Distributing Company, Saranac Lake, N. Y.

SALESMEN.—Wanted by established manufacturer, salesmen who can make prompt deliveries to handle a few special numbers of petticoats as a side line; all territories open; commission basis. Box S 46 Times.

Unique chance to purchase fifth interest well-established printing company now earning profits; large Canadian city. Address R. T. M. Scott, Willard Hotel.

FIREPROOF WINDOWS and fire-escape work; Labor Department violations removed. J. Gescheidt, 212 East 52d St. Phone 3583 Plaza.

WANTED—Experienced man to handle strong line fancy linens, West and Middle West and South. Address S 56 Times.

Motion-picture theatre; city and out of town. Call Pitzer & Smith, 32 Union Square and 1,480 Broadway.

Jewelry

Diamonds at Wholesale.—Bought, sold, and appraised. M. J. Averbeck, 10 Maiden Lane.

Patents.

Men with patentable ideas write Randolph & Co., Patent Solicitors, Washington, D. C.

Pawn Tickets.

Ready cash for pawn tickets & jewelry. Halpert Jewelry Co., Room 1,018, 1,480 B'way, 42d St.

Pianos and Organs.

Grand square Steinway piano in fine condition, $75. 35 West 14th St.

Business Loans.

Forty cents a line.

COMMERCIAL BANKERS
open for number of new accounts manufacturers and wholesalers; advances on merchandise; principals only. Address in detail, Z 212 Times Annex.

Liberal advances made on Claflin's accounts; notes purchased. Nassau Finance, 119 Nassau.

Accounts discounted without notice to customers; all or part. Trust, M 107 Times.

Printing and Multigraphing

Forty cents a line.

Multigraph letters, 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. Phone Beekman 5350. G. R. Weatherford, 116 Nassau, Room 1,005.

Agents Wanted

Thirty cents a line.

USE YOUR SPARE TIME to build up a mail order business of your own; we help you start for a share in profits; 27 opportunities; particulars free. Mutual Opportunities Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

SUMMONSES.

THE SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—UNION ESTATES COMPANY, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM L. FLANAGAN, Jr., and EDITH LOWRY FLANAGAN, his wife; MONTROSE REALTY COMPANY, ALBERT KEEN, MARIE ANTOINETTE HOTEL COMPANY and LOUISINE W. FERRIER, Defendants.—Summons:

To the above-named defendant Louisine W. Ferrier:

You are hereby summoned to answer the supplemental complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the supplemental complaint.

Dated New York, June 2, 1914.

EISMAN, LEVY, CORN & LEWINE,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendant Louisine W. Ferrier:

The foregoing supplemental summons is served upon you, by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Samuel Greenbaum, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated June 22, 1914, and filed with the complaint and supplemental complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated New York, June 27, 1914.

EISMAN, LEVY, CORN & LEWINE,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

THE SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—UNION ESTATES COMPANY, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM L. FLANAGAN, JR., and EDITH LOWRY FLANAGAN, his wife; MONTROSE REALTY COMPANY, ALBERT KEEN, MARIE ANTOINETTE HOTEL COMPANY, Defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York City, May 25, 1914.

EISMAN, LEVY, CORN & LEWINE,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendants, William L. Flanagan, Jr., and Edith Lowry Flanagan, his wife:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Samuel Greenbaum, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated June 22, 1914, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated New York, June 27, 1914.

EISMAN, LEVY, CORN & LEWINE,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

TO EUGENE KELLY AUSTIN, OF 13 William Street, New York City.

Whereas, MABEL HATCH AUSTIN, your wife, has filed a libel in the Court of Common Pleas No. 5 of Philadelphia County, State of Pennsylvania, of December Term 1913, No. 202, praying a divorce from you, on the ground that you have from a time beginning shortly after your marriage constantly and on days too numerous to mention offered such indignities to the person of her, your said wife, as to render her condition intolerable and her life burdensome, thereby forcing her to withdraw from your house and family.

Now you are hereby notified and required to appear in the said court, on or before Monday, the 3d day of August, 1914, to answer the complaint of the said Mabel Hatch Austin, and in default of such appearance you will be liable to have a divorce granted in your absence.

A. LINCOLN ACKER,
Sheriff of Philadelphia.

ISLAND VOICES ARE RAISED IN SONG

More Convicts Promise to be Good and Get Seats at Mess Table.

TWO SERMONS BY DR. DAVIS

Promises to Replace Striped Suits with Drab Gray and Will Try to Institute Self-Government.

Stirring camp-meeting tunes reverberated through the cell blocks of the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island yesterday and could be heard even as far away as the curses of the prisoners carried less than a week ago. And the good old "go to meeting" feeling, accelerated by religious services and the advice of Commissioner of Correction Katharine Bement Davis had its effect. Another 250 converts begged and obtained forgiveness from the Commissioner and joined the ranks of the humble. It was a great day for peace and order.

At the supper table last night there were about 1,250 prisoners compared with the 1,000 who were privileged to eat outside of their cells on Saturday, and as compared with a scant 400 who were not deprived of their privileges on the first day of the penitentiary riots. The total number of prisoners in the penitentiary is 1,405.

Thus, only 150 prisoners out of the original 800 or 900 "strikers" were holding out. These included the ringleaders, who were still confined to the solitary cells, known as "coolers." By breakfast time today it is expected that this number will be reduced to 125 or 100. Of the original eighteen ringleaders of the insurrection, led by Frank Tannenbaum, the I. W. W. agitator, three were released yesterday. These three pleaded to see Warden Hayes and the Warden came to their cells.

"Please let us out and we'll be good for the rest of our lives," they said.

"Your word of honor?" the Warden asked.

"Word of honor," they replied.

And in the presence of Miss Davis the Warden let three of the men go. Like horses to a trough they ran to the mess hall, where their comrades were eating corned beef and cabbage. They had been practically starved for eighty hours. When a keeper's back was turned one of the hungry prisoners grabbed a botle of vinegar and stuffed it into his roomy trousers. He was yanked from the bench and sent back to the "cooler."

Box May Hold "Dope."

Scrubmen cleaning the cells made several discoveries. From one of the dark corners they fished out a little wooden box containing a plastic white substance, which might have been freshly cooked opium, it was said. From another corner they took a brand new tin of talcum powder.

"Can this be real talcum powder, and if so, where in the world did he get it?" asked Commissioner Davis. "And do you suppose that was dope he had in the wooden box, and if so, where did hee get it?"

The "dope" box was referred to the chemists for examination. Miss Davis, in fact, feared that the box might contain a bomb. The talcum box contained talcum.

Miss Davis tasted it and then put one whole hand in the substance. Then she rubbed the white powder over her face. A smile followed as she said to the newspaper men:

"Gentlemen, it is talcum powder, I'll vouch for it."

Fifteen of the solitray cells are occupied by the ringleaders in the riots. They are not spoken to at any time. They must ask to see the warden before they will be dealt with. It is probable that some of them will hold out for ten days. In the meantime they must continue to live on three slices of bread a day and must do without beds or electric light. They can have all the water they want under a recent ruling of the Commissioner.

"Do you think the trouble is all over now?" Commissioner Davis was asked after her day's experiences on the Island.

"I hope so," is all that she would say.

When the storm blows over, it is now certain that only 150 men will suffer as a consequence of the riots. These 150 men have been picked out by the authorities. They will lose all privileges for a period of perhaps six weeks. They will not be permitted to see visitors, to write or receive letters, or to receive any delicacies from the outside. They will probably lose all chances of commutation of sentences.

Striped Suits to Go.

The riots emphasized some needed changes and Commissioner Davis announced them yesterday. In the first place the striped suits will be eliminated and will be replaced by drab gray, such as the prisoners in Sing Sing wear. The Commissioner has felt all along that the "horrid" black and white horizontal stripes only tended to further humiliate and degrade the prisoners and her interviews with the prisoners have convinced her that she was right in her views. The goods have been ordered and within a month new suits will be on hand.

The Commissioner said yesterday that the men who had behaved well during the insurrection would be the first to get the new suits. The newcomers will also get them. It will be Miss Davis's plan to keep a man in a new gray suit just as long as he is good, and to return him to stripes if he breaks any rules of the prison. The Commissioner believes that a premium will be put on good conduct through the two-suit system.

The Commissioner publicly promised that she would try to institute self-government at the penitentiary. She was working her scheme out on the Orange County Farm with the boys from the Hart's Island Reformatory, she said, and intended to extend it as soon as possible. Many of the prisoners greeted the suggestion of self-government on the island heartily.

Miss Davis preached at two services yesterday, at the Catholic services in the morning and at the Episcopal service in the afternoon. About 300 men attended each service. The Rev. Father Neville of the Jesuit Order, of Philadelphia presided at the Catholic services, and the Rev. S. H. Watkins, Protestant chaplain of the penitentiary, assisted by the Rev. Philip Schuyler, canon of St. Luke's Cathedral, Portland, Me., presided in the afternoon. Unlike the services for the Jewish prisoners on Saturday afternoon, the prisoners at yesterday's services did not wear their caps.

They were orderly and attentive, and applauded Miss Davis many times during the course of her "sermons." Miss Davis wore a dress of pink flowered satin draped with black crêpe de chine. She talked for an hour at the Catholic service and for half an hour in the afternoon.

Miss Davis in Pulpits.

The "sermons" were much similar to the one preached on Saturday afternoon. She told the prisoners why laws were necessary in every walk of life, and cited her experiences at Bedford Reformatory to bear out her statements. She also told again the story of Robinson Crusoe when he was "on the island," and how he had to make laws the moment that a fellow-man, his servant Friday, appeared on the island.

"If Robinson Crusoe wanted to holler all night he could," said Miss Davis. "You see, he couldn't keep anybody awake as long as there was no one on the island.

"The interests of a group are more important than the personal interest of any individual in that group. That is what we must all learn. The trouble with many of us is that we want to be individualists. Look how some of the men here have been infringing on the rights of others. I have been here three days when I should have been working on the budget. I don't mean, of course, that the authorities could not have handled the situation. They could have handled it very well without me. But you boys treated me fairly, and I want the people to know it. Not one bad word was said in my presence since I have been here. You treated me like gentlemen."

The singing at both services surprised Miss Davis, and she added her own creditable alto to the thunderous unison of the men. Passengers going up and down the East River could hear the songs, and they were heard even in the isolated cell block where Tannenbaum and his followers were confined. Miss Davis gave all credit for the big turnout of converts to order to the religious services. She said she believed in worship as an agency of peace and order.

Gets a Flowery Letter.

When the afternoon service was ended one of the prisoners handed a letter to a keeper and begged that it be taken to Miss Davis. It had been composed during the morning. Miss Davis read the letter and seemed very pleased to get it. She tore the name of the writer off the last page and then handed the letter to the newspaper men. Here is one paragraph:

"We believe you have spoken from a sister's and mother's heart of affection to erring and unfortunate brothers, and also as our beloved and trusted Commissioner. Many of us know nothing of your philosophy, but yet you have our confidence that, judging by the results to us of the few months that you have so acceptably occupied the Commissioner's office, we may expect to get a more intelligent and cooperative view of the purpose and intent of penal punishment."

Dr. Davis left the Island shortly after the supper mess last night, but she expects to return to the penitentiary this morning and remain to see her peace policy successfully carried out. Most of the shops will be put in operation today. While the trouble seems to be over, it is felt by those in authority that the discipline of the prison has received a hard blow, and that there is always danger of more insurrection as long as one of the "strikers" remains obdurate.

The fear was also expressed again yesterday that conditions would revert to the rebellion state just as soon as Commissioner Davis left the institution solely in charge of Warden Patrick Hayes.

GUNBOAT FOR LAKE MICHIGAN

Isla de Luzon to be Sent Through Inland Waters.

The United States gunboat Isla de Luzon, which returned to the Navy Yard recently after cruising in Cuban waters, was refitted and overhauled so as to be ready for service off the Mexican Coast.

As there is no likelihood of a war with Mexico, the Navy Department has decided to send the Isla de Luzon through the inland waterways to Chicago for patrol duty on Lake Michigan. Because of the old treaty of 1812, which forbids the passing of arms and ammunition on American ships through Canadian waters, it is understood that the guns and shells will be removed from the gunboat before she leaves New York and will be sent to Chicago by rail.

THREE BITTEN BY STRAY DOG

Two Men and a Little Girl Snapped by a Fox Terrier in Brooklyn.

Three persons were bitten in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon by a stray dog supposed to be mad. At Forty-first Street and First Avenue a small fox terrier, frothing at the mouth, bit David Clark, 48 years old, of 165 Forty-third Street, in the thigh. Running along Forty-first Street the dog next bit Joseph Schweitzer, 27 years old, of 152 Fortieth Street, in the left calf, and at Third Avenue and Forty-first Street bit Pauline Bucarra, 10 years old, of 220 Fiftieth Street, on the hands and right foot.

The dog then ran to Forty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, where Policeman Cunningham of the Fourth Avenue Station shot and killed it. The animal's body will be sent to the Board of Health today to determine if it had rabies.

Thieves Move Sleeping Woman's Bed

Special to The New York Times.

WEST HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., July 12.—Robbers early this morning not only ransacked the home of Eugene Bowman, but moved a bed on which Mrs. Bowman was sleeping from one end of the room to the other in order to get at a closet before which the bed stood. It is believed they chloroformed Mrs. Bowman, as she did not awake until they had gone, taking with them $36 in cash, two suits of clothes, and some jewelry and silverware.

TO LINE UP PICKPOCKETS.

Queens Borough Will Have New Headquarters for Detectives.

Police Commissioner Woods is having new detective headquarters for Queens fitted up in the Queens Plaza Court, on the Queensboro Bridge Plaza, in Long Island City. Heretofore the detective force has been in two divisions, with one headquarters in Jamaica and another at the Hunters Point Police Station in Long Island City. In the future there will be one headquarters at Plaza Court with Capt. Herbert Graham in command. Thirty men will be under his direction and they will be stationed at Astoria, Newtown, Flushing, Jamaica, Richmond Hill, Glendale, Far Rockaway and Rockaway Beach. There will be four men at each of these stations and six at the borough headquarters.

Recently the beaches in Queens have been infested with pickpockets and the detectives are giving their attention to driving them out of the borough. A daily line up of crooks at the borough headquarters will be a feature.

Widow Pulled Under Car and Killed.

Carmela Fortunato, 71 years old, and a widow, who lived on Maple Street, Brooklyn, was killed yesterday afternoon while getting off an open Flatbush Avenue car at Sands and Navy Streets, that borough. As she alighted her skirt caught on the platform, and as the car went on she was pulled down and dragged under the wheels. Her legs were cut off. When Dr. Pierson of the Cumberland Street Hospital arrived with an ambulance she was dead.

INSTRUCTION.

THE GROFF SCHOOL
Boys and Young Men. Boarding and Day Pupils.
The Pioneer School for Individual Attention
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Harlem Branch, 343 Lenox Av., nr. 127th St.
Brooklyn " 218-220 Livingston St.
Reduced Summer Rates Now in Force.

PRATT SCHOOL—62-64 West 45th St. Individual instruction, day, evening; Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Stenotype. Summer sessions

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Even as the Equitable Building must succeed on its service rather than its size, so the owners of the Equitable Building care not a fig for the size of a tenant, so long as his reputation be above question.

This great building is designed to serve tenants without respect to their size, and to that man whose space requirements are small, we here very respectfully solicit his business.

Leases now being made from May 1, 1915. The building, however, is due to be completed 2 or 3 months ahead of that date.

Equitable Building
Temporary Office, 27 Pine Street

PEPPERMINT LORIOT
the original and imported after-dinner mints. Their delicate tang is very refreshing. Sold everywhere—5c a package.
PEPPERMINT LORIOT

CLYSMIC
A perfect mixer.
Blends delightfully with all the drinks —hard or soft
"King of Table Waters"

"Trifles do not make perfection, But perfection is made up of trifles."

Continued observance of that time-proven maxim may account for the fact that Churchill's cuisine in the opinion of the discriminating is unequalled—served in such a manner as to give a new meaning to "a la carte service."

It may also explain the fact that its Special Dinner, six to nine, $1.25, represents a culinary achievement.

On a par with the superiority of Churchill's cuisine is its entertainment—

Cabaret Unique. Twenty Acts Every Evening Seven to One
Dancing. Exhibition Dances by Miss Anna Sayce and Earl Ohren

With the devotees of dancing, Churchill's handsome Ballroom is especially popular, in view of its greater size and coolness.

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"More than a Restaurant—A Broadway Institution"
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Restaurant also in the Shopping Zone-Broadway 29th-30th St.

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Camp on the banks of wild lakes that are almost forgotten by the outside world.
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Eat and sleep and fish and play in the REAL open.
Do you more good in two weeks than any ordinary two months' vacation. Expense is small.
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CLOTHES that will make you feel cool and look cool.
Clothes thoroughly comfortable for warm weather are here in great profusion—and their values add to their attractiveness. For instance:
Palm Beach Suits, $10
Made from light, porous Palm Beach Cloth, by Hart, Schaffner & Marx.
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Hart, Schaffner & Marx made these too, as they did our
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Among other things are
White Serge or Flannel Trousers, $4 to $10
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$16 Another large variety of $30 to $50 two and three piece suit ends have been added—attractive weaves and patterns. Made to your measure, fit and finish strictly guaranteed. The greatest clothes buying opportunity New York has ever seen. Suit $18. $16
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MR. VERNON CASTLE WILL BE AT THE Castles' SUMMER HOUSE LUNA CONEY
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